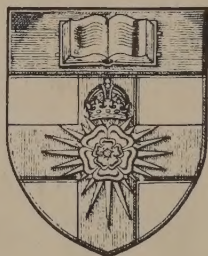


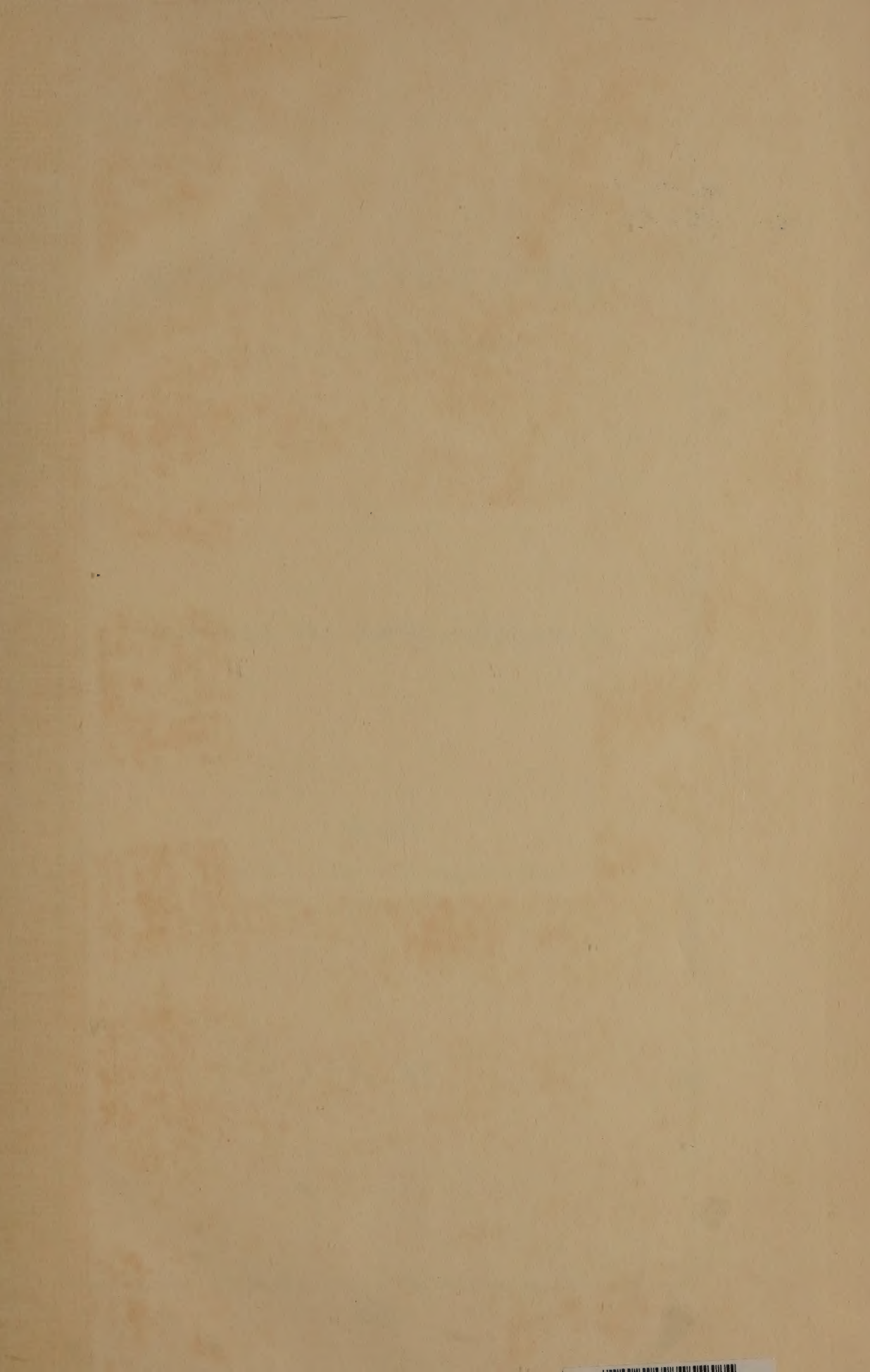
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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

FORTY-SEVEN VOLUMES.

— (40.) —

COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL INTERESTS, &c.

Session

12 *March* 1894—25 *August* 1894.

VOL. XC.

1894.



ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1894.

FORTY-SEVEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE FORTIETH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures at the beginning of the line, correspond with the N° at the foot of each Paper; and the Figures at the end of the line, refer to the MS. Paging of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.

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- [c. 7356.] Reports from Her Majesty's Representatives on the Organisation of Departments of Agriculture in Foreign Countries, and on the nature of the assistance rendered by the State in the interests of Agriculture. (In continuation of [c. 5865], 1889.) p. 1

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COMMERCIAL. No. 3 (1894).

REPORTS

FROM

HER MAJESTY'S REPRESENTATIVES

ON THE

ORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE
IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

AND ON THE

NATURE OF THE ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY THE
STATE IN THE INTERESTS OF AGRICULTURE.

[In continuation of Parliamentary Paper "Commercial No. 24 (1889)." C. 5865.]

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
May 1894.*

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[C.—7356.]

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Circular addressed to Her Majesty's Representatives at Vienna, Brussels, Copenhagen, Paris, Berlin, the Hague, Rome, Stockholm, Berne, and Washington.

My Lord,

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 14, 1893.

WITH reference to the Circular despatch from this Office of the 30th March, 1889, I have, by the desire of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the question of Agricultural Depression in this country, to request you to be good enough to report whether any substantial changes have been made in the organization of Agricultural Departments in the country in which you reside, since the date of the publication of the Parliamentary Paper a copy of which is inclosed for convenience of reference.

The Royal Commission express a wish that inquiry may be made as to the work undertaken (if any) by the Government in order to promote the interests of agriculture; and the specific points in regard to which they are especially desirous of obtaining such particulars as you may be able to furnish are the following:—

1. Direct action taken by the Department to promote the interests of agriculture.

(a.) By the issue of periodical journals, leaflets, or other publications.

(b.) By providing facilities for agricultural instruction.

(c.) By the distribution of improved seeds and plants, &c.

2. The granting of State loans, or the encouragement of Agricultural Land Banks.

3. Measures for the prevention of the adulteration of cheese, butter, and other dairy produce.

4. The encouragement of dairy and poultry farming, fruit culture, market gardening, and forestry.

5. Facilities for the carriage and disposal of agricultural produce.

6. Any notable alterations in the Land Laws favouring tenant farmers and small holders.

It is desirable that the Report should be taken in hand and sent home at as early a date as possible.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROSEBERY.

Answers to preceding Circular.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

No. 1.

Sir E. Monson to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received December 4.)

My Lord, Vienna, November 30, 1893.

IN reply to your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 14th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit herewith a Report, drawn up with great detail, by Mr. Fairfax L. Cartwright, Second Secretary at this Embassy, on the Ministries of Agriculture in Austria and Hungary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDMUND MONSON.

Inclosure in No. 1.

Report on the Ministries of Agriculture in Austria and Hungary.

THE Ministry of Agriculture in Austria is under the direction of a Minister of State,

The work of the Ministry is distributed as follows:—

A Central Bureau ("Präsidialbureau"), under the immediate superintendence of the Minister. Its duties are to watch over the other Departments of the Ministry, to deal with all personal matters touching the "employés" of the Ministry, to issue the official Reports, and to control the Budget of the Ministry. Below this Central Bureau there are nine Departments dealing with the general work of the Ministry, and three Accountant's Departments.

The work is distributed among the several Departments as follows:—

FIRST DIVISION.

[Under the direction of one of the two Divisional Directors ("Sectionchef") of the Ministry.]

Department I.

The work of this Department may be divided into three parts:—

1. The distribution and allotment of such sums of money as are at the disposal of the Ministry for the general purposes of agriculture:

(a.) Agricultural shows, subventions to encourage, gift of prizes, medals, &c.

(b.) Encouragement of works undertaken in the interests of agriculture, such as works for drainage, irrigation, &c.

(c.) Encouragement of agricultural cultivation ("pflanzenbau"), especially in the interests of the cultivation of arable land, meadows (dairy produce), market gardens, vineyards, and forests.

(d.) The study and inquiry into parasitical plants and insects (especially the *phylloxera*), and the general direction of the measures necessary for their destruction.

(e.) Encouragement of the breeding of farm animals (with the exception of horses), and the protection of the interests of sericulture, pisciculture, and the honey industry.

2. The return of an opinion to all technical agricultural questions which may be addressed to the Ministry.

3. The management of the library of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Department II.

The duties of this Department are to watch over the encouragement of technical knowledge in matters relating to agriculture and forestry; especially to supervise the Governmental agricultural schools and experimental establishments as well as the Agricultural College ("Hochschule für Bodencultur") in Vienna, although the general direction of the latter belongs to the Ministry of Public Instruction. This Department also watches over the non-Governmental agricultural schools, and provides for the delivery of lectures on agricultural subjects; it also draws up agricultural statistics.

Department III.

This Department deals with the legal side of questions arising out of water, forest, fishing, &c., rights; final decisions in matters arising out of the division of parish lands in Dalmatia, and measures relating to the periodical state examination of forests, &c.

Department IV.

This Department has to publish the laws and bye-laws issued by the Ministry, and to index and arrange the same. It also supervises the reunion of small pieces of agricultural land ("commassation"), and the division of forest lands and the removal of foreign inclosures from them. Besides this, the Department deals with matters arising out of the—

1. State supervision of forests.

2. The ravages of the *phylloxera* and the production of artificial wines.

3. The interference of the State to protect agricultural

lands from the ravages caused by floods due to the overflowing of streams in mountain districts.

4. The execution by the State of public works in the interests of agriculture, canalization of streams, rivulets, &c., in certain provinces of the Empire; but not litigations arising out of them ("Contentiosen Angelegenheiten").

Department V.

This Department deals with all matters relating to the encouragement of horse breeding. It has the management of the State-breeding establishment at Radautz, and the State dépôts for stallions and foals.

Department VI.

This Department deals with mining matters generally, such as the application of the Mining Law and of the so-called Naphtha Law of 1884, the general encouragement of mining industry, technical instruction for miners, mining statistics, &c.

SECOND DIVISION.

Department VII.

This Department deals with all technical matters relating to forestry, especially the general principles of forestry and their application; the supervision of timber felling, forestry buildings and their cost, the examination of the Tariff of wages in its relation to the price of timber, and all matters personally affecting forest officials.

Department VIII.

This Department deals with all matters respecting the general administration of the forests and domains, and the discipline of the forest officials; likewise with disputes respecting the ownership of forest lands, and the claims of the State to them.

Department IX.

This Department has the general, technical, and administrative direction of the mines belonging to the State, with the exception of the Salines. It has also the supervision of the sanitary measures affecting miners.

Audit Departments.

1. Accountant's Department for the expenses of the Ministry proper.
2. Accountant's Department for the revenue from the State mines.

3. Accountant's Department for all expenses connected with the sanitary inspection of mines and the care and protection of miners and forest labourers.

*The Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture.**

The work of the Ministry is divided as follows :—

First Section.

All matters relating to forestry and the superintendence, management, and administration of the State forests, and of those which have been taken over into State management.

Second Section.

All matters relating to the encouragement of horse breeding.

Third Section.

All matters relating to what is called "agricultural police." Also veterinary matters, and the drawing up and publication of agricultural statistics.

Fourth Section.

Technical matters relating to agriculture; therefore the supervision of agricultural instruction, schools, &c. Also the encouragement of, and the technical matters relating to, the breeding of domestic animals.

Fifth Section.

All matters coming under the general heading of "Waters," prevention of floods, irrigation, &c.

Sixth Section.

The administration of State domains, and all matters relating to the cultivation of vineyards and the production of wine.

Estimates for 1894 for the Austrian and Hungarian Ministries of Agriculture.

The first annexed Table shows the revenue and expenditure of what may be called the agricultural side of the Austrian Ministry; the second Table shows the expenditure of the Hungarian Ministry.

Besides the above-mentioned estimates, the Austrian

* For information with regard to Hungarian agricultural affairs, I am indebted to Her Majesty's Consulate-General at Buda-Pesth. All official publications in Hungary are in the Magyar language.

Ministry publishes in a separate volume the estimates of its revenue and expenditure in connection with the administration of State forests, mines, and domains.

The revenue from State forests and domains is estimated at 5,002,460 florins (400,200*l.*), and from State mines at 7,910,921 florins (632,872*l.*). Total, 12,913,381 florins (1,033,072*l.*).

The expenditure on State forests and domains is estimated at 4,369,480 florins (349,552*l.*), and on State mines at 6,766,694 florins (541,328*l.*). Total, 11,136,174 florins (890,880*l.*). There is therefore a net revenue of 1,777,207 florins (142,192*l.*).

The expenditure of the agricultural side of the Ministry exceeding the revenue by 351,640*l.* (*vide* annexed Table), it follows that the total cost of the Austrian Ministry of Agriculture amounts to 209,448*l.*

The revenue of the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture is mainly derived from three sources—State forests, State studs, and the silk industry—as shown below:—

HUNGARIAN Ministry of Agriculture.—Revenue, 1894.

		Florins.	£
State forests	.. ..	7,788,638	623,088
State studs	.. ..	4,371,505	349,720
Silk industry	.. ..	2,330,000	186,400
Various	.. ..	1,053,719	84,296
Total	.. ..	15,543,862	1,243,504

The revenue of the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture, therefore, very nearly covers the expenditure, the deficit amounting to 33,256*l.* (*vide* annexed Table).

AUSTRIAN Ministry of Agriculture.—Estimates of 1894.

Expenditure.			Revenue.		
	Florins.	£		Florins.	£
Central Administration	347,784	27,816	Central Administration	100	8
Agricultural instruction, schools, &c. ..	175,456	14,032	Agricultural schools and fees for analysis of agricultural products	43,310	3,461
Subventions for public works in the interest of agriculture	1,761,047	140,800	Land cultivation ("Landescultur")	10,500	840
Destruction of the <i>phylloxera</i>	100,000	8,000	Supervision of agriculture, fees from	7,098	560
Supervision of agriculture (administrative expenses connected with)	432,972	34,640	Administration of mines	2,050	160
Mine officials	220,530	18,440	Mining taxes and fees	244,710	19,576
Mining schools	95,520	7,640	Mining schools	4,270	336
State studs	1,901,250	152,096	State studs	335,840	26,880
Total	5,034,559	403,464	Total	647,878	51,824

HUNGARIAN Ministry of Agriculture.—Estimates, 1894.

EXPENDITURE.			
	Florins.	£	
Central Administration	428,801	34,304	
State forests	5,084,529	406,760	
Forest superintendence	138,400	11,072	
State forest fund	100,000	8,000	
Horse breeding	5,150,823	412,064	
Agricultural police and agricultural statistics	31,000	2,480	
Central Institution for Meteorology ..	36,337	2,904	
Veterinary matters	236,183	18,888	
Veterinary High School, Buda-Pesth ..	79,600	6,368	
Wine production, superintendence of, and schools, &c.	122,151	9,768	
Agricultural schools	578,126	46,246	
Encouragement of agriculture	87,933	7,032	
Encouragement of silk culture	2,345,000	187,600	
Breeding of domestic animals	217,840	17,424	
State domains	278,418	22,272	
Legal expenses	12,000	960	
Geological Institution	52,979	4,232	
Irrigation works, prevention of floods, &c. ..	963,384	77,064	
Various	16,500	1,320	
Total	15,960,034	1,276,760	

Agricultural Shows.

The Ministry of Agriculture takes a direct interest in all exhibitions held for the encouragement of agriculture in all its branches. It often revises the programme of the exhibition, but generally leaves the management of such shows in the hands of Agricultural Societies or provincial authorities. Sometimes the Ministry grants a subvention towards the expenses connected with the holding of the exhibition, but more often the subvention is granted for prizes, and is distributed, not in one or two valuable prizes, but in a great number of small ones, the purpose being to encourage small farmers to produce specimens of a certain standard of excellence. As an example of this may be given the report of an exhibition held in Carinthia, where 100 oxen received prizes out of the State subvention, the average value of which per head amounted to 27 florins (2*l.* 4*s.*). In addition to the money subventions, the Ministry distributes a large number of medals at these shows.

From the General Report, 1888, the last one which has been published, it would appear that during the six preceding years agricultural shows of one kind or the other were held in almost every province of the Empire. The most important agricultural show of the year is the one held under the auspices of the Imperial Agricultural Society of Vienna; pecuniary assistance is specially granted to this exhibition by the Ministry of

Agriculture, the Imperial Family, great land-owners, and the Commune of Vienna.

Provincial authorities render every assistance and encouragement to agricultural shows, especially when they are intended for the improvement of the agriculture of the province, such as dairy produce and fruit culture in the Tyrol, cattle breeding in Galicia, &c.

The Report of 1888 states that the results of these shows are satisfactory. One evidence of it is the improved quality of cattle and sheep sent to the Vienna market in recent years. Owing to the general use of better technical methods, a great improvement has of late been noticed in the cheese industry of the Tyrol. At the exhibition of dairy produce held in that province in 1875, four-fifths of the cheese sent in had to be rejected as not of a quality which could be classed ("unclassificirbar"). The Report also notices with satisfaction the increasing number of small land-owners and farmers who take part in these agricultural shows.

State Aid to Agriculture ("Pflanzenbau").

In addition to the protection extended by the State to agricultural shows, and the steps taken by it for providing agricultural instruction (see further on), the Ministry of Agriculture takes a direct part in furthering the cultivation of the soil by granting pecuniary aid to provincial or private Societies founded for the improvement of agriculture. The following examples may be cited from the Report of 1888 :—

A subvention granted to the Vienna Agricultural Society to enable it to create a laboratory for the inspection of seeds supplied to farmers ("Samencontrolstation"). The need of such an institution had become urgently necessary owing to the increasing complaints of farmers at the unsatisfactory and uncertain quality of the seeds supplied by the trade. The duties of this institution are to examine all samples of seeds sent to it, and to grant certificates to the trade after examination, as a guarantee to purchasers that the seeds are good. The fees for such examination are moderate. The institution likewise carries out experiments with different kinds of seeds with the object of discovering which are the most suitable for cultivation. The Report states that the influence of this institution has much improved the quality of the seeds supplied by the trade.

Subventions have been given to Agricultural Societies in wine-producing provinces to enable them to grant small prizes—100 florins (8*l.*)—to peasants who planted vineyards of a certain area and in an improved manner.

In flax-producing provinces, subventions have been granted to Agricultural Societies who provided good Russian flax-seed either gratuitously to small cultivators, or at reduced rates to farmers in general. The Report notes with satisfaction the

improvement of the flax production of the country through these efforts.

Small subventions have at times also been given to Societies who encourage the cultivation of fruit, hops, &c. The Hungarian Ministry has distributed cheap iron wire and poles to hop growers.

In the Provinces of Bohemia, Moravia, and Trieste, where the basket industry is of some importance, small subventions have been granted for the purpose of encouraging the plantation of osier beds. In Moravia, in 1886, 163,500 osier cuttings for plantation were distributed free of cost.

In Dalmatia the olive plantations are of supreme importance, and as the oil produced was found to be crude and ill-prepared, the Ministry of Agriculture for several years brought over from Pisa a number of Italian peasants having a technical knowledge of this branch of agriculture. They gave gratuitous instruction throughout Dalmatia, so that now in every village in that province there are persons capable of giving technical advice with regard to the cultivation of olive trees and the production of oil.

Destruction of Parasitical Insects, &c.

It is one of the duties of the Ministry of Agriculture to watch for the appearance of any agricultural plague, and to obtain information as to the best means of combatting it. Technical experts are frequently sent to lecture in districts affected by some plague on the best precautionary measures to be taken.

In wine-producing provinces the Ministry keeps a special watch for the appearance of the *phylloxera*, and sees that the measures allowed by law for the prevention of the spread of the disease are properly carried out, such as the summary destruction of all vineyards attacked by it.

Measures for raising the Standard of Farm Animals other than Horses.

For the purpose of improving the breed of cattle, the Ministry has either directly bought or granted considerable subventions to provincial Agricultural Societies to enable them to buy prize stock ("Racesthiers"). This has been especially the case in Austria Proper and Galicia. The bulls are distributed over the country in suitable places, and the fees for covering cows are made as low as possible. Sometimes the bull is given to a responsible farmer, who undertakes to keep him for the benefit of the district, and at the end of three or four years he becomes his property.

Subventions are also granted for the encouragement of sheep and pig rearing. Pig rearing being of importance in almost every province of the Empire, the Ministry has taken

much trouble to discover the best race of pigs for the purpose of crossing with the native breeds. Experiments have been made with animals imported from Roumania; but from the Report of 1888, it would appear that more satisfactory results have been obtained by the importation of English boars, especially Yorkshire ones. The animals are purchased in England when very young, about 8 weeks old, and in one Report the price is stated to have averaged 12 florins (1*l.*) per head; they were afterwards distributed at half price to responsible farmers.

In Southern Tyrol and Trieste, the Ministry encouraged the purchase of prize donkeys for the purpose of improving the breed of mules.

Societies for rearing fish for inland waters are granted pecuniary assistance by the Ministry. There is one of some importance at Klagenfurt.

The importance of poultry farming has not been forgotten by the Ministry of Agriculture, and subventions are granted to Societies founded for the improvement of the breed of fowls.

The Hungarian Ministry also encourages poultry farming in every way, and supports a publication issued by the Association for Poultry Breeding, which is distributed gratis to elementary school teachers.

Horse Breeding.

The duty of improving as much as possible the quality of horses reared in the country is one to which the Austrian Government attaches the greatest importance. The Ministry of Agriculture expends large sums yearly for this purpose; in the Budget for 1894 the estimate is put down at 150,000*l.*, or over one-third of the total expenditure of the Ministry for agricultural matters proper. The State stud is at Radautz, where, on an average, over 1,200 horses are kept. The Report of 1888 mentions, besides five State stallion depôts at Prague, Klosterbruck, Graz, Drobowyze, and Stadl. The Ministry also grants prizes for horse races, and subventions to Societies and private individuals who keep stallions for breeding purposes.

The rearing of horses is in Hungary even more important than it is in Austria. The Hungarian Government, recognizing the necessity of encouraging this source of national wealth, and also to insure the proper supply of horses for military purposes, expends, on an average, 400,000*l.* yearly in encouraging this branch of agriculture.

In Hungary, there are four State studs which supply stallions to the four State stallion depôts; these latter have dependent on them eighteen subsections scattered over the country. At the "covering" time, stallions are drawn from these depôts and taken to "covering stations" erected in such districts as may be considered in need of them. In 1892, there

were 884 parishes which were supplied with "covering stations."

In Hungary the State also gives prizes for horse races.

Silk Production.

The production of silk in Istria and Trieste is encouraged in many ways by the Ministry of Agriculture. Stations have been created in various districts where silkworm seed and cocoons can be microscopically examined, with a view of preventing the propagation of silkworm diseases. These stations also provide technical advice with regard to improved methods of collecting silkworm seed and other matters. Most satisfactory results have been obtained by the creation of such stations, and the Report of 1888 states that in many districts the production of silk has increased twentyfold in ten years. This sudden increase caused a deficiency of mulberry leaves, and to remedy this State aid was granted for the plantation of mulberry trees, and between 1883 and 1885 a distribution of over 10,000 young trees for plantation was made gratis in certain districts which were particularly in want of them.

Agricultural Instruction.

A large number of agricultural schools exist in Austria; they are supported either by the State, the province, or local enterprise, but the Ministry of Agriculture has a general supervision over them all. The annexed Tables give some statistical information with regard to them.

At Klosterneuburg there is a State College for instruction in all matters relating to the cultivation of fruit trees and the production of wine.

Every effort is made by the Ministry to supply to small peasants who cannot attend schools or leave their district instruction with regard to agricultural matters. One method which is employed is to send teachers ("Wanderlehrer") to lecture about the country on agricultural subjects according to the requirements of each district. The average cost of these teachers amounts to 24,000 florins (1,920*l.*) yearly.

In Hungary, there are five State Agricultural Colleges for thorough theoretical teaching, and eight Agricultural Schools of a lower grade, besides four others partly supported by the State. For teaching with regard to the cultivation of vineyards and the production of wine, there are five State Colleges and four schools partly supported by the State.

In addition to these, there are State schools for forestry and and for veterinary matters.

STATISTICAL Table of Agricultural and Forestry Schools.

Year.	Total Number of such Institutions in Austria.	Agricultural and Forestry Institutions.			Number of Institutions belonging to—					With Residence of Pupils.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Pupils.	Certificates of graduated in the Year.
		High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Lower Schools.	State.	Province.	Parish.	Associations.	Private.				
1876 ..	70	1	13	56	3	23	2	37	5	39	420	2,035	691
1886 ..	81	1	15	65	6	30	4	39	2	40	529	2,572	1,068

TABLE showing the Special Courses of Lectures on Agricultural Subjects held between the years 1881 and 1886.

Provinces.	General Agricultural Lectures.		Course of Lectures on Land Improvement and Meadow Cultivation.	Fruit, Wine, and Market Garden Cultivation.	Dairy Produce.	Distillery of Spirits, &c.	Beehives and Production of Honey.	Forestry.	Veterinary.	Other matters.	Total.
	For School Teachers.	For other Persons who are connected with Agricultural Institutions.									
Lower Austria ..	1	..	..	55	9	..	4	..	..	..	66
Upper Austria ..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	6	..	11
Salzburg ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Styria ..	3	..	..	19	2	..	..	..	..	..	24
Carinthia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carniola ..	1	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Tyrol ..	2	3	6	21	16	..	..	10	4	..	62
Vorarlberg ..	4	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	10
Trieste ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Görz ..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Istria ..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Dalmatia ..	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	10
Bohemia ..	..	7	8	38	9	..	..	2	4	1	69
Moravia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	5
Silesia ..	..	..	4	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	10
Galicia ..	..	6	6	..	..	2	..	..	24	1	39
Bukowina ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
Total ..	20	30	24	150	37	4	5	12	40	7	329

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Experimental Work.

The Ministry of Agriculture has instituted in Vienna a laboratory for the carrying out of scientific researches useful to agriculture. Under its guidance, experiments have been made with regard to artificial manures; it also analyzes samples of agricultural products, and gives an opinion with regard to them.

At the College of Klosterneuburg there is a laboratory for the analysis of wine and fruit.

The Ministry has also drawn up a general plan for the guidance of Societies for forestry ("Forstvereine") in all experimental work with regard to the cultivation and planting of trees.

Public Works in the Interests of Agriculture.

In the Estimates for 1894, sums of 140,000*l.* in Austria, and 77,000*l.* in Hungary, are put down for this purpose.

The public works which are undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture are usually the embanking of rivers likely to cause floods and drainage works in marsh lands. In Alpine districts the State undertakes what are called "Alpenmeliorationen," that is to say, works for prevention of landslips, recovery of waste lands, &c. Prizes are given to farmers in such districts to encourage them to recover waste lands and lay them down as pasturage, and also to erect shelters or stables for cows in high altitudes. The importance of this may be seen from the statement in the Report, that one quarter of the total fodder required for cattle and horses in the Empire is derived from Alpine districts.

Protection of Forests.

The forests belonging to the State in Austria and in Hungary are of very large extent. The administration of these forests is in the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture; it also supervises forest lands belonging to private individuals, and sees to the application of all legislative measures for the protection of forests.

There are various State forestry schools in the Empire besides nursery gardens, where experiments are made as to the climate and soil best suited to indigenous and exotic trees, and also as to the best methods of destroying the parasitical insects and growths which attack trees. In Hungary, the Ministry of Agriculture publishes and distributes gratis the result of these experiments. In Hungary, the State has occasionally given relief from taxation, and even granted loans to encourage the plantation of forests on waste lands; and in 1892, 522 owners of land received from the State gratis, for the purposes of plantations, 12,956,900 young trees.

Official Publications.

The Austrian Ministry of Agriculture issues a full Report of the work of the Ministry every five or six years. A large number of Statistical Reports are published every year by the Ministry on subjects of agricultural interest. At the beginning of every year a detailed Report is published of the quality and amount of the crops of every province of the Empire during the previous year.

In Hungary the Ministry, besides issuing the official agricultural Reports in the Magyar language, gives pecuniary help to certain agricultural journals.

Measures for preventing the Adulteration of Agricultural Products.

The Ministry of Agriculture does not take any special steps for preventing the adulteration of agricultural products; such matter belong to the Ministry of the Interior, and are governed by the provisions of the Penal Code. In towns, municipal officials inspect the provisions sent in to the public markets to prevent any being sold which are unfit for human food. Offenders are either fined or prosecuted under the provisions of the Criminal Code.

Land Banks.

The private land banks which advance loans to owners of real property render, as far as I am able to ascertain, little service to agriculture. The rate of interest they charge is usually high, and these banks are conducted on commercial lines, with a mere view to profits. Besides these, I understand there are hypothecary banks founded and patronized by the provincial authorities, who grant loans to land-owners not merely with a view to profit.

In Hungary landed proprietors may, with the approval of the State, in certain cases obtain loans from certain banks for agricultural improvements. These loans are exempted from the usual State fees and stamp duties.

Land Laws and Taxation on Land.

Up to 1860, restrictions existed on the subdivision of peasants' estates. These restrictions have since been all removed, and, with the exception of certain entailed estates belonging to great noblemen, there is now perfect freedom with regard to the sale and purchase of land. A retrograde tendency has of late arisen, and attempts have been made in the Legislature, but so far without success, to prevent the minute subdivision of land.

In Hungary, legislative measures are under consideration for a system of State-aided farming. The principle is to grant tenants from 400 acres to 900 acres (apparently from the State

domains) for a period of fifty to sixty years free of rent, and to allow them 5 per cent. on capital sunk in buildings.

The State tax on land in Hungary varies from 22 to 29 per cent. of the clear rent. This does not include taxation for provincial requirements.

General Remarks.

Agricultural interests in Austria and in Hungary have suffered, as elsewhere on the Continent, through the gradual fall in the price of wheat. Hungary, being a large corn-producing country, has specially suffered through this; nevertheless, it is reported that agriculture in that country is in a satisfactory condition, and that during the last few years land has shown a general tendency to rise in value. This is no doubt due to the fact, that until quite recently the cultivation of land in Hungary was in a very backward condition, but that owing to the efforts of the State and of Agricultural Societies an improvement has taken place of late years which has more than compensated land-owners for the fall in the price of corn. The development of railways has also contributed to this result, and on State railways, both in Hungary and in Austria, every facility is granted for the transport of agricultural products. The rates are said to be very fair and moderate.

In Austria, agricultural interests have suffered considerably through the fall in the value of agricultural products. In addition to this cause of depression, the small owners of land find themselves at present very much hampered by the loans they have incurred, and the interest on which becomes for them every year more difficult to meet. The idea has been mooted, and is being much discussed, that it may become necessary before long for the State to raise a large loan for the purpose of disencumbering small estates.

The value of agricultural land in Austria-Hungary varies very much. In Hungary the prices are from 8*l.* to 32*l.* an acre, but the average is more likely to be near the lower than the higher figure. In Austria good arable land costs about 32*l.* an acre, and meadow land from 50*l.* to 56*l.* an acre. The tendency is to convert arable into grass land, and the export of fodder from the Empire is becoming of great importance.

Land in Austria yields about 2½ to 3 per cent. on its capital value.

The land tax in Austria is fixed for a period of fifteen years, and is calculated on a complicated system of valuation. It yields at present 37,500,000 florins (3,000,000*l.*).

(Signed) FAIRFAX L. CARTWRIGHT.

British Embassy, November 30, 1893.

BELGIUM.

No. 2.

Sir F. Plunkett to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received December 11.)

My Lord,

Brussels, December 7, 1893.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a Report which has been written by Mr. Leech, 3rd Secretary to this Legation, explaining the organization of the Agricultural Departments now existing in Belgium.

This Report has been prepared in compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 14th October last.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the care and patience with which Mr. Leech has worked up this Report, and, at his request, I beg to bring to your Lordship's notice the very valuable assistance rendered to him by M. H. Mousel, Inspector of the "Département des Eaux et Forêts."

I have, &c.

(Signed)

F. R. PLUNKETT.

Inclosure in No. 2.

*Report on the Organization of Agricultural Departments in Belgium,
and on the Work undertaken by the Government to promote the
Interests of Agriculture.*

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Map of Belgian "Vicinal" Railways to face p. 40.

THE Belgian State Agricultural Department has undergone no change or modification since May 1889, the date of Mr. Gosselin's Report.

It still forms part of one Ministry, in conjunction with "Industry" and "Public Works," while the various divisions and departments of which it is composed exist to-day as they did at that time, and have the same duties intrusted to them.

The institutions connected with agriculture, and next in importance to the Ministry, have, however, been reorganized by a Royal Decree of the 18th October, 1889, on the following bases :—

A Provincial Agricultural Society is established in each of the nine Provinces into which Belgium is divided, consisting of the Assembly of Delegates from all the District Agricultural Societies or "Comices."

This Assembly of Delegates appoints a Committee, intrusted with the ordinary administration of the Society, called the "Provincial Agricultural Commission," and also takes part in the formation of the Higher Board of Agriculture.

This latter body occupies itself with all measures of interest to the progress of the agriculture of the nation. It gives its opinion on matters submitted for its consideration by the Government, by the Provincial Agricultural Societies, or by its own members.

It is composed of two delegates chosen by each of the Provincial Agricultural Societies for a period of two years, and of nine members appointed by the King.

The members chosen by the Provincial Agricultural Societies cannot be re-elected before the expiration of at least two years from the conclusion of their term of office. Half their number are renewed annually, the order of renewal being decided by drawing lots.

The President is appointed by the King, while two Vice-Presidents are elected by the Board. Their term of office lasts one year. A central Committee is formed, consisting of the Secretary and of three permanent delegates of the Board, which is intrusted with the current work when the Board is not sitting, and advises the Government on matters of urgent importance, as well as upon questions not sufficiently important to be submitted to the Board.

The ordinary sessions of the Board take place twice a-year at Brussels under the presidency of the Minister of Agriculture, who may also call for extraordinary sessions whenever he considers them necessary.

The Inspector-General and the Director of Agriculture may take part in the sessions of the Board and of the Committee. The Board may invite to their sessions such persons as they may wish to hear upon the matter under discussion.

Next in importance are the "Provincial Agricultural Societies," consisting of the "Assembly of Delegates" and the "Provincial Agricultural Commission."

The Assembly of Delegates is composed of two delegates from the District Agricultural Societies, or "Comices," represented by the President or Vice-President, and an active member from each "Comice."

A member from the permanent deputation of the Provincial Council, selected by the Governor, always forms part of the Assembly.

The delegates are appointed for two years, at the expiration of which period they may be re-elected.

The Assembly interests itself in all questions connected with the agriculture of the territory it looks after. It adopts the necessary measures for carrying out agricultural improvements, for the development of rural industries, and for the encouragement and protection of different branches of agriculture.

It gives its opinion on matters submitted for its consideration by the Government, by the Provincial Administration, or by the Higher Board of Agriculture, and deliberates upon proposals made by the Commission. It regulates the conditions for shows organized by the "Comices." In Provinces where there are State Agricultural Laboratories, it appoints a delegate to the Committee of Supervision of the establishment in question. The supervision of the provincial experimental fields and of those subsidized by the Society is also intrusted to it. It can confer honorary membership on persons who have rendered their services.

The Society meets once a-year, in the month of March if possible, at the chief town in the Province, and carries on its deliberations without regard to the number of members present.

It elects members to the Provincial Agricultural Commission and delegates to the Higher Board of Agriculture.

It examines and approves the budgets and accounts of the "Comices," decides on the amount of annual subsidies to be granted to them, regulates the programmes, and organizes the conditions of local shows, and proposes the programme for general ones.

The Provincial Agricultural Commission is chosen by the Assembly of Delegates, who elect a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and not less than five or more than nine members (including the member of the permanent deputation of the Provincial Council).

One-half of the Commission is renewed annually, the order being decided by drawing lots. Retiring members may be re-elected.

The Commission occupies itself with current affairs, decides on what shows shall be given by the "Comices," and superintends the publications of the Society.

It gives its advice on all matters of interest affecting the progress of agriculture of the province, and reports to the Central Administration on all matters prejudicial to agriculture which may be brought to its notice.

In view of facilitating the agricultural statistics of the country, it draws up every year before the end of March for the Minister of Agriculture, on lines laid down by him, a Report on the state of agriculture in the province.

The provinces are themselves divided into agricultural districts, of which the limits are determined by the Minister of Agriculture.

Each of these districts is under the immediate care of an Agricultural Society, called "Comice," which bears the name of the locality at which its meetings are held, and is composed of active and honorary members. The former must either reside in the district, or own land there capable of cultivation, or else be proposed by two active members, while the election of the latter rests with the Committee.

A "Comice" cannot be composed of less than fifty members.

The Minister of Agriculture may create new "Comices," or amalgamate those which cannot assemble the requisite number of members.

The duty of a "Comice" is to watch over the agricultural interests of the district, institute shows, and adopt measures it considers useful, subject to the approval of the Assembly of Delegates.

All members subscribe to the funds of the "Comice." Each "Comice" elects an Administrative Committee, composed of from seven to eleven of its active members, including a President, a Vice-President, and a Secretary. Half of these are renewed annually, retiring members being capable of re-election.

The Committee represents the "Comice," corresponds with and supplies information required by the Provincial Agricultural Commission. It carries out the decisions of the "Comice," the Provincial Agricultural Commission, and of the Assembly of Delegates. It superintends the organization of shows, and executes measures which have been prescribed in the interests of agriculture. It further nominates a Judging Committee for the distribution of prizes and awards.

Each "Comice" meets in general assembly at least twice a-year, one meeting taking place in January.

The Agricultural Department has only of late years given much attention to the issue of periodical journals, leaflets, and other publications. The "Bulletin de l'Agriculture," which has now been in existence for eight years, is by far the most important of such issues. This publication is issued in parts of about 100 pages each, and forms annually a volume of about 800. The price of separate parts is 2s. 6d., and the entire volume is sold for 4s. 2d.

It is divided into an official and a non-official part. In the former are published all official Ordinances in connection with agriculture, as well as summaries of the annual Reports of the Provincial Agricultural Commissions. The official portion further gives statistics of production and consumption, pub-

lishes accounts of the proceedings of the Higher Board of Agriculture, and of the work accomplished by that body, and reports annually on the sanitary condition of domestic animals.

The non-official part is reserved for the publication of reports and accounts of works of a scientific or economic nature undertaken in connection with agriculture.

The Reports issued in the non-official parts are now published separately in the form of pamphlets, and disposed of in large numbers. Among the subjects dealt with in some of those most recently issued are the following:—

“Inquiry into the trade in agricultural and market-garden produce in England.”

“Advice in regard to sending Ostend rabbits to London.”

Both of these pamphlets being issued in the hopes of encouraging an export trade to England.

Another Report is headed “Inquiry into the System of Market-gardening as practised in England.”

Certain difficulties have to be encountered, from the fact that the French language is frequently unknown to the smaller class of agriculturists. This has been to a certain extent remedied by the issue of pamphlets in the Flemish and Walloon dialects.

The Provincial Agricultural Societies give advice every year on matters especially affecting their district, as, for instance, on the best method for destroying noxious caterpillars, or in regard to the preservation of insect-killing birds, or the formation of mutual Associations among farmers.

The Agricultural Department, when it considers it necessary, will issue Notices to be generally distributed by the Communal Administration; for example, several of such Notices in regard to carrying out regulations for brewing, manufacture of margarine, and baking, were lately distributed in the Province of Antwerp by order of the Government.

A Royal Decree of the 3rd November, 1889, after alluding to the absence of reliable works treating in a practical and methodical manner such questions as related to Belgian agriculture, offered a prize of 120*l.* for the best work on the subject.

None of the productions of the ten competitors were considered to merit the prize. The judges were of opinion that the scope of the work was too large, and suggested that fresh prizes should be offered for the best manuals on special subjects, such as the feeding of cattle, manure, dairy farming, &c.

It was not until 1892 that this proposal was carried out, when a National Agricultural Library was instituted, to consist of popular and classical manuals on agriculture.

Five prizes are to be given annually, varying from 30*l.* to 60*l.* each, to the authors of the best works on subjects selected by the Minister of Agriculture, 20 per cent. to be added if the works are illustrated.

The authors are to be Belgians; and the works, to be con-

cluded within a specified time, are to bear no indication of the identity of the author, which, together with his address in a sealed envelope, are to accompany the work.

The works which obtain prizes are to be published within the year.

This being the first year, twenty-two prizes, amounting to 870% in the aggregate, have been offered for manuals on various subjects. The competitors to send in their productions before the end of 1893.

The Belgian Government affords agricultural instruction either in its agricultural establishments by means of the regular course of education supplied therein, by lectures given by the State Agronomes, by agricultural classes organized in middle-class schools, and by means of the annual series of fifteen lectures organized throughout the country from October to March.

The course of studies in the State Agricultural Establishments, described in the Report from the Brussels Legation of 1889, has been somewhat modified by the Law of the 4th April, 1890, on agricultural instruction; but since the coming into force of the above Law, no inquiry has been instituted as to the comparative advantages of the new regulations.

The Agricultural Budget for 1894, annexed to this Report, gives the various sums paid by the State in support of these establishments, which are as follows:—

The Government Agricultural Institute at Gembloux.

Practical and Theoretical Schools of Agriculture and Horticulture at Vilvorde, Ghent, and Huy.

Government Botanical Gardens at Brussels.

Government Veterinary College at Curreghem-les-Bruxelles.

Sanitary Police of Domestic Animals and Veterinary Department.

Government Agricultural Laboratories at Gembloux, Ghent, Liège, Hasselt, Antwerp, Mons, and Louvain.

The school at Huy, which has only been established since 1890, is of a similar nature to those at Vilvorde and Ghent.

Besides these Educational Establishments are the Government Professors of Agriculture, or "Agronomes," whose duty it is to popularize agricultural science in a practical manner (*vide* Report of 1889). They are ten in number, and are supported by eleven Assistant Agronomes.

The most important duty of the Agronome is to place himself in communication with agriculturists, to whom he gives the benefit of his advice free of charge.

During the first six months of this year the Agronomes, together with their assistants, gave advice personally on 248 occasions, and communicated their opinions 988 times in writing.

The Government fields of experiment and demonstration (*vide* Report, 1889) are under the superintendence of the Agronomes. There are at present 102 of these fields, supported

entirely by the State, and established on private property. Their number diminishes annually.

Elementary agricultural lectures for adults are now established by the Government throughout the country, and are well attended. The lectures, 15 in number, are given from October to March in 229 Communes, provided there is an attendance of not less than 15. These lectures are given in Flemish in districts where that language predominates, theoretical instruction being completed by practical demonstration on an experimental field.

The State pays the expenses of these lectures, and further grants railway reductions to persons travelling to attend. The Commune supplies the room for the lecture, and takes steps necessary for announcing when and where it is to be held.

Prizes of books are given as encouragements to attend.

This institution of agricultural lectures for adults has not interfered with the system of occasional lectures given by the State Agronomes and numerous specialists on different subjects connected with agriculture, such as bee culture, forestry, farriery, technical zoology, market gardening, fruit culture, &c.

The Government has furthermore organized agricultural lectures for soldiers at Antwerp, Beverloo, Liège, Namur, and Termonde, to enable them to acquire elementary information calculated to be of use to them on their return home after finishing their term of military service.

The Government, independently of educational establishments founded at the expense or with the assistance of the State, has appealed to private initiative.

There are now fourteen establishments where agricultural and horticultural lectures are given, laboratories introduced, and experimental fields established in accordance with suggestions of the Government. The last Report published, dated 1892, says that they were frequented by 698 pupils, and received subsidies varying from 40% to 200%, according to their importance.

There are also six free agricultural schools at Liège, Tournai, Mons, Carlsbourg, Virton, and Tirlemont, frequented by 413 pupils, and which are also in receipt of a subsidy of about 380% in the aggregate.

The Government further grants 400% a-year in scholarships ("bourses") to pupils at the State Agricultural Establishments. Scholarships, varying in amount, are also granted by different provinces.

The Government does but little in the way of distributing seeds and plants.

This year 480% has been expended in grants of improved seeds, and 400% in manures, chiefly of chemical composition.

The numerous experimental fields supported by the Government render any large additional distribution of seeds and

plants unnecessary, while the results of such experiments on private property are not capable of being estimated with the accuracy obtainable on State fields, since farmers are frequently unwilling to make known all the advantages they may have derived.

Among the measures adopted by the State for increasing the forest area of the kingdom, and for clearing and planting waste land, is that for the distribution of young trees and seeds to the Communes—a system which will subsequently be more fully explained.

In 1884 the “Caisse Générale d'Épargne et de Retraite” (General Savings and Pensions Bank), an important institution established in 1865 under the guarantee of the State, was authorized to offer a portion of its capital to agriculturists at the fixed rate of 4 per cent., a rate lower than that at which any other financial establishment could afford to lend.

The duration of the loan varies according to the destination of the amount borrowed, and may be repaid either in one sum or by annual instalments.

The chief factor in connection with agricultural loans is the “Comptoir,” an association of at least three persons, forming, so to speak, an intermediary between the Savings Bank and the borrower. The “Comptoir” guarantees the repayment of the loan, while its members are collectively responsible to the Savings Bank, and have to furnish sureties of value proportional to the importance of the loan. These sureties consist of mortgages, or of securities of value. The Savings Bank receives 3 per cent., and the “Comptoir” 1 per cent.

The “Comptoirs” may therefore be looked upon in the light of Local Agents of the Savings Bank, to whom the farmer will address himself in the first instance, and whose interest it is to keep an eye on the affairs of the borrower as soon as a loan has been concluded.

Every proposal for a loan must be submitted by the “Comptoir” to the Savings Bank for approval, and must be accompanied by information as to the honesty and solvency of the borrower, and as to the nature and value of the objects on which his “Privilège” is estimated.

This “Privilège” may be described as a public recognition of solvency. It is not recognized as existing *ipso facto*, and can only be obtained by inscription at the Registry Office of the district in which the buildings of the farm are situated.

It consists of a valuation of the actual state of affairs of a farmer, and forms a credit of which he can avail himself. Its bases are the same as those which guarantee to the landlord the payment of his rent, that is to say, the fruits of the harvest, the instruments of husbandry, the live stock, and all objects used in cultivation.

The claim of the landlord is prior to that of all other people.

The following is a statement of the most recently published

agricultural loan operations of the Savings Bank for the year 1892 :—

	£
* 9 loans under 40 <i>l.</i> , amounting to	345
38 „ of from 40 <i>l.</i> to 400 <i>l.</i> , amounting to ..	5,320
11 „ „ 400 <i>l.</i> to 2,000 <i>l.</i> , amounting to ..	6,680
2 „ „ 2,000 <i>l.</i> and above, amounting to ..	4,880

There are now only three “Comptoirs,” which are situated at Thuin, Genappe, and Court-Saint-Étienne.

This system of agricultural loans has unfortunately been by no means attended with the beneficial results which were anticipated.

Many reasons may be given in explanation of this want of success, the following being the most important:

The Savings Bank, in order to insure themselves doubly against all risk, insist upon the “Comptoirs” providing them not only with their own guarantees as laid down in the Law which authorizes the loans, but also with a mortgage in addition.

Thus the agricultural loan becomes in reality a mortgage, and encounters all the difficulties and unpopularity of such engagements.

In cases where farmers are freeholders, their consent is naturally all that is necessary to the mortgaging of their property. But it frequently happens that the farmer cultivates land which is owned in part by himself and partly held on lease. Here a difficulty arises, for if the land in his own possession is not, in the opinion of the Savings Bank, sufficiently valuable to provide a mortgage which they are prepared to accept as the additional guarantee, the farmer is reduced to the alternative of either going without his loan, or of obtaining a mortgage elsewhere which he can offer to the Savings Bank as the second guarantee. This latter alternative is almost impossible to realize under the circumstances.

The Savings Bank is, further, so important an establishment, and with such wide-reaching duties, that the small items of business which come to it in the form of agricultural loans, and the amount of consideration which they entail, causes them to be looked upon rather as irksome than profitable.

Among less important reasons for the want of success of the agricultural loans is the system of centralization in connection with all the Savings Bank operations. Provincial branches are required, which, starting under the tutelage and with the protection and prestige of the parent Savings Bank, would have every chance of rapidly developing into independent establishments.

The loan system, emanating from local branches of this description, would have a far better prospect of success, while the wholesome competition thus established is a state of affairs which the Savings Bank itself would anticipate with confidence and satisfaction.

With only three “Comptoirs” existing in the country, unless

the farmer desirous of borrowing happens to live in the neighbourhood of one of them, he will often not take the trouble to go the distance required to reach one, but prefers to borrow money elsewhere. Add to this the somewhat complicated details which have to be gone through before a loan is obtained, and the natural dislike of the farmer to the publicity attached to dealing with an important Government establishment, and it is not difficult to understand why he often prefers to go elsewhere for his loan, even if he has to pay a higher rate.

He can always find people at no great distance ready to advance the money he requires. Should he be unable to pay the interest when due, he is often induced, in the hopes of better times, to allow it to accumulate. A large portion of these hastily-contracted loans end in a forced sale of the property, or a portion of it; and the new proprietor is not unfrequently the original money lender.

In September 1892 an Agricultural Bank on the German system of "Raiffeisen" was founded at Rillaer, a small town near Louvain, and commenced operations on the 1st January of this year.

By the end of last September the bank was dealing with a sum of 1,320*l.*, and had advanced 383*l.* to thirty-two small farmers, while deposits had been made to the amount of 436*l.*

The success of the enterprise is due to the energy of M. Ferdinand Mellaerts, a clergyman of Louvain, and is such that three additional banks of a similar character have quite recently been established.

Almost all Belgians acquainted with the question are of opinion that agricultural loans should be effected by means of Mutual Aid Societies and Co-operation, an opinion which seems justified by the success which has attended the establishment of the Rillaer Bank, and the steady falling off in the amount of the agricultural loan operations conducted through the Brussels Savings Bank.

Measures for the prevention of the adulteration of cheese, butter, and other dairy produce are provided by the Law of the 4th August, 1890, establishing an Inspection and Control of Food-Stuffs.

The Law in question consists of eight articles, of which the following summary was forwarded to Her Majesty's Government by the late Lord Vivian when at Brussels:—

Article 1. The Government is authorized to regulate and inspect the trade in food-stuffs both for the protection of public health and for the prevention of fraud and adulteration, and, further, to inspect the fabrication or preparation of food-stuffs intended for sale, and to forbid the use of deleterious or dangerous substances or utensils.

Article 2. The Government Inspectors have the right to enter all provision shops during the hours when they are open to the public, and all places not open to the public where food-stuffs destined for sale are prepared at all hours, in order to

note any infraction of the Law, giving copy of the *procès-verbal* to the offender within twenty-four hours.

Article 3 states that the regulations for the selection of samples of food-stuffs and for the organization of analytical laboratories are to be settled by Royal Decree.

Articles 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the Law treat of the adulteration of medicines, and of penalties incurred by those convicted of breaking the Law; and by

Article 8 the Government are to report every two years to Parliament on the measures taken to carry out the Law, and on its effects.

Since the coming into force of the above Law, various Decrees have been passed in view of carrying out its stipulations.

The vast extent to which butter had become adulterated induced the Government to adopt measures to remedy the evil, and a Decree of the 10th December, 1890, supplies regulations for the sale of artificial butter. It defines "margarine" as implying all artificial butter of any description or any substance or preparation in any way resembling natural butter, but which has not entirely been made of milk.

It further ordains that all places where margarine in any shape is offered for sale, all receptacles for, or conveyances used in the transport of this substance, shall have the fact distinctly notified by the word "Margarine" depicted in bold characters.

A proposal was made in the Chamber of Representatives that margarine should be artificially coloured, but met with scant support. The reasons which induced the Minister of Agriculture to express his dissent being that those who could not afford the luxury of real butter would no longer be able to continue their consumption of margarine without feelings of humiliation and repugnance, and that the proposal was against the interests of the exporter, inasmuch as the Law now provided for the ready recognition of margarine as such.

The first Biennial Report on the effects of the Law of the 4th August, 1890, was published this year, and states that the sale of adulterated butter has decreased in markets and in retail places of business.

Illicit margarine is sometimes met with, but as a rule the extraneous matter in the butter is so small in quantity as to be scarcely distinguishable by analysis from pure butter.

Greater attention is now being paid to the execution of the regulations in regard to the labelling and public notification of the sale of margarine.

Measures to prevent the adulteration of cheese and other dairy produce are provided by the general inspection of food-stuffs established by the Law of the 4th August, 1890.

A proposal has been made in the Chamber of Representatives, to the effect that the quality of milk offered for sale should be designated by the vendor in such a manner that the

purchaser may at once know what he is buying. However, no definite steps have been taken in regard to this matter.

A Decree of the 28th February, 1891, organizes a service of Government Inspectors, regulates the manner of selection of samples for analysis, lays down the manner of conducting the inspection, and orders that the sample shall, if possible, be taken in duplicate.

It further regulates the manner in which the samples shall be packed, sealed, and dispatched to the laboratories.

A third sample can be supplied to the owner of the suspected substance at his request, packed and sealed in a similar manner to the other two.

The same Decree defines the steps to be taken, after the conclusion of the inspection at the laboratory, against the offender, regulates the method of disposal of the condemned substance; and of recompensing owners of suspected substances, which, after analytical inspection, have proved to be genuine.

The principal Articles in the Law of the 22nd June, 1891, on the Organization of Laboratories, provide for their inspection by Government officials, fix the number and salaries of persons employed, and the charges for analysis.

The State Laboratories are authorized to analyze substances for private individuals at fixed rates.

State encouragement of dairy and poultry farming, fruit culture, market gardening, and forestry takes the form almost exclusively of the instruction in these branches afforded by the State Educational Establishments, the details of which were given in the former Report (1889) from this Legation, and which have again been alluded to in the present one.

The fact that Belgium, from having an export trade in butter, had been obliged to import that article for home consumption, induced the Government in 1886 to take measures to remedy this state of affairs. Different specialists were intrusted with missions to foreign countries to study there the organization of dairy schools. In 1889 two young women were given Scholarships to enable them to study at French dairy schools in Brittany, and another one was dispatched to Switzerland to learn cheese making.

The first Belgian dairy school was opened in May 1890 in connection with the Government Agricultural Establishment at Gembloux, and was supplied with a complete set of modern instruments required in the making of butter and cheese.

The Agricultural Associations in receipt of State subsidies give lectures in such districts as are considered likely to benefit from being taught the rational methods of treating milk, and suggest the formation of Co-operative Societies. The Government supplies the instruments necessary to illustrate the lecture practically, while their working is explained by certificated dairy maids.

Previous to these Government measures the separators are

said only to have amounted to 50 in the entire country. In a few months the number had increased to 350.

A proposal was made some years since for the State encouragement of poultry rearing and market gardening, especially with a view to the development of a trade with England, but came to nothing.

At the present moment steps are being taken by the State to assist the formation of a Society for the improvement of poultry rearing; but the matter is as yet quite in its infancy. After the expiration of a year the Society is to report progress to the Government, when the latter will decide as to the form of encouragement they consider most suitable.

Fruit culture and market gardening are encouraged by grants to public and private Agricultural and Horticultural Societies; by State education in its various branches, especially at the Government Establishments at Vilvorde and Huy; by the lectures given by Agronomes; and by means of the agricultural classes for adults.

Exhibitions are frequently held at suitable periods, and receive support from the State, the provinces, and from the communes in which they take place.

It may be perhaps of interest to mention the existence of an Agricultural Order ("Décoration Agricole") in Belgium. This Order was instituted in 1848 as a reward for proficiency, coupled with good conduct. The first class is in gold, the second in silver, and are suspended from a riband of the national colours.

Belgium, like other countries, has seen her forest area diminish daily as population increased and cultivation extended itself.

Land almost worthless and of the thinnest description has been turned by the plough, until at last the country has been forced to admit the existence of land which, to be fertilized, must first be covered with forest, and has, moreover, begun to take into account the influence of forests on the climate of the country, and thus indirectly on agriculture.

It was not until the middle of this century that attention was attracted to the vast tracts of uncultivated moorland in the Campine (a district occupying the north-eastern corner of Belgium) and in the Ardennes; and that the problem was discussed of the best means of rendering these portions of the kingdom productive, either by means of cultivation or by clothing them with forest.

To properly appreciate the different measures taken to enable these uncultivated common lands to produce some revenue, an examination of the Law of the 25th March, 1847, is essential.

By this Law, the Government was armed with certain powers destined to enable them to overcome the inertia of the Communes.

They were empowered, with certain reservations, to offer the common land for sale; the purchaser undertaking, within

the limits of a definite period, to increase the value either by cultivation or planting.

The Government were further allowed a certain credit, within the limits of which they might undertake works of irrigation, clear and plant the land.

Finally, the Law contains provisions for facilitating the sale and purchase of the land in question, and for the transformation of the character of its surface.

The organization of a special Service for clearing and planting became necessary to carry out the provisions of the Law. With this object Provincial Committees were instituted, in addition to the already existing service of Foresters, to decide on measures calculated to accelerate the planting of uncultivated common land.

This special Service, after undergoing various modifications and changes, terminated by absorption into the Administration of Forests, with the exception of that portion engaged in works of irrigation in the Campine, which continued as an independent Branch.

The beneficial results of this Law may be estimated by the following Table, giving by Province the area of uncultivated common land which has either been converted into arable, pasture, wood, or forest, or appropriated for buildings and gardens, since the coming into force of the Law to the end of December 1890 :—

ACREAGE of Waste Land existing in Belgium, 1847 to 1890.

Name of Province.	Acreage of Waste Land in 1847.	Character of Transformation of Surface.				Acreage of Waste Land in December 1890.
		Arable.	Pasture.	Houses and Gardens.	Wood and Forest.	Total.
Antwerp	Acres. 56,160	Acres. 4,187	Acres. 3,227	Acres. 135	Acres. 25,085	Acres. 32,684
Brabant	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Flanders	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Flanders	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hainault	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liège	..	..	..	..	..	..
Limburg	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namur	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	408,108	96,328	15,075	1,221	139,014	251,639
						159,467

The duty intrusted to them of rendering remunerative the unproductive portions of the kingdom has never been lost sight of by the Government. They have always done their utmost to assist the Communes in the work of planting. Thus, since 1846, seeds have been distributed gratis in the Provinces of Luxemburg and Liège, both to Communes and to private individuals, while subsidies have been granted in aid of plantations undertaken by Communes or public bodies. The total annual subsidy devoted to this purpose amounts to 520*L.*, and of late years the grants of this nature have amounted to about the third of the cost entailed, a proportion which is increased in the case of exceptionally poor Communes.

Many Provinces grant subsidies as well. The numerous fir plantations established by the State have all been suppressed in favour of private ones, with the exception of the Government nursery at Brée, in the Campine, which supplies that district with forest firs grown from Scotch and Swedish seeds.

Prizes are offered to Foresters who may specially distinguish themselves in successful planting, a system of encouragement which is said to be productive of excellent results.

The Campine, with its thin and sandy soil, may be looked upon as the district which has derived the greatest advantage from the effects of the Law of 1847—these beneficial results being due partly to the activity of State interference in the granting of subsidies and in the organization of technical supervision, and partly to the peculiar nature and position of the country, and to the facilities afforded, both to works of irrigation and to colonization, by the opening of the canal connecting the Meuse with the Scheldt.

The Government has purchased large tracts of land at the average price of 1*L.* 12*s.* 6*d.* an acre, which, by clearing and irrigating, have been converted into pasture, estimated to be worth from 32*L.* to 48*L.* an acre, and they are said to have frequently disposed of this converted land at a profit, which has been in its turn devoted to similar undertakings.

Not content with its own operations, the State has also advanced money to those Communes who have expressed a wish to undertake similar works, in order subsequently to dispose of the fertilized land to the inhabitants of the district.

The impulse being given, the matter is now left entirely in the hands of the Communes, though the Foresters bring their influence to bear by the advice they give in regard to the planting of the waste land, and by drawing attention in their Reports to the advantages from these operations.

As soon as a Commune decides to undertake planting, the Forester of the district visits the spot, studies its position, soil, and climate, suggests to the commune the best means of carrying out the proposal, and gives an estimate of the works to be undertaken. This estimate must first receive the assent of the local authorities, and is then submitted for the approval of the Minister of Agriculture.

A Higher Board of Forestry ("Conseil Supérieur des Forêts") has recently been established, and has supplied a long-felt want.

The Board is called upon to give its opinion on all questions of general interest in connection with forestry on which its advice is requested by the Government; and the work of planting is expected to derive a new impulse from its influence.

Among the subjects at present submitted to the consideration of the Board may be mentioned the steps to be taken to plant the remaining portions of waste land.

In regard to the species of tree used in planting waste land, and for the improvement of already existing plantations, the selection depends on the configuration of the district and the nature of the soil.

The Norwegian fir is found to thrive best in the hard clay soil of the higher Ardennes plateau, where it develops into the best-shaped tree, and yields the largest return.

In the dry schistic soil of lesser depth, and at a lower elevation, a coarse forest fir gives the best results, but has had to be given up at a higher altitude than 1,480 feet, on account of the damage done to the leading shoots by snow and frost.

On chalky slopes, with but a thin superficial soil, the black Austrian fir seems to do best, while the thick covering of the fallen leaves of this tree helps materially to fertilize the soil.

In the Campine district, forest firs and birch are planted almost exclusively.

A maritime fir has been tried, but succumbed to the frost of 1879.

Although the planting of firs is on the increase, oak and beech still preponderate largely in big forests.

The system of planting most usually followed is that of timber trees and underwood combined, which, all things being considered, is found to answer best. The trees most planted are oak, ash, beech, and birch.

The Administration of Forests has lately been giving its attention to the introduction and acclimatization of foreign species, notably the Weymouth pine, and the Douglas and Nordmann firs.

These trees seem to suit themselves admirably to the climate, and are looked upon as the trees of the future for Belgian forests.

The fact that the system of railways in Belgium is almost entirely owned and controlled by the State has enabled the Government to lower tariffs whenever they considered it advisable.

The State has frequently come forward during commercial and agricultural crises, and by the increased facilities of transport, afforded by the lowering of rates, has in a great measure tended to lessen their injurious effects.

Since the year 1878, scarcely any agricultural produce or object used in furthering agriculture can be mentioned that has

not had some additional facility afforded for its transport by railway.

The following list of articles which have benefited will give some idea of what has been done: Cereals, potatoes, carrots, artichokes, cabbages, turnips, onions, hemp, linseed, manures of every natural and artificial description, raw sugar, salt, lime, gravel, tan, forage, withies, broom, underwood, hop-poles, butter, milk, cheese, meal, flour, beet-root pulp, sheep, dead rabbits, and pork.

In determining the character of the reduction, the nature of the object is always taken into consideration. Reductions are of various kinds, *e.g.*, a simple lowering of the price of transport, permitting smaller quantities of a given substance to benefit by a reduction formerly only granted to larger quantities; reductions regulated according to the size, weight, or shape of the substance, those granted to certain produces destined for particular purposes, such as personal consumption, feeding of cattle, &c.; reductions in favour of manure destined to be employed during the month of January, and reductions proportioned to the distance traversed.

The prolonged drought of this year induced the Government to create a provisional special Tariff, consisting of a reduction of 25 per cent. in favour of forage and various other substances destined for the feeding or litter of horses and cattle.

This special Tariff came into force on the 15th July last, and lapses at the end of this year.

It applies to the following substances and products: all green and dry forage, food cakes for animals, maize, beans, pease, bran, straw, cereals, refuse of distilleries, beet-root pulp, and to turf and heather used as litter.

This Tariff is only enjoyed by persons who exercise their professions in Belgium. An application must be made for it beforehand, accompanied by a formal declaration as to the destination and disposal of the substance transported.

Among encouragements afforded to agriculture may be mentioned the free transit granted on rivers and canals to all cargoes consisting solely of manures or other fertilizing substances of any description.

To obtain this privilege, the boatman must verbally notify the nature of his cargo at the first toll-collecting office he passes, when he will be provided gratis with a free pass. This pass must be examined and signed at every subsequent toll office, and shown to all officials who have a right and express a wish to inspect it.

On the discharge of the cargo, the boatman must return the free pass to the last toll office, with the certificate of a competent official from the place of destination, to the effect that the cargo has been used for fertilizing purposes.

If this regulation is not complied with before the expiration of four months from the date of the issue of the free pass, the

boatman is called upon to pay the tolls from which he had received the exemption.

In 1885 the Government, with a view to alleviate the agricultural and commercial crisis through which the country was passing, addressed Circulars to the Provincial Governors, inviting their consideration to the proposed creation of Vicinal railways ("Chemins de Fer Vicinaux"), and expressed their intention of doing all in their power to further the establishment of these new means of communication.

It was set forth that although roads had been greatly improved of late years, no steps had been taken to facilitate the mode of transport upon them.

It was therefore proposed to lay down these railways along existing roads, thus enabling them to be constructed at small expense, administered economically, and to afford the people a cheap means of transporting themselves and the produce of their labour.

The Vicinal railways were to be connected with the Main railways, and it was contended that they would not only facilitate intercourse between the different Communes and between them and the larger towns, but would introduce new industries and increase the prosperity of those already existing by the opening out of new markets. They would also enable the farmer to obtain cheap manure, and by the lowness of the rates permit him to send his produce rapidly to market as well as abroad.

This proposal received the unanimous approval of the Provinces.

The "Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Vicinaux" was accordingly started, which to-day owns 67 different Vicinal railways, varying in length from 2 to 35 miles and covering in all 790 miles, being a proportion of 28 per cent. to the 2,820 miles of Belgian Main railways.

The accompanying map gives the Vicinal and Main railways existing in March 1893.

The "Société Nationale" possesses the monopoly of all Vicinal railways, the capital being formed from four sources, which contribute the following average proportions: The State, 27 per cent.; the Provinces, 28 per cent.; the Communes, 41 per cent.; and private individuals, 4 per cent.

The capital is represented by shares bearing a maximum interest of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. after payment of working expenses.

Any surplus is divided as follows: $\frac{1}{4}$ to an improvement fund, $\frac{3}{8}$ as a bonus to shareholders, $\frac{3}{8}$ to the reserve fund.

The President of the Society is appointed by the King, and the members of the Administration, half by the King and half by the shareholders.

All requests for vicinal railways must be addressed to the "Société Nationale," accompanied by statements as to the population of the district through which the railway is intended to pass, the industries which would benefit, a plan of the route



and the opinion of the local authorities as to the utility of the line.

The decision as to whether the line shall be constructed or not rests entirely with the "Société Nationale."

The Tariff on the Vicinal railways has been established on the following bases for consignments of not less than 5 tons :—

		Rate A.	Rate B.	Rate C. (Heavy goods.)
		Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.
		Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
Fixed Tariff, for any distance	..	0 50	0 50	0 50
Variable Tariff, per kilom.	..	0 13	0 11	0 07

Special Tariff.

(Established with the view of assisting the transport of agricultural produce.)

No. 1.		No. 3.	
	Per ton.		
	Fr. c.		Fr. c.
Fixed Tariff, for all distances..	0 50	Fixed Tariff, for all distances..	1 50
Variable Tariff, per kilom. ..	0 04	Variable Tariff, per kilom. ..	0 15
		Application of Rate C to consignments of 4 tons.	

Important reductions have been made in the above Tariffs, while No. 1 and No. 3 have been specially established with a view to facilitating the transport of agricultural produce.

The majority of commodities which come under Special Tariff No. 1, such as salt, manure, coal, beet-root pulp, are either used for or the product of agriculture. They formerly came under Rate C; therefore the reduction is a concession of 0·03 fr. per ton per kilom.

Special Tariff No. 3 is principally for the transport of animals, and is said to be exceedingly advantageous.

A reduction has been made from 5 to 3 tons as the minimum weight for straw, fodder, flax, and hemp.

Receptacles for milk, butter, eggs, and for general farm produce can be returned empty free of charge.

A reduction to 0·07 fr. per ton per kilom. has been introduced for the variable Tariff of Rate A and B in favour of

cereals, meal, bran, chicory, potatoes, fresh fruit, forage, straw, vegetables, and raw flax.

A reduction from 0·07 to 0·04. fr per kilom. has been granted in favour of market gardeners travelling second class.

No charge is made for vegetables, fruit, butter, cream, cheese, eggs, and poultry carried by agriculturists, and destined immediately for market.

Free carriage is also granted for milk personally delivered by the country people at the houses of their customers.

No alterations have taken place in the Belgian Land Laws favouring tenant-farmers and small holders.

A proposal was submitted to the Chambers in 1884 by M. van der Bruggen to change certain articles in the Code Civil with a view to avoiding the forced sale of small freeholds on the death of the owner. It was again discussed in July 1891 and in January 1893, but no legislation in regard to the matter has as yet been accomplished.

BUDGET of the Belgian Agricultural Department for 1894.

	Francs.	£
Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Public Works ..	21,000	840
Salaries of Departmental officials	579,500	23,180
Furnishing, heating, and lighting the Ministry, printing and other incidental expenses	81,300	3,252
Travelling expenses	22,150	886
Legal expenses	30,000	1,200
Inspectors of Agriculture	15,400	616
Agronomes	79,700	3,188
Experimental fields	26,300	1,052
Indemnities for slaughtered cattle	420,000	16,800
Veterinary and sanitary police services, and assistance to aged Government veterinaries, their widows and orphans .	146,000	5,840
Improving the breeding of domestic animals, and subsidies granted to Provincial Administrations	207,000	8,280
Higher Board of Agriculture, Provincial Agricultural Societies, "Comices"	180,000	7,200
Exhibitions, subsidies, and encouragements to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, as well as publication of the "Agricultural Bulletin," agricultural decorations, expenses of special missions in the interest of agriculture ..	42 700	1,708
State veterinary school, together with Scholarships ..	150,325	6,013
State Agricultural Institute (Gembloux), and State agricultural and horticultural schools	149,000	5,960
Apparatus and implements of the above, expenses of Managing, Examining Committee, and Scholarships	74,600	2,984
Agricultural and horticultural conferences and instruction, subsidies, books to be given as prizes at agricultural conferences, agricultural instruction in middle-class schools, Agronomic lectures to soldiers	205,000	8,200
Botanical garden	89,000	3,560
State Laboratories, subsidies to provincial laboratories, and expenses of analysis	94,000	3,760

(Signed)

STEPHEN LEECH.

British Legation, Brussels, December 5, 1893.

DENMARK.

No. 3.

*Mr. Scott to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received January 5.)*My Lord, *Copenhagen, January 2, 1894.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 14th October last, I have the honour to transmit herewith translation of a Memorandum supplied to me by the courtesy of the Danish Minister of the Interior, replying to the questions which formed the inclosure in your Lordship's despatch.

To Mr. Goschen's despatch to Lord Salisbury of the 31st May, 1889, a translation of the Budget of the Agricultural Section for the financial year 1889-90 was annexed. A comparison between that Budget and the Budget for the financial year 1893-94 shows an increase in the total expenditure from 56,680*l.* to nearly 80,000*l.* The most important items of this increase will be found in the accompanying Memorandum.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES S. SCOTT.

Inclosure in No. 3.

Memorandum.

(Translation.)

IN continuation of the information supplied on the 28th May, 1889, with regard to the various agricultural interests in Denmark, it may be observed as follows :—

The annual sum of 200,000 kroner (11,111*l.*), which, under the Law of the 1st April, 1887, is placed at the disposal of the Home Office for the encouragement of the breeding and use of domestic animals, has been increased to the amount of 310,000 kroner (17,222*l.*), partly by the yearly Budget Law and partly by the Law of the 14th April last, which gives a new interpretation of paragraph 89 of the aforesaid Law of the 1st April, 1887. This amount has been distributed as follows :—

	Amount.	
	kroner.	£
1. Subvention to prizes given for the best animal for breeding purposes at the cattle shows of the Agricultural Societies	60,000	3,333
2. Prizes for stallions at the district shows	65,000	3,611
3. Prizes for bulls at the district shows	50,000	2,777
4. Subvention for prizes for stallions, bulls, poultry raising, and bee culture at the general shows, which include the whole, or nearly the whole, country	10,000	555
5. Subventions to institutions for the encouragement in other ways of the breeding and use of domestic animals	125,000	6,944

On the 12th April, 1892, a Law was passed to supplement or change the legal provisions regarding the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College.

According to this Law—

(i.) The staff of instructors at the College has been increased, and their salaries augmented.

(ii.) The State subvention to the stipend fund of the College, out of which free education and pecuniary assistance is afforded to poor pupils, has been augmented.

(iii.) The sum of 868,000 kroner (48,222*l.*) has been appropriated towards extending the College buildings.

In answer to the query paper submitted, the following information is given :—

1. *Direct Action taken by the Department to promote the Interests of Agriculture.*

(a.) The State does not publish any such documents, with the exception of an annual publication of the Reports of the Agricultural Consulting Experts, who are placed under the supervision of the Home Office.

(b.) There are two classes of Experts :—

(i.) State Experts.

(ii.) Experts of the Associations.

Of these, the former are appointed by the State, while the latter are appointed and act for the different local Agricultural Associations, who receive subventions from the State for this purpose.

The total State expenditure on account of the Consulting Experts is about 78,000 kroner (4,333*l.*).

With regard to the instruction given at the Royal Veterinary Agricultural School, and to the qualifications for receiving free education at the schools, see Law of the 12th April, 1892.

By the Public Instruction and Worship Act of the 12th April, 1892, the Treasury is authorized to grant subventions to the National Schools and for the instruction in agriculture and horticulture given outside the Agricultural College in technical schools specially appointed for that purpose.

The State gives an annual sum of 4,800 kroner (266*l.*) to the Agricultural Associations for the purpose of holding agricultural lectures, and also employs 5,000 kroner annually for subventions for the expenses of journeys undertaken in the interior and abroad for agricultural purposes.

(c.) Since the 15th July, 1891, the State has taken over the management of the Society called "Danish Seed Control," in which the farmers are given facilities for having their seeds tested. The State subsidy for this control is about 6,000 kroner (333*l.*).

2. *The granting of State Loans, or the Encouragement of
Agricultural Land Banks.*

Although the Treasury does not issue loans for encouraging farming, the State supports several credit institutions for loan facilities to the landed proprietors.

The State assistance consists in the fact that the bonds issued by these institutions, by means of which the loans are paid, are free from stamp duty, and can be conveyed unstamped.

In connection with this subject, mention may be made of the two credit institutions which exist in Denmark for small proprietors in the country, namely, one for the islands and one for Jutland.

These credit institutions, which have the sole right of lending money upon landed properties which are not assessed higher than 6,000 kroner, have, in addition, an exemption from stamp duty for their bonds, and the further privilege that the State guarantees interest not exceeding 4 per cent. on the bonds issued by the Associations.

The State, under certain conditions, refunds to the parties interested the expenses incurred for the assessment of their property.

The State has, further, granted a subsidy for the expenses connected with the foundation of the above-named institutions.

3. *Measures for the Prevention of the Adulteration of Cheese,
Butter, and other Dairy Produce.*

In Mr. Consul Inglis' Report on agriculture in Denmark, and recent legislation respecting the sale of margarine of the 23rd August, 1891 (Foreign Office Annual Series 1891, No. 960), full details were given of existing Danish margarine legislation, with translation of the Law of the 1st May, 1891.

4. *The Encouragement of Dairy and Poultry Farming, Fruit
Culture, Market Gardening, and Forestry.*

In the yearly Budget subsidies are granted—

(a.) To dairymen and women, in order to give them improved training in their business.

See especially Home Office Budget, § 2, III, a, 2 (d), which runs as follows:—

“For the support of dairymen and women, in order to provide them with improved training in their special business, 6,000 kroner (333*l.*)”

(b.) To the Danish Poultry Farming Society, for encouraging its general objects.

See § 2, III, a, 15 (g), which states:—

“For encouraging the rearing of poultry, 2,000 kroner (111*l.*)”

(c.) To three Horticultural Associations, for the advancement of horticulture.

§ 2, III, a, 12 :—

“For the advancement of horticulture, 23,500 kroner (1,305*l.*)”

(d.) To the Danish Health Society, for promoting forestry plantation in Jutland.

§ 2, III, a, 10 :—

“For promoting forest plantations in Jutland :

“For the Danish Health Society—

	kroner.
(1.) For promoting the general objects of the Society ..	25,000
(2.) For small plantations at houses and farms ..	45,000
(3.) For cultivating moors	27,000
(4.) Salary for Lieutenant Dalgas	3,756
(5.) For the purchase of new plantation areas for the Health Society	15,000
(6.) For the work of cultivation on the Society's own plantations	15,000
(7.) For plantations, which are under the supervision of the Society and are classed as inclosed woods ..	65,000
(8.) For the Varde plantation	1,000
	196,756
	(= £10,930)

5. *Facilities for the carriage and disposal of Agricultural Produce.*

The railways, which are under State management in Denmark, afford special facilities to various articles of agriculture. For example, milk and butter are forwarded by passenger train at the ordinary goods rate; cereals, food-stuffs, and artificial manure are conveyed at the lowest rate but one, while natural manure is taken at the lowest rate.

6. *Any notable Alterations in the Land Laws favouring Tenant Farmers and Small Holders.*

None.

FRANCE.

No. 4.

*The Marquis of Dufferin to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received
March 10.)*

My Lord,

Paris, March 8, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 14th October last, I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a despatch which I have received from Sir Joseph Crowe, inclosing a report of the action of the French Government to promote the interests of agriculture.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

DUFFERIN AND AVA.

Inclosure 1 in No. 4.

Sir J. Crowe to the Marquis of Dufferin.

My Lord,

Paris, March 5, 1894.

WITH reference to Lord Rosebery's Circular of the 14th October last, I have the honour to transmit the translation of an exhaustive and excellent Memorandum which has been courteously supplied to me by M. E. Tisserand, Director of Agriculture in the Ministry of Agriculture in France, on the subject of the promotion of the interests of agriculture. Your Lordship will observe that the Memorandum answers fully and completely all the questions set forth in the Circular.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. A. CROWE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 4.

Memorandum communicated to Sir J. Crowe by M. Tisserand.

(Translation.)

Measures taken by the French Government to promote the Interests of Agriculture.

1. By the issue of publications.

The Ministry of Agriculture was created by a Decree of the 14th November, 1881. It was instituted for the purpose of promoting the interests of agriculture, and giving a new impulse to the Government services connected with it. The Government felt that agriculture in these days played so great a part in the expansion of nations, and held so large a place in the interests of the French people, that it was necessary that a single Minister should be intrusted with the reforms and improvements of which agriculture was capable. Experience has shown that the principles upon which the new Ministry was founded were good.

The Ministry of Agriculture comprises four great technical "Directions," viz. :—

Agriculture.
Breeding of horses (studs).
Forests.
Agricultural hydraulics.

The Direction of Agriculture comprises :—

- (1.) Encouragements to agriculture, agricultural exhibitions, agricultural associations and syndicates.
- (2.) Agricultural legislation, the rural code.
- (3.) Agricultural education; veterinary education.
- (4.) Veterinary services, and sanitary police.
- (5.) Agricultural statistics, questions regarding the food of the people, superintendence of farms and markets.

The Direction of Forests comprises the working of woods and forests belonging to the State over an area of nearly 1,000,000 hectares.

The replanting of mountains.

The planting of downs.

The superintendence of communal woods and forests belonging to public establishments on a surface of 2,220,000 hectares, and education in respect of forestry.

The Direction of Studs superintends the dépôts of stallions belonging to the State, in which no less than 3,000 stallions are stabled.

It distributes encouragements for breeding horses, and particularly cavalry horses and chargers, and pays specific attention to blood, for which it gives prizes.

The Direction of Hydraulics attends to everything that concerns irrigation and drainage.

The Direction of Agriculture is at the head of five bureaux:—

- (1.) For agricultural education.
- (2.) Agricultural encouragement and legislation.
- (3.) Veterinary services, and sanitary police.
- (4.) Agricultural statistics, food, and quotations of prices.
- (5.) Decennial agricultural census.

The Direction of Forests has three bureaux. The Direction of Studs and Hydraulics have two bureaux each.

Every bureau has a chief, a second, and a number of writers and clerks, and copying clerks in proportion to the number and importance of the business transacted.

The Minister of Agriculture directs all these services, with the assistance of a Secretary ("chef de Cabinet"), and a certain number of subordinates.

Such is the general organization of the Ministry of Agriculture as constituted in 1881, and maintained till now. But thanks to the impulse given, each of the Directions has taken a great development, and some of them have trebled the amount of their business, which, for the Direction of Agriculture, alone extends to no less than 40,000 cases yearly.

And now as to the means taken to expand French Agriculture:—

Publications.

One of the chief wishes of the Minister of Agriculture has been to obtain as well as to communicate information. "Renseigner et enseigner" has been his motto. The purpose before him was to tell the agriculturists what they might be interested in knowing, to stimulate them, impart to them the discoveries of science, and teach them what was being done in foreign countries.

For this purpose the Minister of Agriculture founded the "Bulletins of the Ministry of Agriculture." This periodical is published in eight annual numbers, or at intervals of about six weeks, and already forms a collection of twenty-seven large volumes of 500 pages. In each number are published the Laws, Decrees, Ministerial Orders ("Arrêtés"), and official Circulars relative to agriculture, appointments, and changes in the staff. This is the official part of the "Bulletin."

The second part contains Reports, Memoirs of specialists ("des savants"), Reports sent in by Diplomatic and Consular Agents abroad, and all other documents of interest to agriculturists. The subjects: Studies on parasites and insects, composition of earths and soils, selection of seeds, manures, tools, and agricultural machinery, &c.

I inclose a specimen of a number of the "Bulletin." (Document 1.)

2. The Minister also publishes the annual agricultural

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statistics showing the areas and yields of different crops, and the production of silk, wine, and cider, as well as the average price for each year during twenty years of cereals, food products, fodder, and bread. To these are added the numbers of farm animals and products, the exports and imports of materials and products interesting agriculture, such as cattle and fresh meat, the supply and consumption in Paris of cattle, meat, bread, &c.

These annual statistics correspond pretty exactly to the agricultural Returns of Great Britain. (Document 2.)

3. Besides the agricultural statistics of the year the Administration has also published the decennial statistics of 1882, which contain all the facts of rural economy not comprised in the annual Returns. These decennial statistics deal with crops and cattle, and furnish complete details as to the division of property, modes of working the soil, divisions of culture, prices of land, wages, rural population, its state, &c. (Document 3.)

The decennial statistics of 1892, which are now in course of preparation, will be more complete even than those of 1882. They will comprise a special study of each Department, with monographs on the different kinds of farms (large, middling, and small), and descriptions of the state of the families of country labourers in each region.

4. In addition to the foregoing, the Administration issues a periodical Report on the subject of the measures taken for fighting the attacks of phylloxera, and the reconstitution of the vineyards of France. (Document 4.)

5. Whenever the occasion requires it, the Ministry issues special instructions, for the purpose of giving information, in rainy seasons, as to the methods which cultivators may use to save their crops, or, in times of drought, as to the means of obviating and remedying want of ordinary fodder. When a plague or an insect threatens to destroy crops, the Minister issues Notices to instruct cultivators how to fight them, &c. These Notices are distributed to the homes of the cultivators, and posted in all the communes.

But the Government do not confine themselves to publicity in these cases; they cause lectures to be delivered wherever such a course seems necessary, by Professors of agriculture or persons selected for their knowledge of the questions involved. They have trials and demonstrations made; they get Railway Companies to forward machinery and apparatus at a reduction of the ordinary carriage rates; and they do the same on a large scale as regards articles of necessity, as in the case of hay, of which the transport was much cheapened last year. Inclosed are samples of the instructions sent. (Document 5.)

6. The Minister of Agriculture is so convinced that agricultural progress depends on the diffusion of scientific discoveries that he issues two important publications, one edited by M. Grandeau, Director of the Agronomic Station of the

Est, the other by M. Deherain, Member of the Institute and Professor at the School of Agriculture of Grignon. These publications are called "Annales Agronomiques," by M. Deherain, the other, "Annales de la Science Agronomique," by M. Grandeau, and are published for the purpose of making known the works and discoveries of specialists, agronomists, chemists, and physiologists, who study agricultural questions. The contents of these works form one or two large volumes every year. (Documents 6, 7.)

7. The High School of Agriculture, or Agronomic Institute, and the School of Agriculture of Montpellier—each of them—publish an annual Report on the subject of work done by their Professors and Heads of Works. These publications are of great interest on account of the precious researches of which they give notices. (Documents 8, 9.)

8. Lastly, the Departmental Professors of Agriculture publish annually a Report of their inquiries, and the results obtained in fields set apart for practical demonstrations and for the purpose of showing the persons interested at all points of French territory the improvements which cultivators can make by using commercial manures, improved varieties of plants, and better processes of culture, &c. (Document 10.)

In conclusion, the official publications made by the Ministry of Agriculture for the sake of encouraging agricultural progress, and enlighten cultivators of land as to the path they must follow, are :—

The bulletin of the Minister of Agriculture.

The annual agricultural statistics.

The decennial statistics.

The Report of the service of Phylloxera.

The periodical special instructions.

The agronomic annals.

The annals of agronomic science.

The Reports of the Agronomic Institute.

The Reports of the work of the Agricultural School of Montpellier.

The Reports of work of Departmental Professors of Agriculture, and the results of experimental areas and demonstrations made at all points of French territory.

But, in addition to these publications, the Minister encourages the authors of any book acknowledged to be useful to agriculturists. He buys and circulates the best of these works. An expenditure of 30,000 fr. to 40,000 fr. (=1,200*l.* to 1,600*l.*) is made for the purpose of these encouragements, which materially complete the labour of diffusing knowledge of discoveries useful to agriculture.

I had almost forgotten to notice the publication after sowing term in autumn and spring, by order of the Administration of forecasts of future crops of wheat, rye, barley, and oats. These publications are made in the "Journal Officiel." (Document 11.)

6. As to providing facilities for agricultural instruction, the Administration of Agriculture in France has considered all measures undertaken to this effect as being the most effectual means of developing improvements in cultivation amongst the rural classes. Agricultural instruction, indeed, enables the cultivator to understand the scope of scientific discoveries, and the means of applying them. It enables him to calculate his operations, to shield himself from frauds to which he may be exposed. It gives him the certainty, after he has become acquainted with the elements of the soil he tills, of using the chemical fertilizers, the implements and processes which shall result in increasing his production. It will diminish the cost thereof, and enable him effectually to compete with foreign rivals. By its means he will be able to draw with certainty upon the sources of credit which are open to him, to inspire confidence to lenders, and give confidence to his landlord as regards the use he may make of the property under his charge.

In this century of extreme competition, we must admit that the agriculturist can only thrive if in working the soil he adapts scientific methods. Old routine is no longer sufficient in this branch, as it is proved to be insufficient in manufacture. There is no profession more based on science or more dependent on scientific knowledge than agriculture. It touches at once chemistry, physics, botany, animal and vegetable physiology. It offers an immense field for scientific investigation and application. For these reasons it is impossible to take enough care to develop in our day all means fitted to promote scientific knowledge which is indispensable to the cultivator in the exercise of his profession.

These considerations explain the importance given to agricultural teaching in France by the powers of Government.

Our system of agricultural teaching comprises all degrees of instruction.

At the top of the scale is the upper scientific school, the Agronomic Institute, framed to produce agronomists, professors, men of study and research, destined to become the lights that are to light the channel of agriculture.

In the second degree are the national schools of agriculture, instituted for the purpose of giving agricultural instruction to the sons of large landowners, farmers, and future administrators of important domains.

In the third degree are the practical schools of agriculture intended for the use of the sons of peasants after they leave the primary schools.

The fourth degree includes schools of apprenticeship in which practical instruction is given to children of rural labourers who are thus trained to become good farm servants.

As regards specialities, they also are all represented in our schools: general agriculture, cattle breeding, cultivation of the vine, the milk trade, drainage, irrigation, silk culture,

industrial cultivation, southern cultivation, gardening, tree gardening, poultry rearing, &c., have all their special schools. All regions in France form part of the system.

The aim and object of all this has been not only to give children and young people the means of acquiring knowledge, but also to establish means for instructing old cultivators, give them the chance of obtaining necessary information, initiate them to the progress of modern science, and show them the way to realize all possible improvements. These wants have been provided for by the institution of departmental professorships—of which there are ninety—giving one to each department, Algeria inclusive. The duties of these professorships are to be in continual contact with agriculturists. The professors are always to be at the disposal of the cultivators, giving them advice, informing them as to the quality and composition of their lands, as to the means of increasing their production and preserving them from the ravages of insects, &c.* They are instructed to establish fields for agricultural trials, on which they put the best processes into practice, and use selected manures and seeds, in order that each cultivator may judge by himself of the results and improvements to which his farm may attain. There are in the present year 3,362 trial fields in France which thus serve as permanent examples to agriculturists.

But our departmental professors have yet another task to go through. They deliver a two-year course to pupils of normal primary schools who are preparing to become teachers, and thus promote a complete agriculture course for a future generation. Here the new race of teachers acquires the agricultural knowledge which they have to communicate later to the children attending the primary school; 2,600 pupil teachers received this education in 1893.

In order to strengthen this branch of teaching by departmental professors, the French Government have doubled the number of the latter by appointing special professors, who are also charged with the duty of lecturing in country places, and so keeping pupils who have left the schools informed of the progress, discoveries, and new methods that have been attained. These extra professors give courses of agriculture in upper primary schools (*"écoles primaires supérieures"*) and in colleges; their actual number is 114.

In conclusion, our educational system would not have been complete, in so far as an active extension of public instruction is concerned, unless we had established agronomic stations and agricultural laboratories.

There are thirty agronomic stations devoted to the study of matters interesting to all branches of agriculture.

The agricultural laboratories are intended to furnish

* The number of public lectures given in the country was, in 1893, 3,509. In 1893 they were attended by 300,000 agriculturists.

analyses of soils, earths, and manures asked for by cultivators; they enlighten the latter as to the requirements of their land, the quantity of manure, the quality of grasses, &c., and the value of seeds. They shield them from frauds. Their number is thirty for all France.

Lastly, the Administration of Agriculture, desirous of protecting all the interests concerned, has of late years created:—

1. A special laboratory for the study of diseases of plants, and the remedies to be used against these diseases.

2. An entomological laboratory for the study of useful and pernicious insects.

3. A laboratory for the inspection of seeds and the study of varieties of vegetables of which the propagation may be desirable.

4. A zoological laboratory, so far as applies to agriculture.

5. A laboratory for the study of ferments, which play so important a part in the manufacture of beer, wine, alcohol, &c.

6. A special station for the trial of agricultural machinery and for the purpose of discovering the means of perfecting instruments used in agriculture.

7. Near Paris, in the farm of Vincennes, the Government have founded a physiological (animal) station for the purpose of studying all questions arising out of the breeding of cattle, their feeding and fattening, &c.

Besides these stations and laboratories, the State encourages—

A station of vegetal physics at Juvisy (Seine-et-Oise).

A station of vegetal physiology at Fontainebleau (Seine-et-Marne).

Several fish culture stations.

A station for the inspection of oils and greases.

Lastly, they have at Montpellier an important station for the study and perfecting of races of silk-worms.

The Administration of Agriculture is at this moment busy with the foundation of laboratories of œnology (wines) in the chief wine districts, in order to connect specialists with the study of questions connected with the proper manufacture of wine, the elements of fermentation, and generally such matters as may enlighten wine growers as to the methods for making good wine capable of long preservation and free from the alterations to which they are frequently subjected.

The establishments created for purposes of research, as now organized in France, already constitute a whole, comprising every service connected with agriculture. The latter are all subject-matter for investigation and study, calculated to produce at a future period great improvements in agricultural production.

In order to give a correct idea of the work that has been done as regards agricultural teaching in France during the last twenty years, I cannot do better than give in a synoptical form

the complete state of our agricultural institutions in 1870 and 1893.

SITUATION of Agricultural Teaching in France.

I.—Higher Teaching.

<i>January 1, 1870.</i>	<i>January 1, 1894.</i>
3 veterinary schools.	1 national agronomic school in Paris, and 3 veterinary schools.

II.—Secondary Education.

3 national schools of agriculture :— Grignon, Grandjouan, Montpellier. 19 professors. 16 teachers and preparators.	3 national schools of agriculture :— Grignon, Grandjouan, Montpellier. 26 professors. 23 lecturing masters, teachers, and preparators. 1 national school for milking at Mami- rolle (Doubs). 1 school of agricultural industry and cultivation at Douai (Nord). 1 national school of horticulture at Versailles. 1 school of horse-breeding at Le Pin (Orne).
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III.—Practical Schools (3rd Degree) of Agriculture.

None.	24 practical schools of agriculture. 2 ditto of irrigation and drainage. 5 ditto of Southern cultivation and Algerian ditto. 4 ditto of vine culture. 5 ditto of milking. 2 ditto of milking for girls. 1 ditto of agriculture (poultry farming).
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IV.—Establishments of Pure Practice, or Apprenticeship.

52 farm schools. 1 sheep-farm school.	16 farm schools. 2 sheep-farm schools. 1 silk school ("magnanerie"). 14 cheese-making schools. 1 school of fish-breeding. 2 primary agricultural schools.
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V.—Professors of Agriculture.

4 chairs of agricultural chemistry in the scientific Faculties. 10 professors of agriculture, appointed by departments.	5 chairs of agricultural chemistry in the scientific Faculties. 90 professors of agriculture, appointed by departments. 114 agricultural professors of primary and secondary teaching. Courses of lectures in all normal pri- mary schools, in many upper primary schools, communal colleges, lyceums. Obligatory agricultural teaching in all primary schools.
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VI.—Teaching of things.

None.	3,362 fields for experiments in all de- partments.
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VII.—*Establishments for Research, Agronomic Stations, and Laboratories.*

<i>January 1, 1870.</i>	<i>January 1, 1894.</i>
6 agronomic stations and agricultural laboratories.	30 agronomic stations. 30 laboratories for analysis. 4 agricultural or piscicultural stations. 2 silk stations. 2 entomological stations. 1 station for testing seeds. 2 stations of vegetable physiology. 1 station of vegetable pathology. 1 station of animal physiology and nourishment of animals. 1 station for trial of machines. 1 station of vegetable physics. 1 station for the study of ferments. 1 station œnological (wine). 1 station for the study of the vine.
	Total, 78 establishments of agricultural research, comprising all branches of agricultural industry.

As to the cost to the State of agricultural teaching:
In 1870 the expenditure amounted to—

	Francs.
Agricultural and veterinary schools	1,848,368
Miscellaneous establishments	4,250
Professors (Department of Agriculture)	43,000
Agronomic stations and laboratories	20,000
Total	1,915,636 (= £76,624)

In 1894 the Budget was as follows:—

	Francs.
Agricultural and veterinary schools	2,489,200
Miscellaneous and special courses	222,000
Departmental chairs	172,000
Areas of experiments	200,000
Agricultural stations and laboratories	200,000
Total	3,283,200 (= £131,328)

To schools of agriculture and ambulant professors, to establishments of study and research, we must add agricultural shows.

The Government organizes and holds an annual general exhibition of fat cattle and breeding animals, of agricultural products, wine, and agricultural machinery. This exhibition is open for six weeks before Easter, and brings together a large number of persons, at a cost which is entirely covered by the State, and averages about 180,000 fr. (7,200*l.*). Its importance has certainly increased two-fold within the last fifteen years. (Document 12.)

Besides this general exhibition, the Minister of Agriculture

organizes annual shows, with prizes and diplomas for horticulture. (Document 13.)

Further, district shows, of which the number originally was from eight to twelve per annum, are held yearly in different departments. Their number has, however, been recently reduced to five, and the money saved in this way has gone to create competitive exhibitions of breeding animals, from which good results are expected. All pure breeds of pigs, cattle, and sheep are brought to exhibitions in the chief breeding centres, of these thirty shows were held with excellent results in 1893. The competitive shows for gardening give prizes for the best productions of the department in which they are held, and these prizes are equally conferred on large, middling, and small farms, to owners who exhibit, to farmers, tenant farmers, and market gardeners, and farm servants and labourers get a purse and medal when found deserving. (Document 14.)

This institution has had remarkable results. It encourages emulation in all classes of the cultivating population.

The district competitions include horse and cattle shows and exhibitions of agricultural produce and machinery. The towns in which they are held bear the entire cost of providing space and accommodation. The awards are distributed in prizes to an average amount of 60,000 fr. by the State in each exhibition.

With a view, also, to stimulate the energy of cultivators to improve agriculture, the Government has established an order of agricultural merit, which is given to the best cultivators who may have realized important improvements in their farms, or who have, by their writings, studies, discoveries, or functions, done good service to agriculture. This order was founded by a Decree of the 7th July, 1883, at the instigation of M. Méline, then Minister of Agriculture, whose name is in honour with French cultivators for the numerous services he has done them.

In order that all services may be equally open to reward, a medal of honour attached to a tricoloured ribbon was created by a Decree of the 17th June, 1890, for deserving country labourers of at least thirty years' service in the same place who have done good service to agriculture.

As regards the distribution of selected seeds and plants—

1. The Ministry of Agriculture does not act in the same way as the authorities of the United States in the same case. They are of opinion that cultivators themselves should procure the best qualities of seeds and plants by applying to the trade. There are in France firms of very high repute, which offer every guarantee that can be wished, and who can furnish agriculture with every requirement of which it may stand in need.

2. Nevertheless, in bad years the Government comes to the assistance of the agriculturist by granting him subsidies for buying seed. Thus it has happened that in 1893, after the hay harvest had been destroyed by drought, Parliament voted 5,000,000 fr. to furnish the agriculturists with seed and to buy

grain for forage. This sum was divided among the departments by the Ministry for Agriculture according to the amount of their losses, and in the departments the assessment of the subsidies was ordinarily made through the Agricultural Associations.

In order to assist in renewing the vines destroyed by phylloxera, the Government has introduced hardy plants, and has given large sums to the departments ravaged by the terrible insect for the purpose of forming nurseries; the plants from these nurseries have been very freely distributed, and that gratuitously, or nearly so.

Finally, in order to press forward the renovation of the vines destroyed by phylloxera, a Law, bearing the date of the 1st December, 1887, has exempted lands recently laid down, or relaid down under vines, and situated in Departments ravaged by phylloxera, from paying the land tax for four years. On the 1st January, 1892, 6,744 communes had taken advantage of this enactment, and had been exempted from 9,008,335 fr. on account of the plantation of 790,000 allotments of vines, containing in all 246,779 hectares.

In order to favour the propagation of good seeds, and to protect agriculturists, the Minister of Agriculture organized in 1889 a "station" within the precincts of the "Institut Agronomique," where experiments in seed growing should be made. There is also a field for experiments and research at Vincennes. The object of this "station" is to examine grain bought at market, to ascertain its degree of purity, and its power of dissemination, and to protect the agriculturist from fraud, and from the delivery of bad grain. The "station" also studies what sorts are good, and distributes them to the professors of agriculture and amongst good agriculturists.

Good seeds and useful plants are imported from abroad at Government expense.* The Government also endeavours to propagate good sorts of plants by means of show-grounds established all over the country, so that the agriculturist may be able to appreciate the value of these sorts for himself, and to judge whether it is to his interest to introduce them in his own agriculture.

This method has produced the most excellent results. 3,362 show-grounds were established in 1893.

Lastly, and for similar purposes, the Agricultural Associations have been deputed to distribute very widely the varieties which are under cultivation.

These Societies have to purchase the grain and plants, and take for the expenditure part of the 890,000 fr. subvention which the State supplies them with on the average every year.

* Near Antibes an experimental establishment, under the direction of M. Naudin, member of the Academy of Sciences, studies that which relates to the introduction and acclimatization of exotic plants.

Loans, Subventions, and Encouragements to Agricultural Banks.

Crédit Foncier.—The French State has placed a sum of 100,000,000 fr. at the disposal of agriculture, to be lent to the agriculturist in bonds at about 4 per cent., redeemable, for works of drainage and irrigation.

These loans are made by the “Crédit Foncier” of France under a Convention made with the Government, and redeemable in twenty-five years.

Crédit Agricole.—Parliament is engaged upon a Law for the organization of the “Crédit Agricole” in France, and for the creation of a Central Bank of Agriculture, which is to receive during twenty-five years an annual subvention of 2,500,000 fr.

This Law has been voted by the Chamber of Deputies, and is now under discussion in the Senate. We subjoin the text of the Law. (Document 14.)

Premiums on the Cultivation of Flax and Hemp (Document 5).

A Law of the 13th January, 1892, has, with the object of encouraging the cultivation of flax and hemp, granted a sum of 2,500,000 fr. to be distributed as premiums on the estimated (*pro rata*) area under cultivation. This annual subvention will be granted for six years from the year 1892 onwards, representing in all a total of 15,000,000 fr.

In 1892 the distribution of the sum of 2,500,000 fr. allowed of the granting of a premium of 133 fr. per cultivated hectare under flax and hemp.

In 1893 the premium only amounted to 88 fr. per hectare, because allotments of 20 “ares” and more had been admitted to the premium.

In 1892 only allotments having at least 50 ares (1 are = $\frac{1}{100}$ hectare) had been admitted to participation in the benefits of the premium, so that many small agriculturists were excluded from the benefits accorded by the Law. (Document 16.)

A Law of the 13th January, 1892, enacted for the purpose of favouring the rearing of silkworms, has granted a premium for six years of 50 centimes per kilog. of cocoons produced.

The total sum of the premiums granted in 1892 amounted to 3,872,883 fr. for a production of 7,653,365 kilog. of cocoons.

150,000 rearers of silkworms in 1893 participated in this premium. The total sum of the bounties amounted to 5,000,000 fr. for a production of 10,000,000 kilog. of cocoons.

The premium has brought about important results, because 2,000,000 more kilog. of cocoons were produced in 1893 than in 1892.

Measures adopted to obviate Frauds in Cheese, Butter, and in other Dairy Produce.

Apart from general laws which allow prosecution for frauds practised in respect of dairy produce, a special Law has been voted by Parliament for the repression of frauds in the making of butter.

This Law was promulgated on the 14th March, 1887, and a Regulation was issued on the 8th May, 1888, for the application of this Law.

We give the text of the Law and of the Regulation. (Document 17.)

This law has not been considered sufficiently efficacious; several proposals have been made with regard to it by Members of Parliament, but they have as yet led to no conclusion.

In the meanwhile, the Government has caused experiments to be made in the laboratory of the Agronomic Institute. It is hoped that a sufficiently reliable method of analysis may be found to discover frauds, and so to render the application of the existing Law sufficient.

The result of these experiments will be published very shortly.

In applying the Law the Minister of Agriculture has enjoined the local authorities to take samples of suspected butters. He has particularly enjoined his agents to exercise the strictest vigilance in the supervision of butters destined for export into England. These instructions have already produced excellent results by rendering trade more honest by fear of repression from the Tribunals.

Law with regard to the repression of Frauds in Manures.

With the same object in view, and in order to prevent the agriculturist from being the victim of frauds with regard to manures, a Law of the 4th February, 1888, punishes frauds in substances for manure, and obliges merchants to declare what their manures are made of.

A Decree of the 10th May, 1889, and a Code of Analysis complete the list of measures issued by law. (Document 18.)

4. *Encouragements given to Dairy Industry, to the rearing of Poultry, Kitchen Gardening, the production of Fruits and Forestry.*

Dairy industry has been the object of very great encouragement. Independently of the recompenses accorded every year in the exhibitions, the Minister of Agriculture

thought that a production reaching annually 70,000,000 hectolitres of milk, of a value of nearly a milliard francs, should be the object of special instruction and establishments for investigation.

To this end a great national dairy school was created in 1888 at Mamirolle, in the Doubs Department, with a station and laboratory for investigations.

A second similar school has been established at Poligny (Jura).

Two practical dairy schools have been created in Brittany to teach the peasants' daughters the perfected methods of the fabrication of butter and soft cheeses.

Fourteen cheese trade schools have been organized in the Alps and Savoy region in order to give practical instruction to the workmen, and make them into good cheese-makers.

A laboratory for investigation, under the direction of an illustrious "savant," M. Duclaux, a distinguished scholar of M. Pasteur, has been established in Auvergne for the special study of cheese in that district.

Finally, the Government grants subventions to the Societies established in the mountains for the fabrication of Gruyère cheeses; subventions are also granted to aid in the construction of cheese-houses and Swiss cottages (châlets) or buildings where the cheeses are made, and to permit of their being furnished with perfected machinery and apparatus.

The State devotes annually about 100,000 fr. for the encouragement in this manner of the dairy industry, and in keeping up the dairy schools and establishments.

Besides this, it frequently sends young people to Holland, Switzerland, and Denmark to become initiated into the improvements introduced in those countries.

For the rearing of poultry, special encouragements are given at the expense of the Treasury; farm-yard animals receive numerous rewards at all the competitions.

A special school of agriculture has been organized in the Houdan country at Gambais, near Paris, to teach what are the best breeds, and the improved methods of rearing and fattening poultry. Boys and girls are received into this school. The course of lectures lasts three months. The State keeps eight young people there at the cost of the Treasury. Board, comprising maintenance and instruction, costs 350 fr. for the whole duration of the course of lectures (three months).

In respect of fruit culture and kitchen gardening, no pains are spared to develop and further them.

In 1873 the French Government stocked the magnificent kitchen garden created at Versailles by Louis XIV, for the instruction of horticulture, arboriculture, and floriculture; a great horticultural school was also established there in 1874.

The school possesses 10 hectares of garden, with all the types of fruit trees, rearing of plants in hot-houses, &c. Young people are received there from 17 to 20 years of age.

The course of studies lasts three years.

Experienced gardeners are turned out there, who are all much sought after.

The school has supplied nearly 700 gardeners, all holding good situations.

Independently of this special school, horticulture and arboriculture form the object of special instruction in all schools of whatever degree they belong to. There is a professorship of horticulture at the "Institut Agronomique" and in the national schools. All the practical schools and farming schools have a head gardener to instruct the pupils in practical gardening.

An establishment for investigating and studying the applications of science to horticulture and arboriculture has just been created at the Versailles school.

Finally, the Ministry of Agriculture subventions professorships of horticulture for theory and practice in Paris and several provincial towns.

As an encouragement, prizes are given to horticulturists in all the agricultural competitions.

The Government grants important subventions to the Societies engaged in horticulture and taking part in public exhibitions.

The Government has instituted premiums ("primes d'honneur") for horticulture, arboriculture, and the best kept nursery gardens in each department.

The competition takes place in eight departments every year.

5. Facilities for the Transport and the Disposition of Agricultural Products.

With the object of facilitating the circulation of agricultural produce, the Government is continually making efforts to obtain reductions in the prices of transport for agricultural and horticultural produce.

During the last twelve years, in consequence of the goodwill of the Railway Companies, important results have been obtained. The tariffs for the transport of cereals, hay, straw, beetroot, green plants, wine, &c., and especially of manures and fertilizers have been very considerably diminished.

The diminutions in the costs of transport are from 30 to 50 per cent. for agricultural products.

Thus it happens that wines can come from the South to Paris for 28 fr. per ton of 1,000 kilog., for transits of between 700 and 800 kilom.

A ton of 1,000 kilog. of cereals and of flour is transported: for a transit of 100 kilom. 4 fr. on the State Railway for a full truck; for 5 fr. 25 c. on the Eastern Railway; for 6 fr. on the Northern Railway; for 5 fr. on the Lyons Railway.

For a transit of 200 kilom., the price varies between 7 fr.

and 13 fr. 90 c., according to the Company; for 300 kilom. from 9 to 15 fr. per ton; for 500 kilom. from 19 to 21 fr. per ton.

For expediting goods to the most important stations, fixed prices are conceded by the Companies, with reductions from 25 and 30 per cent. on the prices here quoted.

The following is the tariff for beetroot transport on the Northern Railway per complete truck:—

	Fr. c.
Up to 50 kilom.	0 06 per ton by kilom.
From 51 to 100 kilom.	0 04 " for each additional kilom.
" 101 " 200 "	0 03 " " "
" 201 " 300 " and above	0 02 " " "

For the expenses of straw and fodder—

	Fr. c.
Up to 25 kilom.	0 35 per truck per kilom.
From 26 to 50 kilom.	0 20 " for each additional kilom.
" 51 " 100 "	0 17 " " "
" 101 " 150 "	0 14 " " "
" 151 " 200 "	0 11 " " "
Above 200 kilom.	0 10 " " "

. . All trees and living shrubs per trucks carrying 4,000 kilog. The following are the prices:—

	Fr. c.
Up to 100 kilom.	0 10 per truck per kilom.
From 101 to 200 kilom.	0 08 " for each additional kilom.
Above 200 kilom.	0 06 " " "

For beasts transported per full truck, the prices paid on the Paris-Lyon line are the following:—

Horses, 30 fr. for the first 50 kilom. Price for every kilometre exceeding 50:—

	Fr. c.
From 51 to 100 kilom.	0 50 per truck per kilom.
" 101 " 400 "	0 45 " for each additional kilom.
" 401 " 500 "	0 40 " " "
" 501 " 700 "	0 35 " " "
" 701 " 900 "	0 30 " " "
Above	0 20 " " "

For fat stock, 18 fr. per truck for the first 50 kilom. Then—

	Fr. c.
From 50 to 400 kilom.	0 28 per van per kilom.
" 401 " 500 "	0 26 " for each additional kilom.
" 501 " 700 "	0 24 " " "
" 701 " 900 "	0 22 " " "
" 901 and above	0 20 " " "

Sheep, 12 fr. per truck for the first 50 kilom.; then for every exceeding kilometre :—

			Fr. c.	
From 51 to 200 kilom.	..		0 20	per van per kilom.
„ 201 „ 300 „	..		0 19	„ for each additional kilom.
„ 301 „ 400 „	..		0 18	„ „ „
„ 401 „ 600 „	..		0 17	„ „ „
„ 601 „ 800 „	..		0 16	„ „ „
Above	..		0 15	„ „ „

Manures have been granted the greatest reductions, and have the most advantageous tariffs.

Thus on the Northern Railway, loads of 10,000 kilog. per truck contain dear manures, such as nitrate of soda, sulfate of ammonia, superphosphate, phosphates, &c., are taxed according to the price of the following Table :—

			Fr. c.	
Up to 50 kilom.	..		0 05	per ton per kilom.
From 51 to 100 kilom.	..		0 04	„ for each additional kilom.
„ 101 „ 200 „	..		0 02	„ „ „
Above 200 kilom.	..		0 01	„ „ „

Dung, town manure, &c., are transported at the following prices :—

			Fr. c.	
Up to 25 kilom.	..		0 04	per ton per kilom.
From 26 to 75 kilom.	..		0 03	„ for each additional kilom.
„ 76 „ 200 „	..		0 02.5	„ „ „
„ 201 „ 250 „	..		0 02	„ „ „
Above 250 kilom.	..		0 01.5	„ „ „

For the transport of the manure of Paris and large towns, the prices are still lower.

To all weights, 1 fr. must be always added for station duties, for loading and unloading, except for manures, which are loaded by the senders and unloaded by them.

The lowering of these tariffs has been a great encouragement for the agriculturist, so that, in a few years, the consumption of manure has increased tenfold. Thus the factories at St. Gobain alone, which did not produce, some six or seven years ago, more than from 25,000 to 30,000 tons of superphosphates, produce now 200,000.

Changes in the Laws applicable to Landed Property in the interest of Farmers.

Amongst the Laws which have favoured the interests of farmers we should mention the Law of the 19th February, 1889, as to the restrictions imposed of the lessors of farms. The privilege of the owner existed in respect of all leases now it is reduced to the rent of the last two years, the current year, and the next year after. The effect of this enactment is to increase the credit resources of the farmer.

We should also note the Law of the 3rd November, 1884, on the fiscal dues charged on exchanges of contiguous areas of land. The duty is but 20 centimes per 100 fr. when the average exchanged is in the same or neighbouring communes.

This Law satisfies a wish often expressed, that facilities should be given to unite parcels of land either isolated or within the boundaries of another estate.

Worthy of attention, likewise, is the Sugar Law of the 29th July, 1884, which changed the mode of taxation, saved the industry of sugar from certain ruin, and gave a vigorous impulse to beetroot cultivation. This is one of the Laws which has exercised most influence on the agricultural prosperity of the Department of the Nord.

The Law of the 21st March, 1883, on professional Syndicates allows cultivators to form themselves into groups, and combine for the purchase of manures, seeds, machines, &c. There are more than 1,000 of these agricultural Syndicates, including more than 500,000 cultivators, and business is done to the extent of millions of francs in manures and seeds, which the agriculturists obtain at a better price and of better quality.

We have also to judicate the following Laws:—

The Law of the 3rd August, 1882, relative to the destruction of wolves.

The Law on the sanitary control over animals, which permits of the ravages of murrain being stopped.

The Law of December 1888, on the destruction of insects hurtful to cryptogamic plants.

The Law of the 10th May, 1889, concerning the repression of fraud in the manure trade.

Finally, the Customs Laws on agricultural produce and on cattle have been productive of results which must not be ignored.

We recapitulate below the sums devoted by the French Government to the encouragement of agriculture in 1894:—

	Francs.
Agricultural teaching	3,283,000
Sheepfolds for breeding	77,000
Inspection of agriculture	85,750
Subventions to agricultural Associations	850,000
General and district prize shows	790,000
Grand premiums and agricultural prizes for farms competition	185,000
Drainage and irrigation and "sericulture" (expenses of missions abroad)	75,000
Premiums on "sericulture"	5,000,000
Premiums on cultivation of flax and hemp	2,500,000
Reconstitution of vineyards	1,000,000
Inspection of the butter and manure trade (expenses of analysis)	20,000
Premium on destruction of wolves	40,000
Decennial agricultural statistics	60,000
Service of sanitary police for cattle, and indemnities for slaughtering	550,000
Brood mare shows, premiums on stallions, and encouragement to racing	1,550,000

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	Francs.
Making irrigating canals	821,500
Subventions to Companies charged with construction of irrigating canals.. .. .	1,370,000
Guarantee of interest to concessionary Companies of watering and draining works	1,047,750
Relief for losses from hail, inundations, fire, frost, &c. ..	2,370,000
Forestry schools	175,000
Restoration and preservation of mountain land against torrents and avalanches	3,000,000
Making sand dunes firm, and planted.. .. .	210,000
Construction of forest roads, cross-roads, saw-mills, &c. ..	1,080,000
Total	26,190,000

Such are the principal measures that have been taken by the French Government with the view of assisting agriculture and making it progress. If we have extended the term assigned to us—that is to say, a period of four or five years—it is because the measures that have been taken to stimulate progress have been prepared for a long time—during the last fifteen years—and because the measures adopted since 1880 have only been the continuation of previous measures. They are the component parts of an indivisible whole.

The Administration of Agriculture has particularly directed its efforts to spreading every form of agricultural education, to encourage the most distinguished men of science to make (agronomic) experiments in the theory of agriculture, and to disseminate their scientific discoveries, together with the way they are to be applied, among all ranks of rural classes.

It is through the instrumentality of science that industry has been able to show so much progress, it is by science that agriculture will be enabled to triumph over all difficulties that assail her, and to struggle against the competition of the world. Protective (“douanières”) Laws may help the agriculturist, but they will always prove insufficient if they are left to themselves.

The efficaciousness of the system which has for the last fifteen years been pursued by the Administration of Agriculture has been proved by the fruits that it has borne and by the results it has produced.

French agriculture possesses to-day a very considerable body of men, both as regards number and capacity, skilled workmen and experts, devoted to its perfectionment. Our schools grow fuller and fuller, everywhere people are working with zeal, and the spirit of science has invaded the farm.

Young men of intelligence are devoting themselves now to a country life.

Production has considerably increased, both as regards stock and crops.

Our imports of agricultural commodities have decreased, while our exports have increased.

A few figures will be sufficient to show the importance of the improvements that have been realized by French agriculture in the last ten or fifteen years.

Without going back far we will call to mind that the ten years which preceded 1870 produced 98,000,000 hectol. of corn, while the annual average from 1872 to 1881 has been 100,300,000 hectol., and that from 1882 to 1892 has been 107,320,000 hectol.

This is an annual increase of 9,000,000 hectol., representing a yearly gain for agriculture of from 135,000,000 fr. to 140,000,000 fr., in spite of the loss of Alsace-Lorraine.

The average annual increase on oats has been for the same period 17,000,000 hectol.; that on potatoes has reached 48,000,000 hectol.

The cultivation of forages has increased in the same degree.

In 1872 we had 11,900,000 head of cattle; to-day French agriculture possesses 13,380,000, and 1,000,000 swine more than fifteen years ago.

In spite of the loss of sheep that we have undergone, we now actually produce 300,000,000 kilog. more meat than fifteen years ago.

In 1879 France used to import live stock, fresh meat, salted and preserved meat from abroad to the value of 248,000,000 fr.; to-day (in 1893) she does not import more than to the value of 32,500,500 fr.

Not only does French agriculture tend more and more to satisfy the demands of supply in the country as regards meat, but it is actually becoming an exporter. We now (in 1893) export a value of beasts and meat amounting to 56,532,000 fr., while in 1879 the export only amounted to 25,772,000 fr.

Now (in 1893) we have already a balance of 24,000,000 fr. between import and export, on the side of the export.

French agriculture now not only produces all the meat consumed by the nation, but it is capable of exporting an additional amount to the value of 24,000,000 fr.

These are tangible and irrefutable proofs of the perfecting of French agriculture.

There is no doubt that these results are due to the intelligence and the plucky work of our laborious agriculturists, to the zeal of Agricultural Associations; but no one will deny that they are in a great measure due to incentives, to schools, to distinguished experts, whom the Administration has induced to apply themselves to agricultural interests, to our professors, and to our "agronomic stations." These are the powerful organs that have disseminated the good seed. It would seem, therefore, that the course pursued by the Administration of Agriculture is a good one, that it has only to be followed and developed according to the needs that arise.

December 5, 1893.

GERMANY.

No. 5.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received March 5.)

My Lord,

Berlin, March 2, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 14th October last, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a Report which has been drawn up by Mr. Whitehead, Second Secretary in this Embassy, upon the Agricultural Department in Prussia.

I also have the honour to forward to your Lordship, for the use of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the question of agricultural depression, a number of books* which have been used by Mr. Whitehead in compiling this Report.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

EDWARD B. MALET.

* Forwarded to Royal Commission, March 8, 1894.

Inclosure in No. 5.

Report upon the Royal Ministry of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests in Prussia, and the Action taken by that Department to promote the Interests of Agriculture.

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Extraordinary Expenditure.

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	£	£
Protection of the shores of Wilster Marsh (tenth contribution)	1,400	1,100
Repair of interior sand-dunes on the Peninsula of Hela (tenth contribution)	500	500
For the development of agriculture and forestry in the Eifel District (tenth contribution)	10,000	10,000
Ditto in the Eastern Provinces	7,500	15,000
For the establishment of small holdings on Crown lands	12,500	12,500
Contribution towards the construction of a canal on the left bank of the Ems	10,000	7,500
For fisheries	..	2,500
Enlargement of the buildings occupied by the General Commission at Cassel	..	9,000
Commissioners sent to Chicago Exhibition	..	1,900
Non-recurrent expenditure in 1892-93.	10,100	..
Total of extraordinary expenditure	52,000	60,000
Permanent expenditure	576,900	613,600
Total expenditure	628,900	673,600

1 (a). Agricultural Publications.

The Prussian Ministry of Agriculture does not officially distribute or publish any periodical journal. Leaflets or pamphlets are only printed at rare intervals and upon special subjects, and are then distributed to the Agricultural Societies.

A private firm in Berlin, however (Paul Parey, Hedemannstrasse No. 10), publishes an annual volume with supplements entitled "Agricultural Year-Book ('Landwirthschaftliche Jahrbücher'), a journal of Scientific Agriculture, and Archives of the Royal Prussian Council of Rural Economy." This publication is edited by Dr. Thiel, the Head of a Department in the Royal Ministry of Agriculture, and is of a scientific character. It is sold at a high price (28s. to 50s. for the annual volume, with supplements), and has a very limited circulation (700 copies only were printed of the last number). Its contents, in so far as the subjects treated of are of practical interest to agriculturists, are generally reproduced or commented upon in the "Landwirthschaftliche Presse," the principal agricultural newspaper, which appears twice a-week, and has a circulation of about 5,000 copies. That this latter paper, although it is encouraged and patronized by the Ministry of Agriculture, has so small a circulation, is explained by the fact that all the larger Agricultural Associations in Germany issue weekly journals of their own.

The most extensively circulated periodical of the agricultural interest is Mentzel and Von Lengerke's Agricultural Almanac ("Landwirthschaftlicher Hilfs- und Schreib Kalender"), which is also edited by Dr. Thiel, of the Ministry of Agriculture, and by Dr. Emil von Wolff, a Professor at the Royal Agricultural College of Hohenheim. Of this publication about 35,000 copies are sold in each year.

The following are some other semi-official periodical publications issued by the firm of Paul Parey:—

"Die Landwirthschaftlichen Versuchs-Stationen" ("Agricultural Experimental Stations"). A journal of scientific research in the domain of agriculture. Edited by Dr. F. Nobbe, Professor at the Royal Saxon Academy of Agriculture. (Edition, 500 copies.)

"Journal für Landwirthschaft" ("Journal of Agriculture"). Edited by Dr. G. Liebscher, Director of the Agricultural Institute of the University of Göttingen, (Edition, 450 copies.)

"Zeitschrift für die Landeskultur-Gesetzgebung der Preussischen Staaten" ("Journal of Agricultural Legislation in Prussia"). Edited by the Royal "Landeskulturgericht." (Edition, 450 copies.)

The "Year-Book" contains articles upon subjects connected with scientific agriculture by most of the great authorities in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. Each volume consists of about 1,000 large octavo pages, and is followed by two or more Supplements ("Ergänzungsbände"), which contain a résumé of the agricultural statistics of the Kingdom of Prussia for the preceding year.

In order to show the approximate range of subjects in the "Year Book," and of the statistics contained in the Supplements, a part of the tables of contents of the three volumes for 1892 is given below:—

Agricultural Year Book, Vol. XXI, 1892.

- Assimilation of Nitrogen by Plants. Professor Frank, Berlin, p. 1.
- Meadow Grass and Ensilage. Professor E. Wolff and Dr. J. Eisenlohr, p. 45.
- The Non-nitrogenous Components of Vegetable Food. Professor E. Schulze, Zürich, p. 79.
- The Rôle of Protein in the Vegetable Organism. Professor E. Schulze, p. 105.
- Investigations respecting Dairy Management at the Imperial High School of Agriculture at Vienna. Professor L. Adametz and Professor M. Wilckens, p. 131.
- Report on Experiments with Cattle Food prepared from Beech Underwood. Dr. Ramm, p. 149.
- &c., &c. In all thirty-one articles up to p. 949.

Supplement I.

- Annual Report of the Experimental Stations for Agricultural Chemistry in Prussia for the year 1891 (82 pages).
- The establishment of Bull-keeping Associations in 1891 (25 pages).

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Shows of Fat Cattle in 1891.
 Statistics of the General Commissions (13 pages).
 Brewery Statistics.
 Horse-breeding Statistics (10 pages).
 Game Licences issued in 1890-91.
 The production of Beet Sugar in 1890-91.
 Statistics of the Educational Establishments for Agriculture in Prussia ..
 (215 pages).

Supplement II.

Proceedings of the Royal Council of Rural Economy (264 pages).
 Agricultural Statistics of Prussia for 1891 (411 pages).
 Tables, Annexes, &c.

1 (b). *Facilities for Agricultural Instruction.*

The institutions existing in Prussia for agricultural instruction are grouped as follows :—

(A.) Academical institutions for agriculture and forestry and veterinary colleges :—

1. Agricultural institutes at the Royal Universities (5 in number).
2. Agricultural colleges (2).
3. Academies of forestry (2).
4. Veterinary colleges (2).

(B.) Agricultural schools ("Landwirthschaftsschulen") (16).

(C.) Schools of husbandry ("Ackerbauschulen") (26).

(D.) Agricultural winter schools (86).

(E.) Schools of irrigation and drainage ("Wiesenbauschulen").

(F.) Pomological institutes and horticultural schools (3).

(G.) Gardening and fruit-growing schools (65).

(H.) Other educational establishments for subjects connected with agriculture (73).

(J.) Rural advanced schools ("Fortbildungsschulen") (725).

(A.) 1. *The Agricultural Institutes of the Royal Universities.*—The agricultural institutes are co-ordinate with and organized in the same manner as the other branches of study at the Royal Universities. They form the principal centres for teaching and research in the domain of agricultural science.

Five of the Prussian Universities, *i.e.*, Königsberg, Breslau,

Halle, Kiel, and Göttingen, maintain agricultural institutes. At Halle and Göttingen separate courses of study are also open for older practical agriculturists or land-owners.

Students are admitted to the agricultural institutes of the Universities on the same terms as for the other branches of University study, and their position, duties, and privileges are also the same. Foreigners can be admitted on proof of respectability and sufficient education. The course extends, as a rule, over four or six half-yearly terms ("Semester"). Each institute has a certain extent of land at its disposal for experimental and didactic purposes, varying from a small garden (at the Kiel University) to a farm of over 800 acres at Göttingen.

The professors and lecturers upon agricultural subjects are paid by the State, and, besides this, the following subsidies were granted by Government, in the financial year 1892-93, to the agricultural institutes of the Universities named, viz. :—

Königsberg	£	600	For the Institute.
		215	„ Veterinary Hospital.
		250	„ Agricultural Chemical Laboratory.
		1,065	Besides the salaries of the Professors.
Breslau		1,500	Ditto.
Halle		4,100	Ditto.
Kiel		230	Besides the salary of the Director.
Göttingen		290	Besides the salary of the Director and of his regularly appointed assistants.

(A.) 2. *Agricultural Colleges*.—Of these there are now two, viz., the Royal Agricultural High School at Berlin, and the Royal Agricultural Academy at Poppelsdorf, near Bonn. A third one, at Proskau, has been dissolved, and its place is taken by the Agricultural Institute of the University of Breslau, mentioned above.

These colleges are intended—

1. To carry out scientific research in agriculture, and in the sciences connected with or subservient to agriculture.
2. To give a scientific training to persons who intend to farm on a large scale.
3. For the education of surveyors, valuers, &c.
4. To give students of the Universities, the technical high schools, and the veterinary colleges an opportunity of studying agricultural subjects to the extent which may be necessary for their future careers.

The Royal Agricultural High School at Berlin is directly administered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests (the agricultural institutes of the Universities being under the Ministry of Education). The school was originally founded in 1859, and, after several changes and reorganizations, finally assumed its present form in 1881. Regular students at

this school pay a fee of 5*l.* per term (half-year), and an entrance fee of 10*s.* Further fees of 20*s.* and 10*s.* are charged for the use of the chemical and agronomical laboratories. The course is in general of four terms (two years) for persons who wish to pass the final examination. For practical agriculturists it is optional, and for intending teachers at agricultural schools it is of six terms; 447 students attended this school during the year 1892, of whom 297 were merely qualifying as surveyors. Besides the above, 9 students of the Berlin University and 109 students of the Veterinary College attended some of the lectures.

The receipts of the High School during the year 1892-93 were 3,790*l.*, the expenses 13,900*l.* The Government, therefore, had to provide a subsidy of 10,110*l.*

The Royal Agricultural Academy at Poppelsdorf, near Bonn, although affiliated to the Bonn University, is administered by the Ministry of Agriculture. The fees amount to about the same as at the Agricultural High School at Berlin, but are differently arranged. The course is from two to three years (four to six terms). The Academy was attended in 1892 by 191 students, of whom, however, 150 were qualifying for surveyors. A farm of about 70 acres (including garden and orchard) is attached to the institution. The receipts for 1892-93 were 1,470*l.*, the expenses 6,450*l.* The Government, therefore, had to add 4,980*l.*

(A.) 3. *Academies of Forestry.*—The object of these academies is to give thorough and comprehensive teaching in the science of forestry and kindred subjects, and especially to prepare candidates for the Royal Forestry Service. There are two such academies in the kingdom:—

1. The Royal Academy of Forestry at Eberswalde (District of Potsdam), for which the Government gave a grant of 4,570*l.* during 1892-93; and

2. The Royal Academy of Forestry at Münden (District of Hildesheim), towards which the Government paid 3,230*l.* in 1892-93.

(A.) 4. *Veterinary Colleges.*—Of these there are also two, one at Berlin and one at Hanover. The former was originally founded in 1790 for the education of military veterinary surgeons, and was at one time under the Ministry of War. Since then it passed successively to the Ministry of Education and (in 1872) to the Ministry of Agriculture. Its receipts amounted in 1892-93 to 6,200*l.*, its expenses to 11,000*l.* The State, therefore, gave a subsidy of 4,800*l.*; 446 students attended the Berlin Veterinary College at the end of 1892, and 195 that at Hanover. The income of the latter amounted in 1892-93 to 2,200*l.*, its expenses to 5,000*l.* The Government supplied 2,800*l.*

(B.) *The Agricultural Schools* ("*Landwirthschaftsschulen*") are public educational establishments, which are conducted under a Regulation jointly issued on the 10th August, 1875, by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Education. As a rule they are not Government institutions, but are maintained by the provincial or municipal authorities, or by local Agricultural Societies, receiving a State subsidy if necessary. Their object is to give a thorough and sufficient general education (such as will give a claim to one year's service in the army) to boys who intend to become agriculturists, as well as special theoretical instruction in subjects which they will require for the pursuit of their agricultural calling. The course is in general of six years, of which the first three are devoted entirely to general education, while the last three include special instruction in agricultural subjects. Boys entering these schools must, as a rule, be at least 10 years of age. There are sixteen of these schools in Prussia, distributed throughout the kingdom. The Government subsidies granted to them in 1892-93 varied from 700*l.* to 900*l.* for each, and amounted in all to 12,800*l.*

(C.) *The Schools of Husbandry* ("*Ackerbauschulen*") are lower agricultural educational establishments, which accept boys who have passed the ordinary national school ("*Volksschule*"). Their course of instruction is a special one only, and in many cases includes practical work in the fields. The lower limit of age at which boys may enter varies at the different schools from 14 to 17; at some even young men of 25 are accepted. The duration of the course varies from one and a-half to three years, but is generally two years. There are twenty-six of these schools in the kingdom, and they are almost always maintained out of provincial funds, with contributions in some cases from municipal sources and from Agricultural Societies, but no Government subsidy. A few are independent foundations.

(D.) *The Agricultural Winter Schools* are specialized courses of instruction in agricultural subjects, intended for the sons of agriculturists who during the summer months are actively occupied on their parents' farms, and for young farmers who are not in a position, either through want of time or means, to attend the regular two years' course at a school of husbandry. The course extends over two winters, the fee being, as a rule, 30*s.* for each winter term. There are in all eighty-six of these schools in the kingdom. They are maintained by the provincial Administrations and the Agricultural Societies, but receive no direct subsidy from the Central Government. The Directors of these schools serve in the summer as travelling teachers upon agricultural subjects. For this purpose they give lectures in Agricultural Associations, afford advice to agriculturists with regard to their plantations, and make themselves useful in other ways. For this summer work they receive a stipend from the

Central Government, which indirectly assists the establishment of such winter schools, by lessening the total outlay. The lower limit of age for admission to the winter schools is, as a rule, 15, the higher 30, but the regulations in this respect are not uniform.

(E.) *Schools of Irrigation and Drainage* ("Wiesenbauschulen").—The object of these schools is the theoretical and practical training of young men, especially farmers' sons, in irrigation and drainage works, and the treatment of meadows. There are only three, the most important being the one at Siegen (District of Arnsberg). At this latter boys of 14 years and older are received, and the course lasts five years, including the practical work, which is only controlled, not directed, by the school.

(F.) *Pomological Institutes and Horticultural Schools*:—

1. The Royal Horticultural School at Potsdam is in connection with the Administration of the gardens of the Royal Palaces there, but is also under the Ministry of Agriculture. Its object is to train young men in all branches of the gardening trade, especially in landscape gardening. The pupils (who numbered twenty-three at the end of 1892) pay 10*l.* a-year for instruction, lodging, heating, light, and medical advice; all other requirements they must supply themselves. The school received in 1892-93 a Government subvention of 860*l.* and a contribution of 150*l.* from the Royal Gardens Administration.

(2.) The Royal Pomological Institute at Proskau has the object of encouraging gardening, especially market gardening and fruit-growing, by teaching and example. It gives a thorough and systematic course of instruction to young men wishing to qualify as gardeners. It is a Government institution, entirely supported by the State. In 1892-93 its receipts were 840*l.*, its expenses 2,880*l.*; the Government therefore had to supply 2,040*l.* The fees for instruction are 3*l.* for the first and second half-year, 2*l.* 5*s.* for each following half-year. A limited number of pupils receive board and lodging at the rate of 7*l.* 10*s.* per annum. The duration of the course is from two to two and a-half years. At the end of 1892 there were fifty-seven pupils attending this institution.

(3.) The Royal School of Fruit and Vine-growing at Geisenheim, near Wiesbaden, teaches all branches of gardening, but especially fruit and vine culture. It is intended (a) to train gardeners for the management of public and large private gardens, as well as market gardens; (b) to complete the professional education of gardeners who have been employed for at least two years in their calling; and (c) to give theoretical courses of lectures for the benefit of any gardeners, orchard-keepers, teachers in rural schools, farmers, and wine-growers who wish to supplement their practical knowledge by scientific training. The fees vary for different branches of study, the highest being 3*l.* a term (half-year) for the two first terms of

the complete course. This complete course was attended during 1892 by fifty-one pupils, and the occasional courses on special subjects by 225 persons. The school has about thirty acres of garden, orchard, and vineyard at its disposal. The receipts of the establishment (which is entirely maintained by the State) amounted in 1892-93 to 1,170*l.*, its expenses to 3,750*l.*; the Government therefore had to supply 2,580*l.*

(G.) *Gardening and Fruit-growing Schools and Practical Courses of Fruit Culture.*—Under this heading the statistics of the Royal Ministry of Agriculture mention sixty-five separate establishments, but more than half of them are in reality only special courses given at the agricultural schools, schools of husbandry, and winter schools above described. The objects of these establishments are similar to those of the three schools mentioned under (F); Government subsidies were granted in 1892-93 to twenty-nine of them, and amounted in the aggregate to 1,230*l.* Nearly all those in the Rhenish Province, however, are maintained by the local Agricultural Society (*"Land-wirtschaftlicher Verein für Rheinpreussen"*), with a subsidy from provincial funds.

(H.) *Various Educational Establishments in Subjects connected with Agriculture.*—This group includes:—

An institute for teaching the principles of the manufacture of beet sugar, at Berlin;

A school of spirit distillery, ditto;

A school of brewing, ditto;

Two minor forestry schools, at Gross Schönebeck, near Potsdam, and at Proskau, in Silesia;

Twelve dairy schools;

Four rural housekeeping schools for women;

Forty-three training smithies for blacksmiths;

Two bee-keeping schools;

A seminary for training teachers for agricultural schools.

The three first are establishments maintained by the Associations concerned, and are only assisted by the State in so far that buildings are placed at their disposal free of charge.

The two forestry schools mentioned are Government establishments intended for the education of boys preparing for subordinate positions in the Government Forestry Service, or who wish to become gamekeepers, &c. The one at Gross Schönebeck received a Government grant of 350*l.*, the one at Proskau of 150*l.*, during the financial year 1892-93.

The dairy schools are intended to supply young men and girls with the theoretical and practical training necessary to enable them eventually to conduct large dairies with success. In some of these schools the girls are also instructed in the principles of rural housekeeping. Special courses are given for persons already occupied in dairy farming who desire to extend their theoretical knowledge of the subject. These schools are maintained by contributions from the State, the Provincial

Administrations, and Agricultural Societies. The Government contributions (to seven of them) amounted in 1892-93 to 1,300*l*. Two of these schools, at Kiel and Tapan, serve at the same time as scientific experimental stations for subjects connected with dairy industry.

The rural housekeeping schools are intended to train the girls of the agricultural population to be capable housekeepers in their homes. They are maintained by the local societies and by private charity.

The training smithies gives blacksmiths' apprentices an opportunity of acquiring the knowledge necessary to pass the examination in shoeing required by the Law of the 18th June, 1884. The certificates granted upon passing this examination entitle them to practise their calling independently. Conditions vary as to fees. In some training smithies the teaching is gratis, in others fees up to 30*s*. are demanded, and there is generally a fee of 10*s*. for the examination. The Government subsidies to nineteen of these training smithies amounted in 1892-93 to 280*l*.

The two bee-keeping schools—at Fintel, near Rotenburg, and at Flach, near Wiesbaden—were organized by the local Bee-keepers' Association. The former received 20*l*., the latter 25*l*., from the Government in 1892-93.

The seminary for training teachers is connected with the agricultural school at Weilburg, in the District of Wiesbaden. It has two divisions, the first intended to prepare teachers in elementary schools for the special subjects required in the rural advanced schools (see below), the second for preparing candidates who desire to become teachers in agricultural schools, schools of husbandry, or winter schools.

Rural Advanced Schools have been established in many country parishes upon the basis of a Circular issued by the Ministry of Agriculture (in concert with the Ministry of Education) on the 26th July, 1877. They are, however, simply advanced national schools, teaching German grammar, arithmetic, geometry, natural history, geography, German history, singing, gymnastics, and drawing, and are not in any sense specialized agricultural schools. Recently, however, they have commenced to give more attention to agricultural subjects in their course of teaching.

The following is a summary of the attendance at the educational establishments described above during the year 1892:—

Agricultural institutes of the Universities and agricul-					
tural colleges	..	..	..	..	1,471 students.
Academies of forestry	..	..	..	..	96 "
Veterinary colleges	..	..	..	..	749 "
Agricultural schools	..	..	..	..	1,822 pupils.
Schools of husbandry	..	..	..	..	1,041 "
Agricultural winter schools	..	..	..	..	3,104 "
Schools of irrigation, drainage, &c... .. .	..	..	..	..	199 "

Pomological and horticultural schools	..	..	113 pupils.
Lower horticultural schools and courses	..	..	1,421 persons.
School of sugar manufacture	..	..	40 "
" distillery	..	..	72 "
" brewery	..	..	196 "
Lower forestry schools	..	..	97 pupils.
Dairy schools	..	..	193 persons.
Rural housekeeping schools for women	..	..	102 "
Training smithies	..	..	490 blacksmiths.
Bee-keeping schools ("Imkerschulen")	..	..	50 persons.
Teachers' seminary	..	..	20 "
Rural advanced schools	..	..	about 1,633 pupils.

The above figures show that the rural advanced schools and the schools of husbandry, both of which are intended for the better education of the small farmer class, are by no means in a prosperous condition. The former can only be said to have succeeded in the Rhenish Province, in Nassau and in Hohenzollern. In all the other provinces they have been comparative failures, and in the Provinces of East and West Prussia, Brandenburg, and Posen they do not exist at all. The reason for this is said to be that too much was demanded both of teachers and pupils. The teachers were employed all day in the national school, and could hardly be expected to give their evenings to teaching in the advanced school with great enthusiasm or energy. The pupils often worked in the fields, and were incapable of learning after a hard day's work. The reason for the failure of these schools in the eastern provinces must also be ascribed to the state of general education in that part of the kingdom, and to the character of the population; as the difficulties described above also exist in the western provinces, where the schools have been successful. It is desired to make these schools obligatory, as has been done in South Germany and in Saxony.

The schools of husbandry have not been very successful, because it is found that the duration of the course is, as a rule, too short to give both theoretical teaching in agricultural chemistry, &c., and practical training in the fields to boys who are on a very low level of general education. These schools do not attract the better pupils, because they do not confer the privilege of one year's volunteer service in the army. Their number is decreasing, many having been closed within recent years. It is now endeavoured to carry out the practical training in well-managed farms, and to limit the action of the schools to theoretical instruction.

1 (c). *Distribution of improved Seeds, Plants, &c.*

In general, the Prussian Ministry of Agriculture does little by direct action in regard to the distribution of improved seeds, plants, &c., but attains these and kindred objects through the provincial Agricultural Associations, to whom it grants subventions for such purposes. All the local Agricultural Societies of a province are united into a Central Agricultural Association ("Central Verband," or "Verein"), and these Central Associations send representatives to the Prussian Council of Rural Economy ("Landes Oekonomie-Kollegium"), a consultative body attached to the Royal Ministry of Agriculture. It consists of thirty-six members and deputy members, elected by the provincial Associations, and eight members nominated by the Minister.

The nature and object of the Agricultural Associations are broadly indicated by the following tabular statement of the expenditure of the five most important ones during 1891:—

	Prizes for Horse-breeding.	Prizes for Cattle- breeding, &c.	Schools and Scientific Experiments.	Other Expenditure.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Central Agricultural Association for the—					
Province of Brandenburg ..	450	2,000	2,000	1,550	6,000
„ Silesia.. ..	990	2,600	8,240	3,100	14,930
„ Saxony	560	1,350	3,650	1,840	7,400
„ Hanover	2,130	2,070	3,760	5,640	13,600
Rhenish Province	320	1,800	6,530	2,850	11,500

Under the first column is included expenditure for prizes to horses at races and agricultural shows; sending horses to distant but important shows; keeping the stud books; importing thoroughbred horses; and granting contributions to local horse-breeding societies, &c.

Under the second column is included expenditure for prizes for cattle; establishment and maintenance of bull-keeping associations; importation of thoroughbred cattle; sending cattle to distant shows; management of provincial cattle shows; model dairy farms; model apiaries; encouragement of poultry farming, &c.

The third column is chiefly made up of contributions to the educational establishments mentioned above and to experimental stations ("Versuchs-Stationen").*

* For statistics of the Prussian agricultural experimental stations, see Mr. Lowther's Report.

The fourth includes the expenses of the publication of the journal of the Association, salaries of Secretaries, office expenses, &c.

The total expenditure of the Central Agricultural Associations in Prussia amounted in 1891 to 94,900*l*. Of this, the State contributed 12,100*l*. in the form of subventions. The following are the subventions granted during the financial year 1891-92 to the five Central Associations mentioned above :—

	<i>£</i>
Province of Brandenburg	880
„ Silesia	1,260
„ Saxony	630
„ Hanover	2,650
Rhenish Province	980

These subventions are always given for specified purposes—partly as contributions towards the expenses of the working and maintenance of the Central Association, and for agricultural improvements suggested and carried out by them, partly for distribution to the smaller affiliated societies for local purposes. The latter include district agricultural societies, with their branches, farmers' unions, horse-breeding societies, apiarists' societies, poultry farming, and horticultural societies.

The number of the societies united under each Central Association varies from 61 in Hessen-Nassau to 969 in the Rhenish Province. In the whole kingdom there are 28 Central Associations (some provinces have more than one), with 2,459 affiliated societies.

Before the beginning of each financial year the Central Association calls upon the affiliated societies for estimates of the expenditure they propose to incur during that period, and the part of the State grant to which they lay claim. The following is a notification of this kind published in the journal of the Central Agricultural Association for the Province of Saxony in October 1893 :—

“We request all those societies belonging to the Central Association who desire to obtain any part of the subsidies from State and provincial funds granted by the Royal Ministry of Agriculture in order to help them to carry out undertakings they may have in view for the improvement of land cultivation, cattle-breeding, &c., to send in their claims before the 1st December of this year.

“Claims for subvention sent in later than this will not be considered, because the complete statement must be laid before the Minister early in December.

“Although we are convinced that the societies will only demand State assistance for undertakings which are specially important and useful for the agriculture of their district, we beg leave to remind them of the regulations which were issued upon this subject on the 2nd March, 1859, respecting the choice of such undertakings, and the necessity of producing vouchers

to show how the State subvention has actually been expended."

The activity of the Central Associations with regard to the distribution of improved seeds, plants, manure, &c., appears from the following:—

The West Prussian Central Agricultural Association sold to its members during the time from the 1st October, 1890, to the 30th September, 1891, 45,755 cwt. of artificial manure, 29,429 cwt. of cattle food (cake, &c.), 222 cwt. of seeds, and ninety young fruit-trees. They also undertook, free of charge, the conversion of ten farms (in all about 1,700 acres) from the "three field system" to a rational rotation of crops.

In most cases the sale of artificial manures, seeds, &c., is done through special societies under the Central Association. For instance, the "Central Society ('Central-Genossenschaft') for the Purchase of Agricultural Necessities," in the Province of Saxony, sold to its members 79,759 cwt. of manure, 46,280 cwt. of cattle food, and 1,739 cwt. of seeds, &c., during the year 1891. This society was only founded in June 1890, and seems to be advancing rapidly, as in the first three months of 1892 its total sales amounted to 35,000*l.*, which was more than for the whole of the preceding year.

Similarly, the Central Agricultural Association for Rhenish Prussia supplied its members in 1891 with 956 cwt. of seed for cereal crops.

The Lithuanian (East Prussian) Association has instituted a "seed market," which is held once a-year at Insterburg, and at which seeds of all kinds, from all parts of the country, are shown and sold. The year 1891 was the tenth of this institution, which is very successful, and in which the business done increases from year to year.

On the 11th January, 1894, a Bill was introduced in the Prussian House of Deputies by the Minister of Agriculture for the establishment of Chambers of Agriculture, which are intended gradually to supersede and take the place of the Central Associations.

In the "Exposé des Motifs" attached to this Bill it is explained that proposals had from time to time been made since 1884 with a view to obtaining more funds for the purposes of the Central Associations, and giving them the power to levy rates upon all land-owners in their district. Until quite recently, however, the Associations themselves had reported against these proposals, and it was not until November 1892 that the Royal Council of Rural Economy adopted a Resolution, in favour of the proposed change.

The two principal objects of the Chambers of Agriculture will be: (1) to supply a better representation of agricultural interests in all legislative and administrative measures affecting them; and (2) to obtain more ample means for the encouragement of technical progress in agriculture.

The present Agricultural Associations are not thoroughly

representative, because membership is voluntary, and they only include, as a rule, about one-third of the agriculturists of their district. Nor are they in a position to raise sufficient sums of money in contributions, and their public utility is in a great measure dependent upon State subsidies.

The "Exposé des Motifs" goes on to say, with regard to the first-mentioned object of the Chambers of Agriculture, that the Government will require their assistance to initiate legislation intended to relieve the oppressive indebtedness of agricultural land in the kingdom. The amount of the mortgages upon landed estates and peasant holdings in Prussia has increased since 1886 by 45,000,000*l.*, and amounts altogether to about 500,000,000*l.*

The following are the principal clauses of the Bill:—

§ 1. For the purpose of the corporative organization of the agricultural calling, Chambers of Agriculture will be established, which, as a rule, shall comprise the territory of a province. If necessary, more than one Chamber of Agriculture may be established in the same province.

§ 2. The Chambers of Agriculture are intended to watch over all the interests of agriculture and forestry in their district, and for this purpose to support and encourage all endeavours to raise the condition of agricultural property, as also to assist the Administrative authorities in all questions relating to agriculture or forestry by communication of facts, suggestions, and opinions.

The Chambers of Agriculture will especially be expected, not only to express the views of the agricultural class with regard to all proposed legislation or administrative action which affects the particular agricultural interests of their districts, but also with regard to measures concerning the organization of rural credit and other subjects of general interest.

The Chambers of Agriculture will also endeavour to further the technical progress of agriculture by suitable methods. For this purpose they may take over the establishments, duties, and property of the existing Agricultural Associations, or assist such Associations in the execution of their work.

The Chambers of Agriculture may be charged with a share in the administration of Corn Exchanges and markets.

§ 3. The establishment of Chambers of Agriculture shall be carried out by Royal Decree, upon Statutes approved by the Provincial Diet.

§ 4 determines the range of the Regulations which must be contained in the Statutes.

§§ 5-16 deal with the method of election of members of the Chambers of Agriculture. All owners of agricultural land and all tenant farmers are electors, and are eligible for election if they are over 25 or 30 years of age respectively. The system of election is indirect, similar to that for the Prussian House of Deputies.

§ 17 provides for the appointment of a Board of Directors ("Vorstand"), to consist of five members and five deputy members.

§ 18 deals with the formation of Committees of members for special objects. The members of the Board of Directors are not paid.

§ 19, but actual expenditure in the service of the Chamber is reimbursed to them.

§ 20 states that the proceedings at meetings of the Chambers of Agriculture are to be public, except in special cases, or when confidential questions are submitted to them by the Government.

§ 21. The expenditure incurred by the Chambers of Agriculture shall be met, in so far as it is not covered by endowments or other sources of revenue, by contributions levied upon the landed proprietors or tenants in tail of the district who are entitled to elect members of the Chamber, in proportion to the net revenue of their property as valued for assessment of the land tax. In the case of communes the contributions are collected by the State Administration, and paid over to the Chambers of Agriculture by the District Revenue Office ("Kreis Steuer Kasse"). The contributions are levied under the same sanction as the local rates, and cases of non-payment are dealt with in the same way. Appeals against the assessment must be made in the first instance to the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Agriculture, then to the Land Tax Assessment Committee of the district.

§ 22. The Chambers of Agriculture must prepare estimates of revenue and expenditure for each year, publish them, and submit them to the Minister.

If the contributions do not exceed 1 per cent. of the net revenue according to the land tax valuation, the Chambers may assess such contributions themselves; if the amount demanded is more than 1 per cent. the sanction of the Minister must be obtained.

§ 23 provides that the Chambers of Agriculture shall have corporate rights at law, and treats of other details regarding their legal status and procedure.

§ 24 enjoins upon them to supply to the Minister an annual Report upon the agriculture of their district, and a fuller comparative Report every five years.

§ 25 states that a Chamber of Agriculture can be dissolved, at the request of the Ministry, by Royal Decree. Fresh elections must then take place within three months from the day of dissolution, and the new Chamber must meet within six months.

§ 26 provides for the creation of subsidiary Chambers in cases where the district is too large.

2. *Agricultural Loans.*

The Ministry of Agriculture has no funds at its disposal from which it could grant loans to agriculturists, nor does it at present guarantee or subvention any institutions intended for this purpose.

The demand for agricultural credit in Prussia is supplied—

1. By the “*Landschaften*.”
2. By Joint Stock Land Banks (“*Hypothekenbanken, Bodenkreditaktiengesellschaften*”).
3. Land Improvement Banks (“*Landeskultur - Rentenbanken*”).
4. State Land Banks.
5. Provincial “*Hülfskassen*.”

The “*Landschaften*” are Associations of the landed proprietors of a district or province, mostly established during last century, the object of which is to negotiate loans for their members on reasonable terms by means of the issue of mortgage stock (“*Pfandbriefe*”). The characteristic feature of these loans is that they cannot be recalled as long as interest ($3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) and amortization is paid. The Associations are empowered by law to issue mortgage stock (*i.e.*, to grant loans) up to a certain amount, generally four-sixths of the value of the particular estate according to a special valuation made, according to the rules of the Association.

The oldest and most important “*Landschaften*” are those in the eastern provinces; the richer provinces of the west (*e.g.*, the Province of Saxony) have only felt the necessity for

such institutions in recent years, and in these latter provinces the Associations have not attained the importance which they have in the country on the right bank of the Elbe. They are in no way subsidized by Government.

The following description of the "Landschaft" of Silesia will give some idea of the working of these institutions. The Silesian "Landschaft" was founded in the year 1770 by the then proprietors of landed estates ("Rittergüter") with the object of restoring and maintaining the credit of its members (viz., the proprietors of all estates *incorporated* in the Association), and also of encouraging agricultural credit in general. This was done by granting loans to the proprietors of incorporated estates up to four-sixths of their value, and covering these loans by an issue of mortgage bonds ("Pfandbriefe") to the general public. The bonds are either made out upon a specified estate (named on the bond) or in general terms, in which case the "Landschaft" holds a mortgage to the same amount on the estate to which the loan has been granted. The bonds are not redeemable by the holder, nor can the mortgage be called in by the "Landschaft" as long as interest is paid; the bonds bear a yearly interest of $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and an amortization fund is accumulated for all bonds issued. They are guaranteed up to the first half of the value of the estate by the general liability of all the estates incorporated in the "Landschaft." Bonds issued for the fourth sixth of the value are guaranteed by a special reserve fund. The interest upon the bonds is paid to the holder by the "Landschaft" against coupons issued for the purpose. The interest payable by the landed proprietor to whom the loan has been made is collected by the "Landschaft." The issue of bonds in which a particular estate is named has been discontinued since 1872; there are still, however, 7,239,000*l.* of them in circulation. The bonds of the Silesian "Landschaft" have been made "trust securities" by the Law of the 19th June, 1875, *i.e.*, that Law authorizes guardians of minors and trustees of schools, churches, hospitals, and other charitable and public institutions to invest in such bonds the funds committed to their charge.

The "Landschaft" also has a special department for granting loans to agriculturists who are not members against a mortgage upon their agricultural land, and another for lending upon personal credit or movable objects.

The latest complete statistics of the activity of the "Landschaften" which have been published are those for 1886-87. At that time there existed in the kingdom sixteen provincial and one Central "Landschaft," the action of the latter being indirect, through the local Associations. The following Table gives the amount of bonds in circulation at that time:—

No.	Name of the Institution.	Amount of Bonds issued.
		£
1	East Prussian Landschaft	11,219,000
2	West Prussian Landschaft	7,773,000
3	New West Prussian Landschaft	4,400,000
4	Pommeranian Landschaft	10,906,000
5	„ Rural Credit Union	7,000
6	Credit Institute of the Kur and Neumark	2,655,000
7	New Brandenburg Credit Institute	Central Landschaft bonds only.
8	Silesian Landschaft—	
	(a.) Incorporated estates	14,361,300
	(b.) Non-incorporated estates	2,451,000
9	Posnanian Landschaft	13,536,000
10	Landschaft of the Province of Saxony	1,272,000
11	„ „ Westphalia	1,059,000
12	Credit Association for the Province of Schleswig-Holstein	332,000
13	Credit Institute for the Upper and Lower Lausitz	Central bonds only.
14	Credit Association for the Duchy of Bremen	536,000
15	Lüneburg Credit Association	646,000
16	Kalenberg-Grubenhagen-Hildesheim Credit Association	978,000
17	Central Landschaft	9,884,000
	Total	81,410,000

(The figures in sterling are approximate.)

The Joint Stock Mortgage Banks (“Hypothekenbanken”), of which there were eleven in Prussia in 1887, have also been authorized by law to issue mortgage bonds bearing $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest up to fifteen to twenty times their paid-up capital. They are subject to the general Imperial laws respecting Joint Stock Companies, and must submit any alteration in their Statutes to Government approval.

These banks do little for agriculture; most of the loans granted by them are upon real property in towns.

The Land Improvement Banks (“Landeskultur Rentenbanken”) have been founded in accordance with the Law of the 13th May, 1879, with the object of granting loans for purposes of drainage, irrigation, and other improvements mentioned in the Law. These banks are founded and guaranteed by the Provincial Administrations. Only three had been established in 1887: one in Silesia, one in Schleswig-Holstein, and one in Posen. Of these, the first one only had been successful, granting loans up to about 8,000*l.* in each year since its foundation in 1883.

In other States of the Empire Agricultural Mortgage Banks exist which are guaranteed or subventioned by Government;

out the policy of the Prussian Government has been consistently opposed to this system. There still exist, however, three institutions of the kind which are now within the kingdom, and which were formerly State Land Banks, viz., the "Landeskreditanstalt" in Hanover, the "Landeskreditkasse" in Cassel, and the "Landesbank" at Wiesbaden. When in 1866 the Kingdom of Hanover, the Electorate of Hesse, and the Duchy of Nassau were incorporated in the Prussian State, one of the first acts of the new Administration was to withdraw the State guarantee from these institutions, and to transfer such guarantee to the Provincial Administrations. They are at present, however, still under the general supervision of the Ministry of the Interior, and have an extensive field of operations in the central and western provinces of the kingdom.

Further credit institutions exist in most of the other provinces under the name of "Provinzial Hülfskassen." These were established with State assistance in 1847, the Government granting a loan of 370,000*l.*, without interest, for their foundation. They are now under the management of the Provincial Administrations. In the first instance these "Hülfskassen" were established for the purpose of granting loans for land improvements, but latterly their objects have been considerably extended. The new Regulations for the East Prussian Provincial "Hülfskasse" (sanctioned by the Ministry of Agriculture on the 21st June, 1885) state, for instance, that its object is to grant loans not only to district unions, parishes, and Agricultural Associations, but also to "landed proprietors for the advancement of the cultivation of the land, the improvement of their economic position in general, and the maintenance of their property in the family."

The Provincial "Hülfskasse" for Silesia has quite recently (1881) obtained a loan of 50,000*l.*, free of interest, from the State, for the purpose of assisting agricultural credit in the distressed districts of Upper Silesia. These institutions obtain their funds chiefly by the issue of "Provincial Obligations," for which the province is responsible.

3. *Measures to prevent the Adulteration of Dairy Produce.*

Dairy produce in general is protected from adulteration by the provisions of the Imperial Law respecting trade in articles of human food ("Reichsgesetz betreffend den Verkehr mit Nahrungsmittel," &c.) of the 14th May, 1879 (amended 29th June, 1887). With regard to substitutes for butter a special Law was passed on the 12th July, 1887.

The first-mentioned Law establishes the principle that the sale of articles intended for human consumption or use is subject to police supervision. The police are entitled to enter the premises where such articles are sold at any time when they are open to the public, and to take samples for examination and analysis of anything that is being sold there.

§ 5 of this Law empowers the Imperial Government to issue, with the consent of the Federal Council, Decrees prohibiting—

1. Certain methods of preparation, storage, and packing of articles of food.

2. The sale or exposure for sale of articles of food of a certain description, or which are exposed for sale under a designation which does not correspond to their real character.

3. The sale or exposure for sale of animals suffering from certain diseases, or the meat of such animals.

4. The use of certain chemicals in the preparation of articles of clothing, toys, wall-paper, cooking utensils, &c.

5. The sale of mineral oil of a certain description.

§ 6 further empowers the Government to issue, with the consent of the Federal Council, Decrees prohibiting or restricting the manufacture, sale, or exposure for sale, of articles intended for the adulteration of human food.

The penalty for disobedience to the Decrees issued under the two §§ mentioned above is a fine of 7*l.* 10*s.*, or a corresponding period of detention (§ 8). Persons who imitate or adulterate articles intended for human food, or who offer for sale articles of food which are spoilt, or imitated, or adulterated, who conceal this fact, or sell the goods under a name and description intended to deceive, are punished by imprisonment up to six months, or by a fine up to 75*l.* (§ 10). In cases where the adulteration is of a nature deleterious to health the penalty is considerably increased, and amounts to imprisonment with loss of civil rights; or, if serious injury to health, or the death of an individual has been caused thereby, to penal servitude up to five years. If the nature of the adulteration was such as to be dangerous to human life, and if the perpetrator was aware of this fact, the penalty increases up to ten years' penal servitude; or, if death actually resulted, to not less than ten years, or penal servitude for life.

With regard to the sale of milk, a Commission of experts

was convoked by the Prussian Government in 1882 to consider whether an Imperial Decree could not be framed under § 5, above quoted, which would regulate it throughout the Empire, and prevent adulteration. This Commission, however, failed in its object, finding that conditions were so different in various parts of the Empire that uniform police regulations on the subject were impossible. The supervision of the sale of milk under this Law is therefore left to the local police. In general, the police make, from time to time, a superficial examination of the milk brought to market by means of "lactodensimeters," to ascertain its specific gravity, and if their suspicions are in any way aroused they take a sample for analysis by an expert. In many cases a certain percentage of fatty substance is fixed upon, below which milk must not be sold, even if it is not adulterated.

The provisions of the above Law (14th May, 1879) therefore give power to the police authorities to prevent and punish the sale of adulterated dairy produce in general; and the "Imperial Law respecting the Trade in Substitutes for Butter," of the 12th July, 1887, is more intended to legalize and regulate the sale of margarine, and to prevent its fraudulent substitution for natural butter, than in any way to hinder or restrain its manufacture.

The following are the provisions of the Law in question:—

§ 1. The business premises, or other places of sale, including market stands, where margarine is publicly sold or offered for sale, must bear a conspicuous and distinct painted sign bearing the inscription "Sale of Margarine."

Margarine, in the sense of this Law, are all preparations resembling butter, the fatty substances contained in which are not exclusively derived from milk.

§ 2. The mixing of butter with margarine or other edible fats for the purpose of trading in such mixtures, as also the public sale or exposure for sale thereof, is prohibited.

This prohibition does not apply to the use of milk in the manufacture of margarine, provided that not more than 100 parts of milk or 10 parts of cream are used to every 100 parts of fat derived from other substances.

§ 3. The vessels and outer wrappings in which margarine is sold or offered for sale must bear a conspicuous, distinct, and indelible inscription containing the word "Margarine."

If margarine is sold or offered for sale in large packages or boxes, the latter must bear, besides the above inscription, the name or firm of the manufacturer.

In retail trade, margarine must be delivered to the

buyer in wrappings which bear the mark "Margarine," together with the name or firm of the seller. If margarine is sold or offered for sale in pieces of uniform size, such pieces must be in the form of a cube, and must bear a stamped impression containing the word "Margarine," or be wrapped in paper upon which that word is printed.

The Federal Council is empowered to issue detailed Regulations for the execution of §§ 1-3.

§ 4. The provisions of this Law do not apply to preparations of the kind described in § 1, which are not intended for human consumption.

§ 5. The infringement of the provisions of this Law, or of the Regulations issued by the Federal Council in accordance with § 3, is punishable by a fine up to 7*l.* 10*s.*, or by detention.

If the offence is repeated, the fine may be increased up to 30*l.*, or imprisonment up to three months may be adjudged. This does not apply if more than three years have elapsed between the first offence and the repetition.

Besides the above punishment, the goods which form the object of the offence may be confiscated, whether they are the property of the offender or otherwise.

If the blame cannot be brought home to any one individual, the goods may be confiscated independently of any other form of punishment.

§ 6. The provisions of the Law respecting the trade in articles of food, &c., of the 14th May, 1879, are not affected by the present Law. The provisions of §§ 16 and 17 of that Law also apply in cases of infringement of the present Law.

§ 7. This Law comes into force on the 1st October, 1887.

4. *The encouragement of Dairy and Poultry Farming, Fruit Culture, Market Gardening, and Forestry.*

What has been said above under the heading of "Distribution of improved Seeds, &c.," applies also to the encouragement of dairy and poultry farming, &c., viz., that any assistance granted by the State to such undertakings is given as a rule

through the Central Agricultural Associations and their affiliated Societies, and upon their initiative.

With regard to forestry, direct assistance is sometimes given to communes to help them to afforest waste lands.

The manufacture of dairy produce (butter and cheese) is now carried on in Prussia to a very large extent by Co-operative Dairy Associations ("Molkerei Genossenschaften"), whose members engage to supply the milk of a certain number of cows at a given price, and who sell the produce wholesale in the general market.

There were in 1891 in—

East Prussia..	..	..	..	17	Dairy Associations
West Prussia	..	..	..	19	" "
Brandenburg	..	..	..	24	" "
Pommerania..	..	..	..	43	" "
Silesia ..	..	..	..	30	" "
Saxony ..	..	..	..	51	" "
Schleswig-Holstein	..	..	..	141	" "
Hanover ..	..	..	over	20	" "
Westphalia ..	..	..	..	52	" "
Hesse-Nassau	..	..	over	10	" "
Rhine Province	..	..	..	(?)	" "

The great majority of these Dairy Associations are of quite recent date, and the system is gaining ground rapidly. Few are older than 1887.

It is found that common home-made butter, especially of the peasant farmers, cannot compete with margarine, and even those farmers who at first were opposed to the system find themselves obliged, as time goes on, to join the Associations. The latter mostly employ steam power, have centrifugal separators, and other modern improvements. This branch of agricultural industry has of late years proved by far the most profitable in the northern provinces of Germany.

At first it was the custom for the Dairy Associations to work up the skimmed milk for cheese, or to sell it for feeding pigs, &c.; it is now found more advantageous to return the butter-milk to the Associates.

In the budget of the Ministry of Agriculture for the years 1891-92 the sum of 3,500*l.* was set apart (under the heading of "General Expenditure") for the "advancement of fruit and vine culture." (Since 1892-93 this item has been reduced to 3,400*l.*)

The following is the statement given in the "Agricultural Year Book" of the manner in which this sum was expended:—

<i>Receipts.</i>					<i>£</i>
Government grant for 1891-92	..	..	..	..	3,500
Balance from last year	..	..	..	..	980
					4,480

Expenditure.

I. For the advancement of fruit culture—	£
(a.) Contributions towards the establishment and maintenance of fruit-tree nurseries	680
(b.) Assistance granted for the purchase of young fruit trees for model orchards and to plant along high roads, &c., on division of Communal property ..	400
(c.) For the purchase and distribution of young fruit trees to small land-owners and teachers of horticulture (besides the sums paid by the recipients) ..	170
(d.) For the establishment and maintenance of model orchards	290
(e.) For educational purposes (viz., travelling teachers, instruction of national school teachers in fruit culture, &c.)	1,100
(f.) Prizes to national school teachers who have distinguished themselves in the matter of fruit culture ..	20
(g.) Subsidies to Societies for the promotion of fruit culture	280
(h.) Various expenditure (viz., experiments with manure, transfer of fruit trees to different soils, &c.) ..	110
Total of I	3,050
II. Similar expenditure in respect of viticulture	380
III. Contribution to State nursery at Engers, near Coblenz ..	100
Total	3,530
Amount available	4,480
Balance carried to account for 1892-93	950

For the promotion of poultry-farming, market-gardening, and private forestry, no State assistance seems to have been given directly, beyond what is implied in the maintenance of the educational establishments mentioned above, and the subsidies to the Central Agricultural Associations.

5. *Facilities for the Carriage and Disposal of Agricultural Produce.*

The most important concession made by the Prussian State railways for the carriage of agricultural produce is embodied in what is known as the "Staffeltarif," or special graduated tariff for grain and mill products.

The principle of this graduated tariff is that for distances up to 200 kilom. the privileged goods pay the ordinary freight; that for the 100 kilom. following (*i.e.*, from 201 to 300) they pay a reduced rate per kilometre; and that for each kilometre above 300 the rate is further reduced to less than 50 per cent. of the original charge.

The ordinary freight charge of the State railways is made up of a fixed fee for loading (12 pfennigs per 100 kilog., or about 1s. 2½*d.* per ton), and a mileage rate of 4½ pfennigs (about ½*d.*) per ton and kilometre. As the former remains the same for any distance, this in itself forms a falling scale, but in distances over 500 miles the decrease in the rate is very small.

The first graduation of the special grain tariff reduces the mileage rate to 3 pfennigs, the second to 2 pfennigs, per ton and kilometre.

The following Table shows the difference between the ordinary tariff and the special graduated tariff for grain and mill products:—

Distance.	Average Payment per kilog. (including Loading Fee of 12 pfennigs per 100 kilog.).	
	According to Ordinary Tariff, per ton.	According to Graduated Tariff for Grain and Mill Products, per ton.
	Pfennigs.	Pfennigs.
10 kilom.	17	17
50 " " " " " "	7	7
100 " " " " " "	5·7	5·7
200 " " " " " "	5·1	5·1
300 " " " " " "	4·9	4·4
500 " " " " " "	4·7	3·4
1,000 " " " " " "	4·65	2·7
1,500 " " " " " "	4·6	2·5

This reduced grain tariff was introduced on the 1st September, 1891, and has produced a considerable increase in the amount of grain carried and in the receipts of the Railway Administration, as shown in the following Tables:—

Grain.

	Number of tons carried.	Ton-kilom.	Freight Receipts.
			£
September 1, 1890, to August 31, 1891 (before the reduced Tariff)	283,968	85,596,360	195,818
September 1, 1891, to August 31, 1892	379,876	131,245,520	259,344
September 1, 1892, to August 31, 1893	580,094	225,782,930	420,709

Mill Products.

	Number of tons carried.	Ton-kilom.	Freight Receipts.
1890-91 (before the reduced Tariff)	131,973	40,438,610	£ 90,595
1891-92	129,336	44,060,020	85,599
1892-93	182,351	64,272,020	121,656

The eastern provinces of Prussia, which are chiefly agricultural, and are furthest from their markets (the industrial districts of the west) have gained most by this reduction. The agricultural interest in the country in general is not satisfied with the system, and the principal objections raised are:—

1. That the graduated tariff unduly favours both the distant provinces and importation from abroad (because Treaties exist with Russia and Austria by which the Prussian Government have engaged not to charge more for the carriage of foreign grain than for that of home growth), to the detriment of agriculturists who are nearer the market.

2. That it damages inland trade between places at a short distance from one another.

3. That it causes disturbances in the existing rural economy, and is disadvantageous to the mill industry in the western provinces.

The advantage given to foreign importation by the graduated tariff is especially condemned by the leaders of the present agrarian movement. It appears that large depôts have been established by grain-dealers at Oderberg and other places on the Austrian frontier, where Hungarian wheat is stored and sent to market (with the advantages of the graduated tariff) as the movement of prices makes it profitable to do so. Similar establishments will no doubt be set up on the Russian frontier if the graduated tariff still exists when the new Commercial Treaty with Russia comes into force, and grain is admitted from that country at the Conventional rate of customs duty. There appears, however, to be some doubt about this. Great pressure has been brought to bear upon the Government by the agriculturists of South Germany and the western provinces of Prussia, and on the 21st February, 1894, the Minister of Public Works declared in the House of Deputies that the Government were prepared to reconsider the question of the graduated grain tariff in the light of the present situation.*

The freight tariffs on the Prussian State Railways are not uniform. In general they are lower in the eastern than in the western provinces, the former tariffs being based upon local customs, which it was found desirable to respect when the railways were taken over by the State. In some cases they are

* Since the above was written it has been decided that the graduated tariff is to cease on the 1st August next.

graduated tariffs on the system of the special tariff for grain and mill products above mentioned, but of longer standing.

The following Tables show some of these graduated tariffs, which refer to agricultural products and goods connected with agriculture:—

CATTLE Tariff (exclusive of Horses) for the Administrative Sections, Berlin, Breslau, and Bromberg, of the Prussian State Railways.

Basis of Charge.	Distance.	Total Freight by Ordinary Tariff for 1 square metre.	Total Freight by Graduated Tariff.	Average Charge per kilom., exclusive of Loading Fee.
	Kilom.	Mks. pf.	Mks. pf.	Pfennigs.
1-100 kilom. .. 2 pfennigs	100	2 40	2 40	2
101-200 „ .. 1.75 „	200	4 40	4 15	1.875
201-300 „ .. 1.50 „	400	8 40	6 65	1.563
For each further kilom. 1 pfennig	600	12 40	8 65	1.375
for each square metre of floor space in the truck.	800	16 40	10 65	1.281
Loading fee, 40 pfennigs for each square metre.	1,000	20 40	12 65	1.225

GRADUATED Tariff for Farmyard Manure, Soil, Potatoes, and Roots. Introduced January 1, 1890, on the Prussian State Railways.

Basis of Charge per ton and kilom.	Distance.	Total Freight per ton.		Average Charge per kilom., exclusive of Loading Fee.
		Ordinary Tariff.	Graduated Tariff.	
	Kilom.	Mks. pf.	Mks. pf.	Pfennigs.
The charge is 2.2 pfennigs up to 350 kilom. Above 350 it falls to 1.4 pfennigs. Loading fee 7 pfennigs per 100 kilog. (2 cwt.)	100	3 40	2 90	2.2
	200	5 60	5 10	2.2
	400	10 00	9 10	1.97
	600	14 40	11 90	1.78
	800	18 80	14 70	1.69
	1,000	23 20	17 50	1.63

This tariff has also been applied, by international agreement, to nitrates carried from German or Austrian ports. The arrangement dates from the 1st May 1893, and is terminable at the end of each year.

TARIFF for Chemical Manures and Lime, &c., for Manuring Purposes. Introduced on the State Railways and some private Companies, March 1, 1889.

Basis of Charge per ton and kilom.	Distance.	Total Freight per ton.		Average Charge per kilom., exclusive of Loading Fee.
		Ordinary Tariff.	Graduated Tariff.	
	Kilom.	Mks. pf.	Mks. pf.	Pfennigs.
The charge is 2·6 pfennigs up to 50 kilom., and 1 pfennig for every further kilom. up to 200. Beyond 200 kilom. 1·4 pfennigs per kilom. is charged for the whole distance. Loading fee, 6 pfennigs per 100 kilog.	100	3 40	2 40	1·5
	200	5 60	3 40	1·1
	400	10 00	6 20	1·25
	600	14 40	9 00	1·30
	800	18 80	11 80	1·32
	1,000	23 20	14 60	1·34

On the 26th June, 1893, the following graduated and reduced tariffs were established on the Prussian State railways, "until further notice."

The first includes all kinds of cakes, meal, and other prepared cattle food, also hay and straw in quantities of 5 tons or more, and is as follows:—

Basis of Charge per ton and kilom.	Distance.	Total Freight per ton.		Average Charge per kilom., exclusive of Loading Fee.
		Ordinary Tariff.	Reduced Tariff.	
	Kilom.	Mks. pf.	Mks. pf.	Pfennigs.
Up to 200 kilom. .. 3·2 pfennigs	100	4 40	4 10	3·2
" 300 " .. 3 "	200	8 20	7 20	3
" 400 " .. 2·8 "	400	15 20	11 60	2·6
" 500 " .. 2·6 "	600	22 20	15 60	2·4
Over 500 " .. 2·4 "	800	29 20	20 40	2·4
Loading fee, 12 pfennigs per 100 kilog.	1,000	36 20	25 20	2·4

The second tariff is for roots, hay, straw, chaff, green food (turnip and carrot tops), and bye-products obtained in starch, sugar, and spirit manufactories, which cannot be used as cattle food. It is as follows:—

Basis of Charge per ton and kilom.	Distance.	Total Freight per ton.		Average Charge per kilom., exclusive of Loading Fee.
		Ordinary Tariff.	Reduced Tariff.	
	Kilom.	Mks. pf.	Mks. pf.	Pfennigs.
The charge is 2·2 pfennigs per ton and kilom. up to 100 kilom., then	100	3 40	2 90	2
1·5 pfennigs for every further kilom.	200	5 60	4 40	1·6
	400	10 00	7 40	1·55
	600	14 40	10 40	1·53
Loading fee, 7 pfennigs per 100 kilog.	800	18 80	13 40	1·52
	1,000	23 20	16 40	1·52

A similar reduced tariff also applies to moss litter, &c.

Beyond the two last-mentioned reduced tariffs, the Railway Administration does not appear to have done anything to alleviate the distress caused by the drought in 1893. They were petitioned, for instance, to allow a reduced rate for cattle, in order to allow certain farmers in Thuringia and the central German States to send their cattle up to Mecklenburg and Pommerania, where grass and hay were plentiful, and where farmers were ready to keep a certain number of cows through the summer and autumn in return for the milk they would produce. This petition, however, was refused.

Agricultural labourers are conveyed, in numbers not less than twenty-five, at about two-thirds the ordinary fourth-class fares, and a good many Polish and other labourers come from the eastern provinces to the west for spring, summer, and harvest work (from April to November, especially on the beet-root farms). This, however, is not a special reduction granted to agriculturists, but applies to any society over twenty-five persons who travel together.

6. *Laws favouring Small Holdings.*

Two important Laws were passed on the 27th June, 1890, and the 7th July, 1891, for the encouragement of small holdings.

The reasons given by the Government for their desire to increase the number of small holdings were briefly the following:—

1. To attach agricultural labourers to the soil;
2. To increase and maintain the peasant proprietor class; and
3. To develop internal colonization.

Scarcity of labour is one of the principal difficulties from which agriculture, especially in the eastern provinces, is suffering, and it is now increased, not only by the old attraction of the towns, but by the higher wages offered in industrial pursuits and the promises of emigration agents. At the same time, there exist in Prussia wide stretches of uncultivated moor land (chiefly in the Provinces of Hanover, Schleswig-Holstein, and East Prussia) which have been proved by experiment, and especially by the success of similar undertakings in Holland, to be fully capable of cultivation. It is considered that the colonization of these waste lands would save the country from much of the loss of population and national power involved in emigration to America.

The principle of the Law of the 27th June, 1890, known as the "Rentengutsgesetz," is as follows:—

A landed proprietor may divide the whole or a portion of his estate into small holdings, and transfer them to farmers against a fixed money rent; the farms are then called rent-holdings ("Rentengüter"). In other words, the freehold of the farm is transferred against a permanent charge upon the land in lieu of purchase price. The amount of the rent is fixed by free contract, but its capital value cannot at any time be claimed by the vendor—he is only entitled to the rent.

The Law of the 7th July, 1891, is intended to facilitate these purchases, and for that purpose makes use of the "Rentenbanken," which were originally created for the conversion and amortization of tithe and other burdens on the land. The action of the "Rentenbanken" in the matter is two-fold:—

1. They may advance to the purchaser, against a fixed payment, including interest and amortization, a sum sufficient to enable him to erect the necessary buildings, &c., on his new holding; and
2. They may undertake the payment and amortization of the original purchase-rent.

By this arrangement any capital which the small holder may possess when he makes the purchase remains available as working capital with which to stock his farm, &c., and as the payments to the "Rentenbank" include amortization, the farm may be freed from all burdens after a series of years, and become actual freehold. The original vendor receives the capital amount of his rent (or a part of it) in bonds of the "Rentenbank" ("Rentenbriefe").

The action of the "Rentenbanken" is limited to the transfer of agricultural land really intended for small or moderate sized holdings, and does not apply to cases of transfer by purchase-rent of house property or large landed estates—which is also admissible under the Law of the 27th June, 1890.

The "Rentenbanken" can only take over the purchase-rent (and pay off the original vendor in bonds) if the rent-holding affords sufficient security. With regard to this security the

Law of the 7th July, 1891, states that it shall be considered sufficient if twenty-five times the purchase-rent is within thirty times the land tax valuation, with the addition of half the value at which the buildings are insured against fire. It is also considered sufficient if twenty-five times the purchase-rent does not amount to more than three-fourths of the valuation placed upon the property by the "Landschaft" (for mortgage purposes).

The composition (capital payment) to the original vendor is made by the "Rentenbank" in bonds at their nominal value (small sums exceeding the denomination of the bonds being paid in cash). The capital payment amounts in the case of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds to 27, in the case of 4 per cent. bonds to $23\frac{2}{3}$ times the purchase-rent. The purchaser pays to the "Rentenbank" a yearly sum amounting to 4 or $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the total nominal value of the bonds issued, according as they bear interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 per cent. respectively.

The following is an example which is given in a commentary upon the law (E. Meyn—"Die Preussischen Rentengesetze") of the working of the system:—

A land-owner sells a small holding, and agrees to take for it a purchase-rent of 12*l*. Of this rent, it is agreed between vendor and purchaser that 10*l*. may be compounded by the purchaser at will, and 2*l*. only with the consent of both parties. The purchaser desires to commute the 10*l*. rent by the intermediary of the "Rentenbank." The first question to consider is the security. The official valuation of the property amounts to 300*l*., and, therefore, 25 times the interest on the bonds to be issued must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ of this sum, *i.e.*, 225*l*., or, in other words, the interest on the bonds must not exceed $\frac{1}{25}$ th of 225*l*., *i.e.*, 9*l*. From the maximum of the interest on the bonds thus obtained, the part of the purchase-rent which can be taken over by the "Rentenbank" is calculated as follows:—

(a.) In $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds the 27th part of 25 times the	£	s.	d.
interest $\left(\frac{25 \cdot 9}{27}\right)$, or	8	6	8

(b.) In 4 per cent. bonds the $23\frac{2}{3}$ part of $22\frac{2}{3}$ times the			
interest $\left(\frac{22\frac{2}{3} \cdot 9}{23\frac{2}{3}}\right)$, or	8	9	0

The original vendor therefore receives in the first case 225*l*. (27 times 8*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.) in "Rentenbank" bonds at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; in the second case, 200*l*. ($23\frac{2}{3}$ times 8*l*. 9*s*.) of 4 per cent. bonds.

His final position in the transaction is as follows:—

(a.) $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds—

1. He still receives a private purchase-rent from the purchaser of 10 <i>l.</i> less 8 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	£ s. d.
2. In place of the 8 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> (the remainder of the 10 <i>l.</i> purchase-rent) he gets interest on 225 <i>l.</i> of bonds at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	= 1 13 4
3. The remaining unredeemable purchase-rent of	= 7 17 6
	2 0 0
	11 10 10

He therefore loses 9*s.* 2*d.* a-year by the arrangement.

In case (b), 4 per cent. bonds, it may be shown by a similar calculation that the vendor also loses about 9*s.* per annum. In each case the commutation of the rent involves a loss of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the vendor, but this is intentional, and is supposed to be compensated by the advantage of prompt and certain payment of interest and the negotiable nature of the bonds. Whether the bonds shall bear $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 per cent. interest is decided by the Minister of Agriculture. As long as the 4 per cent. bonds are quoted on the Berlin Stock Exchange at or below par, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds can only be issued with the consent of the vendor. By a Ministerial Decree of the 16th November, 1891, it was ordered that, until further notice, only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds should be issued.

With regard to the above example, it should be mentioned that after about twenty-five years the amortization will have proceeded to an extent which will admit of the remaining 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* of the redeemable purchase-rent being taken over by the "Rentenbank," *i.e.*, it will have come within the limit of the legal security.

If there is no explicit contract agreement to the contrary, the sale of a holding acquired in this manner, when once concluded, cannot be annulled by the vendor. The purchaser, on the other hand, has the right at any time, by giving six months' notice, of compounding for the purchase-rent by a payment of twenty times its amount (this in cases where the intervention of the "Rentenbanken" has not been made use of).

With regard to holdings purchased by the assistance of the "Rentenbank," the buyer must remember:—

1. That the whole of the purchase-rent cannot be taken over by the bank, because it is only allowed to issue bonds up to three-quarters of the value, whereas the purchase-rent represents the *whole* value of the land, which latter, in most provinces, is calculated at sixty times the estimated net revenue. (*Note.*—Applying this to the example above quoted, the net revenue of the 300*l.* holding would be 5*l.*; to make up the purchase-rent of 12*l.*, the buyer would therefore have to supply 7*l.* annually from other sources, or pay one quarter of the capital value out of his own funds.)

2. That when a part of the purchase-rent is taken over by the "Rentenbank," the yearly payments to be made by the purchaser are somewhat increased, because the sums he pays

to the "Rentenbank" include amortization. This increase is of 8 or $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., according as $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 per cent. bonds are issued, and the payments to the bank continue, in unvarying amount, for $60\frac{1}{2}$ or $56\frac{1}{4}$ years respectively. (In the example given above the yearly payments made by the purchaser to the "Rentenbank" and the vendor would amount together to 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the place of 12*l.*, the original purchase-rent.)

At the special request of the purchaser, the first payment to the "Rentenbank" may be deferred for a year. The interest which the bank loses thereby is then considered as a loan, and interest and amortization upon it are added to the annual payments due.

The following Table shows the manner in which the amortization of the purchase-rent proceeds by the payments made to the "Rentenbank" in the case of bonds bearing $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest:—

AMORTIZATION in 60½ Years.

Amortization of a Capital of £100 at 3½ per cent. by a Yearly Payment of 4 per cent. to the "Rentenbank."				Hence, in accordance with the Law, the Capital Payment necessary to commute the Purchase-rent amounts to —						
After—	Division of Yearly Payment between Interest and Amortization.		Capital remaining to be paid off.	In the—	Purchase-rent of—					
	Interest.	Amortiza- tion.			£10.	£5.	£3..	£1.	10s.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	—	—	100 0 0	1st year	250 0 0	125 0 0	75 0 0	25 0 0	12 10 0	0 13 9
10 years ..	3 6 5	0 13 7	94 2 8	10th "	237 0 9	118 10 4	71 2 2	23 14 0	11 17 0	0 13 9
20 "	3 0 6	0 19 6	85 17 2	20th "	214 13 0	107 6 7	64 8 0	21 9 4	10 14 7	0 13 9
30 "	2 12 10	1 7 2	75 10 10	30th "	188 17 2	94 8 7	56 13 2	18 17 9	9 8 9	0 13 9
40 "	2 1 0	1 19 0	57 14 5	40th "	149 1 9	74 11 0	44 14 7	14 18 2	7 9 0	0 13 9
50 "	1 6 0	2 14 0	34 10 0	50th "	93 0 0	46 10 0	27 18 0	9 6 0	4 13 0	0 13 9
60 "	0 3 10	3 16 2	1 14 10	60th "	13 17 4	6 18 7	4 3 2	1 7 9	0 13 9	0 13 9

The following is a short summary of the results of the working of the Law of the 7th July, 1891, up to the end of the year 1892 :—

In the whole kingdom, 59 estates, with a total area of 41,540 acres, were divided up or had rent-holdings cut off from them.

The rent-holdings established numbered 392, with a total area of 10,166 acres. With regard to size the holdings were divided as follows :—

Under 5 acres	..	..	..	..	27
From 5 to 10 acres	..	..	..	..	75
" 10 " 15 "	..	..	..	..	79
" 15 " 20 "	..	..	..	..	70
" 20 " 50 "	..	..	..	..	94
Over 50 acres	..	..	..	..	47
Total	..	..	..	..	392

The remaining undivided area of the estates concerned (31,374 acres) is in part still available for the establishment of rent-holdings.

Of the 10,166 acres distributed in small holdings—

68 acres	are farm-yards and gardens.
7,098 "	arable land.
1,480 "	grass land and meadows.
1,506 "	woods.
14 "	roads, water, and waste land.
10,166 acres.	

(The acreage is given approximately at 2 acres to the hectare.)

The total estimated value of the above 392 rent-holdings, according to the land tax valuation, was 213,921*l.*, or about 21*l.* per acre.

The purchase price of the holdings amounted to—

	£
In purchase-rent	6,622
(13 <i>s.</i> per acre.)	
In cash	35,514
(3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per acre.)	

The vendors received—

	£
In cash	35,489
In " Rentenbank bonds "	148,040
In direct rent	841*
In mortgages	3,271

* ? Per annum.

Loans amounting in all to 5,772*l.* were granted by the "Rentenbanken" for the first establishment of the purchasers.

The payments due by the purchasers to the "Rentenbanken" amounted to—

				£	
1. For commutation of purchase-rent	..			6,001	per annum.
2. Interest and amortization on loans for first establishment	..	..	..	231	„
Total	..	..	..	6,232	„

Under heading No. 5 of "Extraordinary Expenditure," in the Estimates of the Royal Ministry of Agriculture given above, the sum of 12,500*l.* appears (both for 1892-93 and for 1893-94) for "the establishment of small holdings or Crown lands."

The explanatory notes attached to the Estimates point out that the action of the Government in this matter has several objects besides the general desire to increase the number of small proprietors. In the first place, the Government has undertaken the drainage and cultivation of extensive moorlands and bogs, especially in the eastern provinces; and as this work proceeds colonists are established on the land and assisted by State loans or gifts to provide themselves with the necessary buildings, &c. When the bogs thus reclaimed are in proximity or in the middle of large tracts of Crown forests, the holdings are let as tenant farms; but it frequently occurs that the Government is obliged to buy up land which is not by its nature or position useful to the Administration of the Domains and Forests, and this is then disposed of to small farmers as rent-holdings under the Law above described. If the land in question is near the Government forests, the holdings are usually made small enough to admit of the farmer having spare time to furnish labour to the Forest Administration.

(Signed) J. B. WHITEHEAD.

British Embassy, Berlin, March 2, 1894.

ITALY.

No. 6.

Sir Clare Ford to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received March 1.)

My Lord,

Rome, February 26, 1894.

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 14th October last, I have the honour to transmit herewith a Report on the measures which have been taken by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture to encourage that industry in this country since 1889. The information is taken from the last official Report on the administration of the Agricultural Department.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

Inclosure in No. 6.

I. *Measures taken by the Ministry of Agriculture since 1889 to encourage Agricultural Industry in Italy.*

DIRECT action taken by the Agricultural Department to promote the interests of agriculture (a) by the issue of periodical journals, leaflets, or other publications.

The Ministry collects and publishes annually statistics of the production of wheat, Indian corn, rice, oats, rye, barley, beans, French beans, potatoes, hemp, flax, green crops, chestnuts, wine, oranges and lemons, oil, silk cocoons, wool, dairy produce, &c. It also publishes telegraphic reports of the crops of wheat, Indian corn, rice, oats, barley, chestnuts, wine, oranges, lemons, and oil.

It issues every week a Report giving the current prices of bread and the principal agricultural productions at seventy-two markets.

Every ten days the Central Meteorological Office issues a Report describing the state of the different crops.

The Ministry has instructed its Representatives abroad to furnish Reports from time to time on the growth and sale of agricultural produce in the country in which they reside.

The Consuls' Reports are published in the "Bolletino di Notizie Agrarie," which also contains extracts from the principal foreign papers of an official nature.

(b.) By providing facilities for agricultural instruction.

Since Mr. Adam's Report was published early in 1889,* the Portici High School of Agriculture has been completely reorganized on the same lines as the school at Milan (*vide* above-mentioned Report, pp. 45, 46, and 47).

The ordinary budget of these two schools is 115,000 lire (4,600*l.*) per annum.

The Government contribute three-fifths of the expenses of the Milan school, and all the expenses of the Experimental School there. They also, owing to various agreements in force with the Province of Naples, provide for all the expenses connected with the school at Portici.

The following are some of the improvements which have been introduced into the latter school: a room fitted up with machinery, an apiary, a laboratory of technical chemistry, and a laboratory of entomology.

The collections in the library and cabinet of minerals have also been increased.

In August 1891 the Ministry authorized certain experiments in irrigation with underground piping in the park adjoining the school.

The machinery at the Milan school has also been increased.

In addition to the twenty-two practical Schools of Agriculture mentioned in Mr. Adam's Report, schools were opened at Cerignola, in the Province of Foggia, and at Piedimonte d'Alife (Caserta) during 1890-91. And another school at Caluso, founded in 1891, is now open. The school at Sant' Ilarie (Genoa) is temporarily closed, and the school at Nulvi is to be transferred to Sassari.†

At the commencement of each scholastic year the Ministry grant nominations to a gratuitous or semi-gratuitous course of education, giving the preference to young sons of poor agriculturists or of small proprietors. These nominations are put at the disposal of the Chambers of Agriculture, who decide on the recipients.

The Council of Agriculture, an account of which is given in Mr. Adam's Report, pp. 43, 44, met five times in 1890, and five times in 1891.

Agricultural instruction, besides that given in the schools governed by the Organic Law of the 6th June, 1885, is given in various free schools which are helped by the Government, who exercise a certain supervision over them, approve their educational schemes, revise their budget, and appoint a representative to be present at the final examinations.

Of these free schools, the principal ones are at—

Bonafous (near Turin),
Rivoli,
Monteleone di Calabria,
Aosta, and
Vegni.

* "Commercial No. 24 (1889)."

† Official Report of Ministry of Agriculture for 1892.

They receive a Government subsidy of from 60*l.* to 120*l.*

Twenty-six other similar institutions are mentioned in the official Agricultural Report for 1892, several of which also receive small Government grants.

Experimental Establishments for Agricultural Purposes.

In 1891 a piece of land covering about 200 acres was added to the establishment at Rome for the purpose of examining certain problems connected with the cultivation of the "Agro Romano."

About 7 acres have also been added to the establishment at Modena.

The following is a summary of the work undertaken in 1891 and 1892 by the desire of the Ministry at these various establishments:—

1. *Experiments in Corn-growing.*

At Pisa, Siena, Palermo (three places), in the four Provinces of Emilia, Modena, and on seven plots of land at Forli.

2. *Experiments of the Effect of different Manures upon the Growth of Corn, &c.*

At Udine, Forli, Bologna, Pesaro, and Perugia; at the latter place also an analysis was made of the soil used.

3. *Genuine and Artificial Butter.*

Investigations respecting above were made at Perugia, and a trial of the system Brullé was made at Pisa. At Lodi some dairy experiments were carried out, and an analysis of butter.

4. *Miscellaneous.*

At *Modena*.—A trial of ensilage, and an experimental cultivation of kanaff (*Hibiscus cannabinus*).

At *Florence*.—Experiments with regard to the rotation of crops.

At *Palermo*.—An analysis of artificial manures.

At *Pisa*.—An analysis of soil in the Colony of Erithrea.

At *Caserta*.—An analysis of soil and manures.

The above summary omits the very numerous experiments carried out at nearly all these establishments with reference to the production of wine.

Subsidies are also granted by Government for the diffusion of agricultural instruction in (1) training schools for teachers, (2) and in the elementary schools, (3) and also for the institution and endowment of lectures on agricultural subjects.

1. The salary of the agricultural instructors in these normal schools is 700 lire (28*l.*), an expense which is borne by the two Departments of Public Instruction and of Agriculture. Since Mr. Adam's Report there has been no change in the number of these schools in which agricultural instruction is imparted.

2. The subjoined Table shows the number of agricultural instructors employed in the elementary schools during the years 1890-91, 1891-92:—

Provinces and Districts.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Provinces and Districts.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Cuneo	3	19	Pesaro	6	(?)
Torino	17	13	Ancona	9	6
Alessandria	5	..	Macerata	5	4
Novara	1	1	Ascoli Piceno	..	..
			Perugia	35	21
Piemonte	26	33			
Pavia	42	5	Marche ed Umbria ..	55	31
Milano	25	21	Lucca	2	1
Como	7	6	Pisa	18	17
Sondrio	..	(?)	Livorno	..	..
Bergamo	19	20	Firenze	1	..
Brescia	1	4	Arezzo	1	..
Cremona	..	..	Siena	..	..
Mantova	..	2	Grosseto	35	..
Lombardia	94	58	Toscana	57	18
Verona	2	2	Roma	16	26
Vicenza	..	..			
Belluna	..	1	Lazio	16	26
Udine	38	27			
Treviso	7	7	Teramo	4	5
Venezia	7	4	Chieti	8	5
Padova	7	3	Aquila	..	6
Rovigo	5	2	Campobasso	19	20
			Foggia	12	3
Veneto	66	46	Bari	42	12
			Lecce	..	..
Porto Maurizio ..	9	9			
Genova	4	(?)	Southern Adriatic Pro-		
Massa Carrara ..	10	7	vinces	85	51
Liguria	23	16	Caserta	18	4
			Napoli	1	2
Piacenza	1	1	Benevento	4	..
Parma	..	..	Avellino	1	2
Reggio Emilia ..	8	6	Salerno	1	..
Modena	7	6	Potenza	6	6
Ferrara	9	9	Casenza	1	4
Bologna	19	10	Catanzaro	6	3
Ravenna	..	..	Reggio Calabria ..	4	(?)
Forli	16	9			
			Southern Mediterranean		
Emilia e Romagna ..	60	41	Provinces	42	21

Provinces and Districts.				Provinces and Districts.			
			1890-91.	1891-92.			
Palermo	..	..	2	1	Cagliari	..	1
Messina	..	..	2	15	Sassari	..	..
Catania	..	..	3	..			
Siracusa	..	..	..	..	Sardegna	..	1
Caltanissetta	..	..	24	5			
Girgenti	..	..	..	11			
Trapani	..	..	..	..			
Sicilia	..	..	31	32	General total	.. 555	374

It will be seen that their number has considerably diminished; but the Agricultural Report, 1892, published by the Agricultural Department, points out that the staff of teachers employed have much increased in efficiency owing to greater care having been exercised in selecting them.

3. The following Table shows the number of lectures delivered in the various provinces during the last three years, together with the amount of Government grants for their endowment:—

LECTURES delivered in the six years 1886-91.

District.	1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.	
	Number of Lectures.	Sub- vention.	Number of Lectures.	Sub- vention.	Number of Lectures.	Sub- vention.	Number of Lectures.	Sub- vention.	Number of Lectures.	Sub- vention.	Number of Lectures.	Sub- vention.
		Lire.		Lire.		Lire.		Lire.		Lire.		Lire c.
1. Piemonte ..	8	1,440	45	790	28	1,150	48	720	34	700	85	2,000 00
2. Lombardia ..	5	2,090	6	70	17	200	13	250	..	..	110	120 00
3. Veneto ..	11	2,750	166	2,600	218	4,450	96	2,335	32	800	110	1,957 60
4. Liguria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	100 00
5. Emilia ..	7	1,675	34	395	23	565	7	175	7	150	7	100 00
6. Marche ed Umbria ..	5	1,730	71	1,450	75	1,406	86	1,390	103	775	21	337 00
7. Toscana ..	..	..	14	150	22	200	13	150	12	150	17	650 00
8. Lazio ..	..	..	23	1,220	7	100	..	..	..	..	2	230 00
9. Meridionale Adriatica ..	..	765	34	600	36	545	..	36	..	500	37	187 80
10. Meridionale Adriatica ..	5	900	134	1,180	60	475	56	325	46	250	37	1,162 95
11. Sicilia ..	1	120	12	..	12	..	6	175	3	145	22	300 00
12. Sardegna ..	1	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	664 50
Total ..	48	11,460	542	8,455	503	9,091	325	5,520	285	3,570	367	7,709 85

Lastly, Government grants subsidies for the institution and maintenance of circulating libraries containing books and periodicals relating to agriculture. These libraries are placed under the direct supervision of the Chambers of Agriculture.

						Lire.	£
In 1889 Government granted for this purpose the sum of						2,246	= 90
1890	..	..	..	..	..	975	39
1891	..	..	..	..	..	948	38

The Agricultural Report, 1892, gives a summary of the sums recently inscribed in the Budget in aid of the diffusion of agricultural instruction.

"For scholarships at home and abroad, for gratuitous or semi-gratuitous instruction in schools, for the endowment of lectures, for the maintenance of the circulating libraries, and for extraordinary subventions to schools, the following sums were included in the Budget:—

						Lire.	£
" In 1888-89	..	..	..	..	..	110,000	= 4,440
1889-90	..	..	..	..	..	100,000	4,000
1890-91	..	..	..	..	..	100,000	4,000
1891-92	..	..	..	..	..	77,000	3,080"

AMOUNT of Garden Seeds gratuitously distributed.

District.	1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		Five Years, 1887 to 1891.	
	Packets.	Kilog.	Packets.	Kilog.	Packets.	Kilog.	Packets.	Kilog.	Packets.	Kilog.	Packets.	Kilog.
Piemontè ..	408		410		489		476		351		2,117	
Lombardia..	265		150		194		286		260		1,155	
Veneto ..	260		238		258		272		183		1,211	
Liguria ..	56		66		22		109		82		335	
Emilia ..	130		32		24		93		22		301	
Toscana ..	360		235		412		337		315		1,659	
Marche ed Umbria ..	536	736	458		470		550	588	350		2,364	
Lazio ..	844		845		984		1,441		1,348	743	2,462	2,724
Meridionale Adriatica ..	509		438		472		563		483		2,465	
Mediterranea ..	928		926		828		834		992		4,508	
Sicilia ..	174		104		132		182		138		720	
Sardegna ..	84		148		24		57		86		399	
Total ..	4,546	736	4,050	367	4,300	290	5,200	588	4,600	743	22,696	2,724

II. *The granting of State Loans.*

The Law of the 6th June, 1885, Article 12, extends to agricultural colleges the provisions of the Law of the 18th July, 1878, with regard to loans in favour of constructing school buildings.

In pursuance of the above, loans to the following amounts have been obtained by the localities mentioned in the list below :—

					about	£
Catania	..	..	..	..	..	3,000
Scerni ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,700
Avellino	..	..	..	..	..	8,150
Fabiano	..	..	..	..	..	2,150
Piedimonte	..	..	..	..	..	3,200
Cosenza	..	..	..	..	..	3,350
Brescia	..	..	..	..	..	6,400
Grumello del Monte	..	..	..	..	..	2,400
Girgenti	..	..	..	..	..	6,000

And during 1890 the further loans were made for the following colleges :—

						£
Avellino	..	..	..	..	..	4,400
Conegliano	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
Cerignola	..	..	..	..	..	9,200
Ascoli Ticeno	..	..	..	..	..	2,600
Cagliari	..	..	..	..	..	3,000

In 1891 a loan of 8,000*l.* was made to the Agricultural College of Catanzaro.

III. *Measures for the prevention of the Adulteration of Butter.*

At a Congress held in May 1889 the question was submitted as to "What are the analytical methods by which it is possible to distinguish with certainty, and possibly without difficulty, genuine from artificial butter?" And the Congress approved the following conclusions :—

1. The analytical method best suited to distinguish with certainty, if not with ease, genuine from artificial butter, is the use of volatile acid by the Reichert-Meissl system with the modifications of Wollny.

The Administration, however, put these further questions to the chemical experts :—

1. What results have been arrived at in Italy and abroad by following the above method?

2. What influence has been exercised in Italy, both on the sale of genuine butter and on the sale of margarine and similar substances, by the results obtained from the investigations pursued at the various agricultural institutions in the kingdom?

3. If it is desirable to undertake further investigations?

In the Regulations annexed to the Sanitary Law of the 23rd December, 1883, provisions for the sale of margarine are inserted.

IV. *The encouragement of Fruit Culture.*

There is at Florence a School of Fruit Culture and Horticulture, where the work which is carried on in the orchard, the garden, and the kitchen garden is rendered more valuable by theoretical and practical lectures.

This school disposes of about 50 acres of ground for carrying out experiments in fruit cultivation. There are also nursery gardens attached to thirty Agricultural Schools in Italy, covering altogether about 60 acres of ground.

With a view to encouraging private enterprise, in 1885-86 there were established in the Provinces of Perugia, Verona, and Forli three competitions amongst those who had planted orchards, the prizes being 40*l.*, 36*l.*, and 24*l.* respectively. These prizes were distributed in 1890.

In the latter year prizes were offered in the same way in the districts of—

Frosinone	..	..	..	..	amounting to	£ 32
Florence	..	..	..	..	„	32
Province of Modena	..	..	..	..	„	138
„ Lecce	..	..	..	..	„	138
„ Sassari	..	..	..	..	„	84
„ Palermo	..	..	..	..	„	92
„ Bergamo	..	..	..	..	„	100

For these prizes there were—

At Frosinone	..	..	..	..	6 competitors
Florence	..	..	..	..	3 „
Modena	..	..	..	..	2 „
Sassari	..	..	..	..	11 „
Palermo	..	..	..	..	2 „
Bergamo	..	..	..	..	6 „

and the prizes have already been allotted in the first two instances.

IV. *Encouragement of Forestry.*

Application of the Law of March 1, 1888, with respect to replanting Forests.

This Law gives to the Minister of Agriculture the power of promoting, by the actual assistance of the Ministry up to two-fifths of the expense, and by the constitution of an Association of the proprietors interested, the replanting (1) of mountain lands with a view to maintaining the consistency of the soil, and to regulating the watercourses; and (2) also the replanting in whole or part of the uncultivated downs extending along the sea-shore.

The Law further gives to the Ministry in some cases the power of expropriation, and finally it allows the Government to

grant an indemnity to the proprietors or tenants of mountainous lands in the event of the pasturage of one or more kinds of animals being prohibited for a fixed period.

On the basis of Article 2 of this Law, the Forest Administration, with the agreement of the Ministry of Public Works, commenced in August 1889 its studies with a view to the replanting of certain mountain basins situated in different parts of Italy where the state of the soil and the water most urgently demanded attention.

In order to provide the young trees best suited for replanting, the Government has established nurseries in almost all parts of Italy.

In December 1886 there were thirty-seven nurseries, covering nearly 100 acres, and producing yearly 3,145,000 plants at a cost of about 1,200*l*.

In December 1891 there were forty-eight nurseries, covering over 120 acres, and producing 4,805,000 plants at a cost of nearly 1,340*l*.

In 1889 the Government distributed gratis 1,694,660 kilog. of seeds and 1,973,023 plants.

In 1890, 2,748,530 kilog. of seeds and 2,098,634 plants.

In 1891, 2,525,555 kilog. of seeds and 1,889,554 plants.

The Agricultural Department has also endeavoured to promote the small industries in wood by (1) granting prizes amounting to 360*l*.; (2) distributing gratis twenty-six collections of models and tools, the cost of which amounted to 224*l*.; and (3) by sending some of the forest officials abroad to study the small industries there, and collect models and tools.

NETHERLANDS.

No. 7.

Sir H. Rumbold to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received October 30.)

My Lord,

The Hague, October 26, 1893.

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 14th instant, I have the honour to inclose a Report setting forth what action has been taken by the Government of this country with a view to promoting the interests of agriculture since the date of the last information supplied on this subject in my despatch of the 11th July, 1889.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HORACE RUMBOLD.

Inclosure in No. 7.

Report by Sir H. Rumbold.

SINCE the date of a Report by Mr. Conyngham Greene which was sent in from this Legation with my despatch of the 11th July, 1889,* there has been nothing of very great importance to note in the work undertaken by the Government of this country with the object of promoting the interests of agriculture.

As explained in that Report, and previous ones on the same subject, there exists no separate Ministerial Department for agriculture in the Netherlands, all matters concerning that important source of the national wealth with which the Government may have to deal being committed to the charge of the Departments of "Waterstaat" (Public Works and Commerce) and of the Interior, which latter, under a change introduced only a couple of years ago, has taken specially upon itself the supervision of agricultural instruction, including the direction of the so-called "proef stations," to be mentioned further on. A permanent Committee for Agriculture ("Landbouw Comité") has, however, recently been formed, and is in constant communication with the Department of "Waterstaat." This Committee is composed of Delegates from the different Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of the kingdom, the Government being represented in it by certain officials (one of whom is the present

* No. 7 in "Further Reports on the Agricultural Departments of Foreign Countries" ("Commercial No. 24, 1889").

Head of the Commercial and Industrial Department of the Ministry of "Waterstaat") who have, however, only a consultative voice; so that, although not invested with a strictly official character, it in some degree supplements the want of a branch of the Administration specially devoted to agricultural concerns. In this connection it may be observed that the creation of a separate Government Agricultural Department, under the management of a Cabinet Minister, has been strongly urged of late years both in the press and in Parliament.

As likewise explained in the Report from this Legation referred to above, certain recommendations as to the best means of promoting and encouraging agricultural interests by State assistance were addressed to the Government by the Royal Commission which was appointed by the Law of the 18th September, 1886, to inquire into the general condition of agriculture throughout the kingdom. Those recommendations were still under the consideration of the Government at the time when the Report was sent in. They have since, in some respects, been acted upon, as will be seen in the replies to the specific points in regard to which the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the question of agricultural depression in the United Kingdom desire more especially to be informed.

I will now take these several points seriatim:—

1. *Direct action taken by the Department to promote the Interests of Agriculture.*

(a.) *By the issue of periodical Journals, Leaflets, or other Publications.*

There is no distribution at the Government expense of leaflets or other publications. At the same time it should be said that an official Report on the state of the agriculture of the country used to appear every year. It has been thought best temporarily to suspend the annual publication of these Reports in view of the fact that the Final Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry previously referred to, which appeared in 1890, already dealt exhaustively with the entire question. Accordingly, the last official Report issued is confined to agricultural statistics relating to the years 1887, 1888, and 1889. A similar volume, containing the statistics for 1890 and 1891, is in course of preparation. The issue of Annual Reports in their primitive form will be resumed in about a year hence, and the task of drawing them up will in future be confided to the Committee for Agriculture, which has already been mentioned.

(b.) *By providing facilities for Agricultural Instruction.*

One of the recommendations of the Royal Commission of Inquiry bore on the question of improving and, if possible,

increasing the winter schools for theoretical instruction. In accordance with this suggestion, the winter schools in various parts of the country, started by private initiative, and more especially by the local Agricultural Societies ("Landbouw maatschappijen"), are now assisted by Government. In these schools lectures on agronomy are given in the evening by the Government travelling teachers. The amount contributed by the State towards the cost of these lectures is nominally put down at 6,000 florins for 1893, and 10,000 florins for 1894, but practically almost the whole of the expenses connected with them is defrayed by the Treasury, the means at the disposal of the Agricultural Societies being insufficient for the purpose. The subsidies to the winter schools vary from 200 to 400 florins, out of which the payment of teachers (at the rate of 1 florin per lesson of one hour) and their travelling expenses, as well as the cost of books and other articles used for the lectures, are provided for. The local school-buildings are, as a rule, placed at the disposal of the lecturers. Two Agricultural Schools have besides been opened this year at Groningen and at Goes (in the Province of Zealand), in addition to that existing since 1876 at Wageningen, and the estimates for a similar school for the Province of Limburg, the locality of which has not yet been determined, figure in the Budget for 1894 recently laid before the States-General.

The suggestions of the Commission of Inquiry as regards the usefulness of lands for practical demonstration ("champs de démonstration") have also thus far been followed, that subsidies are now allotted on account of lands devoted to that purpose by private enterprise. It has further been arranged that lectures shall be given *in loco* on these "champs de démonstration" by the travelling agricultural teachers in the employ of the State.

(c.) *By the distribution of improved Seeds and Plants, &c.*

Nothing is done by Government in this direction.

2. *The granting of State Loans, or the encouragement of Agricultural Land Banks.*

Under this head also there is nothing to report.

3. *Measures for the prevention of the Adulteration of Cheese, Butter, and other Dairy Produce.*

A Law—the first-fruits of the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry, and bearing the date of the 23rd June, 1889—has been passed for the prevention of fraud in the fabrication and sale of butter. As being in connection with this point, it should be mentioned that, in accordance with the

suggestions of the Commission, three "proof stations," or establishments at which dairy and agricultural produce is examined by Government analysts, have been formed at Groningen, Hoorn, and Breda, the latter two being more specially intended for dairy produce. As an illustration of the working of this system, it may be explained that a large owner of stock, for instance, entering into a contract for a supply of oil-cake is able, if he pleases, to insert in the agreement a clause under which, if not satisfied with the fattening or other properties of the article furnished to him, he may cause samples of it to be examined at the Government "proof station" at the expense of the contractor, the judgment of the official analyst being binding as to his option to retain or return the commodity.

4. *The encouragement of Dairy and Poultry Farming, Fruit Culture, Market Gardening, and Forestry.*

No Government action has taken place under this head. Mention may, however, be made of the encouragement given to horse-breeding in the shape of prizes for deserving mares and one- and two-year-old stallions.

5. *Facilities for the Carriage and Disposal of Agricultural Produce.*

Under this head no Government assistance, properly so called, has to be noted. On the other hand, the Railway Companies, which in this country are independent of State management, accord reductions of tariff for the transport of certain kinds of agricultural produce, such as hay, straw, sugar, beets, &c., especially as between places where water carriage enters into competition. In winter time, when the traffic along the canals is greatly interrupted and even completely stopped by frost, these facilities may be occasionally withdrawn and a return made to the normal tariff. A few data as to the rates of tariff may be of interest—

Produce.	Distance.	Normal Tariff.	Special (Reduced) Tariff.
		Per Ton.	Per Ton.
	Kilom.	Fl. c.	Fl. c.
Hay and straw	25	1 20	1 00
	100	2 80	2 00
	200	4 30	3 00
	300	5 30	4 00
Moss litter ("turf strooisel") and beet- root pulp	25	1 00	0 70
	100	2 00	1 50
	200	3 00	2 50
	300	4 00	3 50

The export of moss litter, especially to Germany, has of late attained very large proportions, on account of the deficiency of straw caused by the drought of last summer and the consequent difficulty of providing stable-bedding for horses and stock.

The following figures regarding the tariff for the carriage of *sugar beets* seem worth giving, the distances put down being those between the place where the product is grown and that where it is manufactured :—

Distance.	Normal Tariff.	Special (Reduced) Tariff.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
	Fl. c.	Fl. c.
10 kilom.	0 70	0 63
48 "	1 50	1 33½
104 "	2 10	2 01½

6. *Any notable Alterations in the Land Laws favouring Tenant Farmers and Small Holders.*

With regard to this point there is nothing whatever to report.

(Signed) HORACE RUMBOLD.

The Hague, October 26, 1893.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

No. 8.

Sir S. St. John to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received December 8.)

My Lord,

Stockholm, November 30, 1893.

In reply to your Lordship's Circular dated the 14th ultimo, I have the honour to forward herewith a Report dealing seriatim with the points on which information is desired by the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the question of Agricultural Depression.

This Report has been obtained, through the courtesy of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, from the recently established Royal Agricultural Department, to which institution Her Majesty's Legation have frequently been indebted for valuable information on agricultural matters.

In the Swedish Chambers the large majority of Members represent agricultural interests, and, perhaps as a consequence, wheat, oats, and other cereals are protected from foreign competition by customs duties.

The Government of Sweden continue to show great activity in furthering the interests of the dairy proprietors and farmers, and the export of butter is promoted by Government agents abroad. Details of the above were given in a Board of Agriculture publication, called "Reports on Dairy Farming in Denmark, Sweden, and Germany," issued in 1893.

I have also the honour to inclose a short Report of the proceedings of a Council recently held in Stockholm by the representatives of the Provincial Agricultural Societies, many of whose recommendations are likely to be adopted by the Swedish Legislature in their Session next spring.

Owing to the vast extent of waste unoccupied lands in Sweden, the problems connected with land reform differ widely from those now being discussed in the old settled countries of Europe. Amendments in the Land Laws in this country are generally designed to promote the clearing and reclaiming of forest tracts, marshes, moors, and commons, and the establishment of peasant proprietors upon them.

I have &c.

(Signed)

SPENSER ST. JOHN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 8.

Memorandum respecting State Aid in Agriculture in Sweden.

1.—(a.) MONETARY subventions are granted by the Swedish State to assist in the publication of the following periodicals, viz., "Transactions and Journal of the Royal Agricultural Academy," the "Entomological Journal," the "Swedish Fisheries Review," "Journal of the Swedish Bog Reclamation Society."

Besides the above periodicals assisted by the State, mention must be made of the work of the Royal Agricultural Department, which, in its yearly printed Reports, supplies information about the proceedings of the Provincial Agricultural Societies, of the Agricultural Colleges, of Agricultural Engineers, of the Government-paid instructors in various branches of agricultural economy, of the stations for chemical observations, and, finally, about the proceedings of the institutions for controlling the quality of seeds.

The Agricultural Department also, by the issue of leaflets and pamphlets from time to time, spreads information about various circumstances the knowledge of which is important to agriculture.

1.—(b.) On the 14th October, 1892, the Government issued new Regulations for the Agricultural Institute at Ultuna, and, in accordance with these, the management of the property at Ultuna has been entirely taken away from the Institute, so that the profits of the farm there are handed over to the State, while the Institute is financially independent of the farm. To effect this purpose the Government grant to the Institute has been increased by 1,611*l.*, that is, from 1,111*l.* to 2,722*l.* Under the new Regulations the Institute only gives the higher course of agricultural instruction, while the formerly existing lower course has been altered into an independent agricultural school, to which the usual Regulations for that class of school are, generally speaking, applied.

At the other Agricultural Institute, situated at Alnarp, a Dairy Institute was established on the 1st November, 1893. For this latter Institute the grant for 1894 amounts to 444*l.*

There exist at present in Sweden fourteen agricultural schools, that is to say, institutions for a lower course of agricultural training, principally intended to promote their pupils' education in the theory of agriculture. The total Government grants to these schools for 1893 amounted to 1,806*l.* The Government grants are conditional on an equal amount being subscribed locally (including pupils' fees) for each school.

The Regulations under which these schools work are dated the 9th June, 1893, but the Ordinance under which the grants are made is dated the 13th July, 1887.

1.—(c.) For some years past the Government have granted

833*l.* per annum to the "General Swedish Association for the Cultivation and Improvement of Seed," in order to promote the practical and at the same time scientific operations of the Association.

The Government have also for some years granted 166*l.* per annum to another Society, called the "Central Sweden Seed Association," to help that part of their work which consists of supplying advances of superior seed to small cultivators, and of experimenting with different sorts of seed in the central provinces.

These two Societies will, however, be fused into one on the 1st January, 1894, under the name of the "Seed Association of Sweden."

2. No changes have been made since 1889 in Swedish legislation respecting the granting of credit or advances to agriculturists.

3. No measures have been taken by the State since 1889 for the prevention of the adulteration of cheese, butter, and other dairy produce. In the case of margarine, a Royal Ordinance of the 11th October, 1889, which continues in force, places its manufacture, import, and sale under so many careful restrictions as to make either fraud or mistakes utterly impossible.

4. Parliament has voted 2,778*l.* for 1892 and 1893, that amount being distributed each year in aid of prizes for cattle, under the Regulations of the 13th November, 1891.

No special measures have been taken since 1889 for the encouragement of poultry farming, fruit culture, market gardening, and forestry. However, a grant has continued to be made each year by the State towards the travelling expenses of persons devoting themselves to scientific or practical studies in agriculture, and desiring to visit foreign countries in order to improve their knowledge in whatever department of agriculture they have chosen. The above yearly grant is one of 333*l.*

5. No special facilities for the carriage and disposal of agricultural produce have been granted to persons concerned since 1889, but the question of facilitating transport is now being examined.

6. No notable alterations in the Land Laws favouring farmers or small holders have been made of late years. A Committee, however, has now made some proposals for giving opportunity to persons without means of acquiring, on easy terms, the ownership of small holdings.

From the commencement of the year 1890 onwards a change in the Central Agricultural Administration has been in force, viz., a new Central Department of State called the Royal Agricultural Department was instituted, its duty being to follow attentively the condition of agriculture and employments cognate to agriculture, as well as matters connected with the fisheries. The Department has also itself to take such steps,

or, according to circumstances, propose to the Government such measures, as may seem to the Committee suitable for the advancement of the above-named industries.

The Royal Agricultural Department, under its Rules of the 13th December, 1889, consists of a Director-General and of the following members, viz., one Inspector of Fisheries, one Superior Engineer, one Inspector of Agriculture, one Departmental Secretary.

There are also a door-keeper and occasional extra assistants. The total cost of the Department is 1,544*l*.

Inclosure 2 in No. 8.

Report on recent Transactions of the Council of Representatives of the Provincial Agricultural Societies of Sweden.

THE meeting of representatives of the Provincial Agricultural Societies for 1893 was held from the 6th to the 14th November, and has been the most important meeting since the first which took place in 1869.

The meeting of 1893 was attended by the Minister of the Interior, by the three official Directors-General of the State Domains, of the Railways, and of the Board of Health, and also by the Governor of the Province of Stockholm.

Two other Provincial Governors acted respectively as Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

The opinion of the Council was asked by the Royal Agricultural Department on seven different questions, and fifteen other questions of importance were raised by individual members.

The Council voted in favour of asking the Government for the following six favours to agriculture, viz. :—

1. Increased travelling allowances to agricultural school teachers (555*l*. instead of the present 333*l*.).

2. Creation of a purely scientific experimental station to study cattle feeding and dairying.

3. Creation of an entomological experimental station near Stockholm (to cost 555*l*. for building, 167*l*. for furnishing, and 378*l*. a-year for maintenance).

4. A grant to enable studies to be carried out into the diagnostic value of tuberculine.

5. Creation of two experimental stations to examine agricultural machines and tools.

6. Creation of a Chemical Plant Biological Institution in the extreme north of Sweden.

Moreover, the Council expressed its wish for the continuance of Government grants (555*l*.) to the butter-testing offices at Malmö and Gothenburg (both ports in the south-west of Sweden), and requested the Government to assist generally in

veterinary matters, and to appoint qualified advisers to horse-breeders.

The Council also agreed to request Government to allow butter in kegs for export to travel by the State railways at the reduced tariff now only conceded in the case of whole truck-loads, and to allow all agricultural produce and implements, &c., required in agriculture to travel at as low a freight as possible. Freights were said to be 50 per cent. lower in Denmark than here.

The establishment of a school for teaching the manufacture of cheese for export was also asked for.

The Council, moreover, agreed that, subject to the King's approval, a vote of 16,000*l.* a-year should be asked from Parliament to promote the following objects, viz. :—

1. The sale to poor families of plots of land on condition of their building a cottage on the plot, cultivating it, and repaying the purchase-money within ten years.

2. The drainage by the State of certain wet lands, so that small farms should be subsequently established on them (see notes at end of Report).

3. The settlement of colonists in the two extreme northern provinces of the kingdom.

Notes on Land Reclamation.

A Government fund exists, called the "Land Reclamation Fund," which makes advances to districts and to private individuals desirous to reclaim land.

Parliament has decided that not only shall the annuities received in repayment of advances be replaced in the fund (as has been done from 1889 to 1893), but that the Treasury is authorized to supply from time to time any further money necessary to make up a total disposable sum of 55,000*l.* Accordingly, in November 1893 the Government authorized the Agricultural Department to draw from the Treasury, in sums as required, 33,878*l.* to cover the orders issued in 1892.

As instances of the sort of assistance granted, the following Orders in Council, published in the official Gazette of the 27th November, 1893, may be given :—

1. Decree, dated the 18th November, 1893, advances from the "Land Reclamation Fund" a loan of 1,922*l.* to regulate the Röke River, to lower the Algustorp Lake and several small lakes in the neighbourhood, to clear two hills, and to cultivate lands, all situated in two parishes in the Province of Christianstad.

2. Decree, also dated the 18th November, 1893, grants from the above fund a loan of 1,389*l.* to lower the Finja Lake and regulate the Alma River, and drain and till lands situated in six parishes, also in the Province of Christianstad.

3. Decree, dated the 7th November, 1893, lends 1,278*l.* for

drainage and cultivation of the Bog of Vänge, in the Island of Gotland.

4. Decree, also dated the 7th November, 1893, lends 1,389*l.* for drainage and cultivation of the bog called Store Myr, in the Island of Gotland.

There exists in Sweden a Society called "Association for Reclaiming Bogs." 555*l.* were voted lately by the Parliament to be spent in 1894 by this Society.

It seeks to help the cultivation of moors by making scientific experiments, &c., and, finding the 555*l.* insufficient, it has asked for 833*l.* towards its expenses in 1895.

The State has assisted the Society ever since 1888, having altogether subscribed 2,344*l.*, while the Society's expenditure from 1886 to the present day, including, however, its estimated expenditure for 1894, is set down as 11,218*l.*

No. 9.

Sir S. St. John to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received January 8.)

My Lord,

Stockholm, January 5, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 14th October, and to my despatch of the 30th November last, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a Report received from Mr. Acting Consul-General MacGregor, prepared from materials kindly supplied by the Norwegian Government, which, with its inclosures, will, I trust, furnish the required information respecting the measures taken by them on behalf of the interests of agriculture since the year 1889.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SPENSER ST. JOHN.

Inclosure in No. 9.

REPORT.

Measures taken by the Norwegian Government on behalf of the Interests of Agriculture since the Year 1889.

Question No. 1. Journals, &c.—The State has published for several years, and still continues to issue, an annual Report on the measures adopted for the promotion of the interests of agriculture. Inclosed is a copy of the Report for 1892.

A similar Report is also published at several years' interval as regards forestry.

The latest Report of this last description deals with the period between the 1st July, 1886, and the 30th June, 1890. Copy inclosed.

Societies assisted.—The State also assists the Society for the Improvement of Poultry, the Society of the Friends of Gardening, and the Norwegian Foresters' Association.

In the assistance rendered to the above-named Societies it is taken into consideration that each of these Societies must publish a periodical Journal or Report.

The Government pays a direct yearly contribution of 22*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* to a publication devoted to veterinary science.

Question No. 1 (b). Agricultural Education.—The State has a high-class Agricultural College at Aas, in the Akershus district ("Amt"), and attached to it is a section for gardening.

There are also a number of Agricultural Schools in various other districts in which, as a rule, the State defrays three-fourths of the expenses, and grants are given that enable the pupils to attend a private Agricultural School in Christiania during the winter.

Horticulture. Forestry.—The school for the study of horticulture at Nedenes also receives a grant, and for elementary instruction in forestry there is a school at Kongsberg, and another at Stenkjær.

Question No. 1 (c). Distribution of Seed.—No distribution grants of improved seeds and plants takes place here.

Question No. 2. State Loans.—By the Resolution of the Storthing of the 30th July, and the Royal Resolution of the 31st August, 1892, the Fund for the Cultivation of Mosses ("Myr-dyrkning fond"), provided by the Resolutions of the Storthing, dated respectively the 29th May, 1878, and the 22nd May, 1886, and termed the Fund for the Cultivation of the Land, is augmented to 27,777*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

From this fund sums of money may be borrowed for all kinds of land improvement upon favourable conditions as regards repayment, and at a low rate of interest. Copy of Regulations inclosed.

Question No. 3. Prevention of Adulteration.—Measures for the prevention of the adulteration of butter, cheese, and other dairy produce do not exist, but as regards the trade in artificial butter, the Law of the 22nd July, 1886, applies. Copy inclosed.

Question No. 4. Dairies. Government Grants.—For the improvement of dairies, the sum of 2,394*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* has been granted for the financial year 1893-94, besides the salaries of an Inspector of Dairies and three Experts.

The grants are made chiefly for the benefit of dairy and cheese-making schools, for the salaries and travelling expenses of seven Assistants, and towards enabling young men and women to reside, for the purpose of instruction, at dairies at home and abroad.

There are two Dairy Schools for men and four for women pupils; one cheese-making establishment where the manufacture of Cheddar cheeses is taught, and one for the making of Swiss cheeses.

Board and Tuition free.—The pupils have board and instruction without charge.

Besides the three Experts, seven Assistants give instruction in butter and cheese making, and in everything that relates to dairying and the management of cattle.

Poultry.—The Society for the Improvement of Poultry receives a yearly grant of 55*l.* 11*s.*

Gardening.—The Society of the Friends of Gardening receives a yearly grant, which for 1893-94 amounts to 111*l.* 2*s.*, of which 27*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* towards the gratis distribution of fruit trees.

The Norwegian Foresters' Association has received since 1892 an annual grant of 111*l.* 2*s.*

Sowing and Planting.—During recent years 1,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* has been granted annually towards the encouragement of sowing and planting.

This amount has been employed chiefly in salaries and travelling expenses of wood planters, the management of nurseries, contributions towards the improvement of forests, &c.

Question No. 5. Carriage, &c., of Produce. Consulting Agriculturist.—As regards the facilities for the carriage and disposal of agricultural produce, it may be observed that 416*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* is granted for the purpose of investigating the conditions which govern the export of agricultural produce, and out of this are taken the salary and travelling expenses of a Consulting Agriculturist in England; 166*l.* 13*s.* has been granted for 1892-93, as an experiment towards sending sheep from the west coast of Norway to England; and similarly for 1893-94, towards the fattening of sheep and their export in a slaughtered condition, 55*l.* 11*s.*

Subsidized Line of Steamers.—It is partly on account of its importance to agriculture that the State has supported a subsidized line of steamers from the west coast of Norway to England.*

Question No. 6. Tenant Farmers and Small Holders.—No recent alterations in the Land Laws can be said to favour tenant farmers and small holders.

Inclosed is also a copy of the Government Bill respecting grants in the year 1893-94 for the promotion of agriculture and cattle rearing.

[Rate of conversion used throughout this Report, 18 kroner = 1*l.*]

[The Annexes to this Report were forwarded to the Royal Commission on Agriculture, January 26, 1894.]

* The original subsidy was 8,280*l.*, but in March 1892 it was reduced to 7,780*l.*—A. S. M.

SWITZERLAND.

No. 10.

*Mr. F. R. St. John to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received
November 22.)*

My Lord,

Berne, November 20, 1893.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a Report by Lord Vaux of Harrowden on the organization of Agricultural Departments in Switzerland, as called for by your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 14th of last month.

The action of the Federal Government being limited to giving a general encouragement by payment of subsidies to the Cantonal authorities, who seem to act in these matters quite independently, not only of the Central Government, but of each other, it has not been possible to collect more complete information without direct personal application to the authorities of every Canton composing the Swiss Confederation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. R. ST. JOHN.

Inclosure in No. 10.

Report on the Agricultural Department of Switzerland.

THE Federal Department of Agriculture in Switzerland appears to depend to a great extent upon the Agricultural Departments of each Canton, and to confine its action in most cases to subsidizing and assisting these bodies.

In reply to an inquiry as to what publications it issued, the Department stated that it issued an Annual Report covering the whole ground of its action in regard to agriculture, and that Report for the year 1892 has, in conjunction with a few replies to questions asked directly of the Department, formed the basis of the present paper.

As regards the facilities it provides for agricultural instruction, the Department appears to limit itself to paying 50 per cent. of the salaries of the instructors and of the cost of the materials used in imparting the instruction. The following statement taken from the Report of the Department for 1892 shows the sums expended under this head in that year—

	Strickhof School (Canton of Zurich).	Rütti School (Canton of Berne).	Écône School (Canton of Valais).	Cernier School (Canton of Neuchâtel).
	£	£	£	£
Salaries	..	392	196	588
Materials	28	28	8	40
To cover the deficit ..	424	..	..	..
Total	452	420	204	628

The Federal Government thus provides a sum of 1,704*l.* towards the expenses of these four Cantonal schools; that of Strickhof will in future be placed on the same footing as regards subvention as the other three: 118 pupils were under instruction in these schools in 1892, of whom 50 were at Strickhof, 28 at Rütti, 10 at Écône, and 28 at Cernier; the school at Écône was only opened last year.

Besides the above, the winter schools, or courses, in the Cantons of Lucerne, Friburg, Argovie, and Vaud were subsidized on the same principle to the extent of 616*l.* against an expenditure of 1,536*l.* on the part of the four Cantons mentioned.

The Horticultural School at Geneva, and some special agricultural courses organized in different Cantons, were also assisted in a similar manner to the extent of a few hundred pounds. The station for controlling the quality of seeds cost 172*l.* in the year, and the experimental farms at Wädensweil, Lausanne, and Auvernier (the two latter being devoted to vines) also received half their expenses, some 1,500*l.* altogether.

The four Cantonal Dairy Schools at Berne, Friburg, St. Gall, and Vaud cost the Federal Department 856*l.*, the remainder of the expenses being borne by the Cantons interested.

The granting of loans and encouragement of Agricultural Land Banks is entirely outside the competency of the Federal Department of Agriculture. Each Canton is absolutely independent in that respect, neither does the Federal Government possess any powers to prevent adulteration of dairy produce, although several Cantons have framed local Ordinances against the sale of adulterated food.

As regards the encouragement of dairy and poultry farming, fruit culture, market gardening, and forestry, the Reports of the Federal Department only mention specifically the four Dairy Schools above mentioned as receiving a subsidy of 856*l.*, but, besides this, a sum of 2,000*l.* is allotted to various Agricultural Societies and Corporations, some of which encourage these objects by prizes and lectures.

The Department states that it takes no steps to obtain facilities for the carriage and disposal of agricultural produce, the Federal Government having no powers in such matters,

neither is it aware of any legislation specially favouring tenant farmers and small holders.

The general impression produced by a perusal of the Annual Reports of the Federal Department is that it is mostly interested in endeavouring to improve the breeds of horses and cattle. In 1892 it purchased ten stallions in Normandy for the sum of 2,580*l.*, and handed seven of these over to various Cantons, and, further, made a grant of 80*l.* to the owner of a stallion which had been imported independently of the Department.

It also has a breeding *dépôt* of its own, where, at the commencement of 1892, there were six stallions, three thorough- and three half-bred. Four stallions were added during the year, one of which, a thorough-bred named St. Jean, was bought in France for 1,000*l.*

One hundred and ninety mares were covered by the thorough-bred and 147 by the half-bred stallions. The fees paid by the owners of the mares left a deficit of 212*l.* for the cost of keep, &c., of the stallions, which deficit the Department made good.

Of 1,622 mares and fillies which competed at 40 shows held by the Department, 1,042 gained awards for merit to the amount of 3,472*l.*; they were all descendants of 91 stallions imported by the Confederation or approved by it for breeding purposes.

One hundred and fifty-six Cantonal competitions or shows took place for bulls in the year. The Federal Department allotted 7,048*l.* to 2,249 of these animals, on condition that for the ten months following the allotment of the prize they should not quit the Canton. The Cantonal authorities gave 7,776*l.* to 2,813 bulls on the same conditions.

The Cantonal authorities, moreover, allotted the sum of 3,200*l.* in prizes for cows at these shows.

Fifty-eight Breeding Syndicates or Clubs obtained subsidies from the Department to the extent of 672*l.*, the amount allotted to each varying from 8*l.* to 12*l.*, according to the value of the bull owned by the club.

In 1892, for the first time, the Federal Department added the sum of 544*l.* to the prizes given by the Cantons for boars and goats. It further gave 8,384*l.* in 109 cases of works undertaken by the Cantons for the improvement of the land.

General measures for the protection of animals and plants, especially vines, from the ravages of disease also fall within the scope of the Federal Department. It watches the frontier carefully, and endeavours to assist the frontier Cantons in carrying out preventive measures. In eleven cases it caused veterinary surgeons to be fined for carelessness or breaking the Regulations. The Report states that the arrangement effected at the Conference at Milan in 1891 was effectual in preventing the importation of cattle disease from Italy in 1892.

It appears, therefore, that, generally speaking, the Federal Department of Agriculture is mostly concerned in assisting by

subsidies and advice the efforts of local associations and the Cantonal authorities. The Federal horse-breeding establishment at Thun appears to be the only entirely independent undertaking which it possesses; in other cases the initiative, and, to a great extent, the responsibility, is left to the authorities of the twenty-two Cantons which compose the Swiss Confederation.

(Signed)

VAUX OF HARROWDEN.

Berne, November 17, 1893.

UNITED STATES.

No. 11.

Sir J. Pauncefote to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received March 12.)

My Lord,

Washington, March 1, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 14th October last, I have the honour to inclose herewith a letter which I have received from Mr. Goschen, Secretary of this Embassy, transmitting a Report which he has drawn up on the changes made in the organization of Agricultural Departments in the United States since 1889.

The Report also contains particulars respecting the specific points on which the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the question of agricultural depression in the United Kingdom especially desire to be informed.

The general scope of the Report is explained in Mr. Goschen's letter to me, and the great labour bestowed on it, as well as the ability with which it has been drawn up, will, no doubt, be appreciated by your Lordship and by the Royal Commission.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 11.

Mr. Goschen to Sir J. Pauncefote.

Sir,

Washington, February 28, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Excellency a Report which I have drawn up upon the work undertaken and carried out by the National and State Agricultural Departments in the United States since 1889.

The first part of the Report, which relates to Federal legislation upon agricultural subjects, is based upon information obtained at the United States Department of Agriculture. In the second part, which gives an account of the organization of the State Agricultural Departments and the measures passed by the various State Legislatures in the interest of the farming

community, I have embodied the valuable information which has been supplied upon these subjects by Her Majesty's Consular officers in the United States.

I have endeavoured in both parts of the Report to give the fullest answers possible to the specific questions put by the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the question of agricultural depression in Great Britain.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. E. GOSCHEN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 11.

Report upon the Work of the National and State Agricultural Departments in the United States from the year 1889 up to the present time.

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In giving an account of the changes which have been made in agricultural organization by the National Legislature since 1889, it is necessary, as far as the Department of Agriculture is concerned, to classify such legislation as has taken place under two heads, viz. :—

1. Acts of Congress which by their enactment become laws and are in force until actually repealed by Congress, and the enforcement of which devolves upon the Agricultural Department and its officers; and

2. The annual appropriations by which the scope of the work and the functions of that Department are modified or enlarged simply by the omission or inclusion, as the case may be, of certain sums granted by the Acts for certain specific purposes.

As regards the first class, the following new legislative Acts have been passed since 1889 :—

A Bill, dated the 1st October, 1890, transferring the civilian duties performed before that date by the Signal Corps of the army to a Bureau established and attached to the Department

of Agriculture on and after the 1st July, 1891. The Bill provided that the Bureau in question was to be called the Weather Bureau, and was to be placed under the immediate direction of an officer to be known as the Chief of the Weather Bureau.

An Act, dated the 30th August, 1890, providing for an inspection of meats for exportation, and prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink.

An Act, dated the 2nd March, 1891, to provide for the safe transport and humane treatment of export cattle from the United States to foreign countries; and

An Act, dated the 3rd March, 1891, to provide, amongst other purposes, for the inspection of live stock, cattle, hogs, and the carcasses and products thereof, which are the subjects of inter-State commerce.

Copies of the last three of these Acts, together with the Regulations drawn up by the Secretary of Agriculture to give effect to the same, are annexed to this Report, and marked respectively Inclosures 1, 2, and 3.

These documents have been furnished to me by the Under-Secretary of the Agricultural Department, to whose courtesy I am also indebted for the preceding observations.

As regards the second class, namely, the Appropriation Acts, which, according to the grants which they contain, have modified or extended the work of the Department since 1889, the following are the most important:—

In 1891 an appropriation was granted for a new Division of the Agricultural Department, to be known as the "Division of Records and Editing."

(A description of the work done by this Division will be found in a subsequent portion of this Report.)

In the same year an Appropriation Act was passed, which granted a sum of money to provide for a Report on forestry. The Act was also made to include a grant for experiments in the production of rainfall. These experiments were continued in 1892 and 1893, but ceased in the present year, when no appropriation was provided for the purpose.

Among other new fields of work provided for the first time by Appropriation Acts passed in 1891 must be mentioned fibre investigation. A special division for carrying out this work was created in that year, and has been maintained ever since. Its duties are to make investigations with regard to textile fibres indigenous in, or adapted to, the United States, and to inquire into their economic growth, cleansing and decorticating preparatory to manufacture; to test the machines and processes for the said cleaning and decorticating, and to purchase fibre plants and seeds for distribution, propagation, and experiment. The appropriation for this Division is 10,000 dollars (2,000*l.*).

In the same year, another Appropriation Act provided for an office of irrigation inquiry for the purpose of collecting and publishing information as to the best method for the cultivation of soil by irrigation.

In 1892 an Appropriation Act was passed, containing a provision "to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make investigations concerning the feasibility of extending the demands of foreign markets for agricultural products of the United States;" and in the present year a special provision has been made to enable the Secretary to inquire into the system of road-making throughout the United States, to make investigations into the best methods of road-making, and to prepare publications on the subject suitable for distribution in the various States of the Union, and to enable him to assist the agricultural colleges and experiment stations in disseminating information on this subject.

It must also be mentioned that since 1889 new legislative measures have been passed with regard to the State agricultural colleges, involving a large endowment to those institutions from the National Treasury. Over this appropriation, however, the Central Agricultural Department has no official control.

The above gives a general outline of all the important modifications or extensions of the work of the Department that have taken place since 1889.

Before answering in detail the specific questions on which the Royal Commission desires information, I beg to offer a few general observations with regard to the present position of the Agricultural Department, and the difficulties it has to face.

In his Report for 1893, the Secretary of State for Agriculture observes that as the Department under his charge was only instituted by Act of Congress in 1889, it has not as yet had time to emerge from its period of formation; and that, consequently, even its objects, its duties, and its possibilities, are only dimly defined or vaguely surmised. "It is difficult," he says, "to deduce clearly from the law which created it the functions which the law-makers designed it to exercise, and still more difficult to determine where duty in the management of the Department begins and where it ends under existing Statutes. As organized, the Department of Agriculture offers opulent opportunities for the exercise of the most pronounced paternalism. But there are many proper ways in which the Federal Government may legitimately serve the cause of agriculture, though it is neither necessary nor desirable that the Department should attempt duties properly belonging to the States, and which only they can discharge as their respective Statutes provide or direct."

The following comparative Statement, which shows the amount of the appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1894, and the amount of the estimates submitted by the Secretary of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1895, will give a general idea of the work done by the Department, and the direction in which experience has enabled it to make economies:—

Item.	Appropriation for 1894.	Estimate for 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Office of the Secretary	81,900	77,500	1,200	5,600
Division of Accounts	17,700	17,700	..	..
" Statistics	146,100	146,100	..	..
" Botany	38,600	33,600	..	5,000
" Entomology	29,800	29,800	..	..
" Ornithology and Mam- malogy	27,360	27,360	..	..
" Pomology	11,300	11,300	..	..
" Microscopy	6,700	7,300	600	..
" Vegetable Pathology ..	25,600	25,600	..	..
" Chemistry	39,000	32,000	..	7,000
" Forestry	27,820	29,820	2,000	..
" Records and Editing ..	6,300	8,500	2,200	..
" Illustrations	19,000	18,200	..	800
" Seeds	148,920	44,000	..	104,920
Document and Folding-room ..	10,460	11,000	540	..
Museum	7,840	6,840	..	1,000
Library	3,000	6,000	3,000	..
Agricultural experiment stations ..	745,000	..	..	745,000
Office of experiment stations ..	..	25,000	25,000	..
Experimental garden and grounds ..	34,000	32,000	..	2,000
Furniture, cases, and repairs ..	10,000	10,000	..	..
Postage	5,000	5,000	..	..
Contingent expenses	25,000	25,000	..	..
Road-making and management ..	10,000	10,000	..	..
Irrigation investigations	6,000	8,000	2,000	..
Experiments in manufacture of sugar ..	20,000	10,000	..	10,000
Nutrition (for investigations into the nutritive value of articles used for human food, &c.)	..	10,000	10,000	..
Fibre investigations	5,000	..	..	5,000
Bureau of animal industry	850,000	700,000	..	150,000
Quarantine stations for neat cattle ..	15,000	12,000	..	3,000
Weather Bureau	951,100	854,223	..	96,876
Total	3,323,500	2,233,843	46,540	1,136,196

	Dollars.	£
Amount of items representing decrease of appropriations	1,336,196	= 267,239
Amount of items representing increase of appropriations.. ..	46,540	9,308
Total decrease	1,089,656	217,931
Deducting the amount appropriated by Con- gress for State experiment stations and improperly included in the appropriation for the Agricultural Department	720,000	144,000
Net decrease	369,656	73,931

Question I (a).—*Promotion of Agricultural Knowledge by Publications.*

A glance at this Table will help to form an idea as to how far the Central Government contributes to the promotion of agricultural knowledge by its various publications.

This branch of the Agricultural Department is carried on by the Divisions of Statistics, Records and Editing and Postage, and the Document and Folding-room—their aggregate appropriations amounting, under the estimates for 1895, to 170,500 dollars (34,100%), which are divided as follows:—

				Dollars	£
Division of statistics	..	..	..	146,000	= 29,200
„ records and editing	..	..	..	8,500	1,700
„ postage	..	..	..	11,000	2,200
Document and Folding-room	..	..	..	5,000	1,000
Total	..	..	..	170,500	34,100

The work of the Division of Statistics touches all that relates to the economies of agriculture. Upon it devolves the duty to watch and report upon the conditions throughout the whole country likely to affect the growing crops, and also to observe, and furnish information with regard to, the agricultural resources, conditions, and possibilities of competing foreign countries.

“The purpose of its monthly Reports is, primarily, to keep the farmers informed, as approximately as possible, of all matters having any influence upon the world’s markets in which their products find sale. Its publications relate especially to the commercial side of farming, that is, to the purchase of material, the setting of crops, and all intermediate exchanges between the producer and the consumer. A monthly Report upon the rates of railroad and water transportation, and a monthly Report upon the conditions of the principal crops of the United States, are required by law, which also provides that the said Reports issue on the 10th day of each month.

“It is of profound importance and of vital concern to the farmers of the United States—who represent nearly one-half of our population, and of direct interest to the whole country—that the work of this division be efficiently performed, and that the information it gathers be promptly diffused.”—(Report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1893, marked Inclosure 4.)

In the same Report the Secretary of Agriculture gives the following statement of the work done by the Division of Records and Editing during the first nine months of the current year:—

“During this period the Division in question handled sixty-six publications, representing nearly 5,000 printed pages, exclusive of maps, charts, circulars, reprints, and publications issued by the Weather Bureau from its own printing-office.

Reprints have been ordered of twenty-six publications, and the cost of the printing, as charged or estimated for by the public printer, has been for the nine months 43,229 dollars (8,646%).

"Of publications printed by order of Congress, prepared in the Department and handled in this Division, there have been, in addition to the above, four publications aggregating 1,223 pages, and the whole number of copies of these several publications amounts to over 2,627,000. Estimates of the cost of publications now in the hands of the public printer, but incomplete, aggregate over 6,000 dollars (1,200%)."

The Report of the Chief of this Division is annexed, marked Inclosure 5.

The Secretary's remarks on the document and folding-room are also interesting and instructive.

After alluding to the importance of celerity in sending out to the general public the didactic and educational documents prepared by the Department, many of which would be comparatively useless unless placed in the hands of the people with the greatest possible dispatch, he observes:—

"In view of these facts, the force in the document and folding-room has been thoroughly reorganized, and it is now so systemized that a citizen calling there and inquiring for any publication ever issued by the Department can secure the same (if copies are remaining) without delay. Hereafter each publication will be circulated as soon as it is issued, and no delay will be tolerated and no distribution deferred. The gentleman in charge of the document and folding-room was selected for the post exclusively because he had been the foreman in a Trade Circular Addressing Company for many years, and in that capacity had had under his supervision a large force which each month mailed millions of documents to the public."

The Department has also a large library of agricultural works, with an appropriation of 6,000 dollars (1,200%).

A pamphlet containing a detailed list of the publications issued by the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture during 1892 is annexed to this Report, and furnishes in itself an answer to the question under consideration. (Inclosure 5.)

It should be stated that the yearly average cost of the printing and binding for the Agricultural Department, exclusive of the Secretary's Annual Report, the Reports of the Weather Bureau and the Bureau of Animal Industry, and of other such bulletins and Reports as may be ordered by special Resolutions of Congress, is about 80,000 dollars (16,000%).

These large figures lead the Secretary to the conclusion that "the vicious principle of promiscuous free distribution of publications must be abandoned, and only a certain limited number thereof be furnished free to libraries and educational institutions; the remainder to be sold at a moderate price."

Question I (b).—*Relations of the Central Agricultural Department with the State Agricultural Organizations.*

As regards the second part of the first question, namely, as to the facilities provided by the Federal Government for agricultural instruction, I am indebted to the Under-Secretary of the Agricultural Department for the following information.

The Agricultural Department proper does not directly provide facilities for agricultural instruction, but it co-operates as fully as possible with the State organizations instituted for that purpose, such as the agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and farmers' institutes. Co-operation with the experiment stations is expressly provided for by the law which established them, and in the appropriations for the Department the sum of 25,000 dollars (5,000*l.*) is included to enable the Secretary so to co-operate. It should be stated, however, that though the colleges and experiment stations have been liberally endowed by the Federal Government, they are in no sense under the control of the Central Agricultural Department. Under the law known as the Morrill Act of 1862, the proceeds of public lands were set aside for the establishment of an agricultural college in each State and territory of the Union, and it has been estimated on good authority that over 8,000,000 dollars (1,600,000*l.*) have already been received by the colleges from this source. This endowment has been further enlarged under an Act passed in 1890 at the instance of the same Mr. Morrill (now a Senator), according to the provisions, of which the sum of 15,000 dollars (3,000*l.*) per annum was awarded to each of the State and territorial colleges, with a condition to the effect that this sum should be annually increased at the rate of 1,000 dollars (200*l.*) until the yearly appropriation reached the sum of 25,000 dollars (5,000*l.*), at which figure it should remain as a permanent endowment.

In addition to these provisions on behalf of agricultural education proper, each State experiment station receives, under the Hatch Act of 1887, 15,000 dollars (3,000*l.*) per annum out of the National Treasury.

Thus the agricultural colleges, though subsidized by the National Treasury through the Central Agricultural Department, are practically independent of that Department as regards the lines upon which they work and the expenditure of the funds at their disposal.

The Secretary of Agriculture comments upon this fact in the following terms:—

“An enormous annuity will accrue to the agricultural colleges with which the experiment stations are connected when the maximum figures are reached through the operation of the Morrill Act of 1890, which will aggregate nearly 2,000,000 dollars (400,000*l.*). But this is additional to the income of the almost limitless land legacy bestowed by the

Act of 1862, which has already realized to the agricultural colleges more than 8,000,000 dollars (1,600,000%), and which is not yet exhausted. But over that vast sum of money the Federal Government exercises no practical supervision nor the slightest control. The yearly appropriation now made for experiment stations is 745,000 dollars (149,000%), and, improperly, it appears in the appropriation bill charged to the United States' Department of Agriculture. As to that sum of money, the Secretary of Agriculture has no direction whatever except as to 25,000 dollars (5,000%) thereof, which must be expended under his supervision in the interests of the experiment stations, through the office of experiment stations, a Division of the Agricultural Department established for merely advisory functions. This appropriation by the general Government is, unlike any other public moneys, legislated out of the Treasury of the United States, because there is no officer of the United States authorized to direct, limit, control, or audit its itemized expenditure.

"Under the present system, each State draws from the Federal Treasury its *pro rata* share for its experiment station, and the only accounting required under the law for that money is the declaration and vouchers of the State authorities that the money has been spent under their direction. No detailed account as to how the money has been expended is required."

In his subsequent remarks on this subject he criticizes this principle in the severest terms, and he states that the Act creating experiment stations ought to be so amended as to give the Central Agricultural Department a large share in the direction of the methods of expending the annual appropriations for those institutions, or so as to determine in a decisive manner that the Department has no control over them whatever, "and is not even required to give advice."

He considers that, in any case, a thorough investigation, either by a Committee of Congress or by some person authorized by law, is required, if only to disprove the rumours, which have, rightly or wrongly, gained much credence, to the effect that "some of the moneys appropriated for the experiment stations have been diverted from legitimate public purposes and turned to those of a personal and not patriotic character."

It is under this view of the circumstances of the case that the Secretary of Agriculture has eliminated from his estimates for 1895 the sum of 720,000 dollars (144,000%) on account of experiment stations.

Question I (c).—*Distribution of Seeds and Plants.*

As regards the part taken by the Central Government in the distribution of improved seeds and plants, it appears that

during the last three years the sum of 135,000 dollars (27,000%) has been expended annually through the Agricultural Department for seeds, two-thirds of which have been distributed to Senators and Members of Congress. A large number of plants, varying in number from 60,000 to 80,000, are also annually distributed by the Superintendent of Gardens and Grounds, who has charge of the conservatories of the Department.

The custom of furnishing farmers with seeds and cuttings was originated in 1836 by the first United States' Commissioner of Patents, who from that year until 1839 procured seed and distributed it to farmers at his own expense. Congress then, at his recommendation, appropriated the sum of 1,000 dollars (200%) annually for the purpose of collecting and distributing rare and improved varieties of seed. From that small beginning the appropriation made now for that object has reached its present "unwieldy, unnecessary, and extravagant proportions."

These are the words of the Secretary of Agriculture, who, in the view of cutting down this comparatively enormous item in the expenditure of his Department, gives some interesting statistics.

From these statistics, it appears that from the first appropriation down to the last the United States' Government has expended in seed distribution the sum of 3,101,600 dollars (620,320%), an annual average during fifty-three years of about 58,520 dollars (11,704%).

"The dimensions of this distribution of seeds by legislation are," the Secretary observes, "made visible by the fact that for this calendar year enough cabbage seed has been sent out to plant 19,200 acres, a sufficient quantity of beans to plant 4,000 acres, of beets enough to plant 2,500 acres, of sweet corn to plant 7,800 acres, together with enough cucumber seed for 2,025 acres, enough musk and water melon to plant 2,675 acres, and that altogether the Department has sent out in more than 9,000,000 packages enough seed to plant 89,596 acres of land."

He adds that although once there may have been valid and good reasons for the purchase and gratuitous distribution of new and improved varieties of seed, there is certainly now no ground that can possibly justify the distribution at the national expense of ordinary seeds, bulbs, and cuttings, which are common in all the States, and easily obtainable by every one at low prices.

"While the fact that those who have received the packages have generally failed to acknowledge them, or to recognize in any way the benefit that has been conferred (notwithstanding that the instructions of the Department require them to report results), is a proof that this popular dissemination is regarded altogether as a gratuity, and not of any appreciable advantage."

Under these circumstances, the Secretary has struck off

100,000 dollars (20,000%) from the estimates under this head for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1895, leaving 35,000 dollars (7,000%), which sum ought, he says, to be strictly confined to the purchase of new and improved varieties of seeds and cuttings, to be distributed only through the State experiment stations.

"In this manner," he concludes, "the seed will be thoroughly tested, and after the tests have been completed by the experiment stations, the propagation of the useful varieties and the rejection of the valueless may be safely left to the common sense of the people."

The views of the Secretary of Agriculture on this subject were strongly supported by the President in his Message to Congress of the 4th December last.

Question II.—*State Loans and Agricultural Land Banks.*

With regard to Question II, it appears that no measures have been taken by the United States' Government for the granting of State loans or for the encouragement of Agricultural Land Banks.

Question III.—*Adulteration of Cheese, Butter, &c.*

The Department of Agriculture is responsible for no measures for the prevention of the adulteration of cheese, butter, and other dairy products; each of the States where this branch of farming is carried on having its own separate Regulations on the subject.

There is, however, an Oleomargarine Law to prevent the fraudulent sale of that compound and butterine as butter; but the execution of its provisions is placed in the hands of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Question IV.—*Dairy and Poultry Farming, &c.*

The encouragement of dairy and poultry farming, fruit culture, and market gardening is also left to the Legislatures and Agricultural Institutions of the States chiefly interested in those particular industries. No special means to this end are adopted by the Central Agricultural Department beyond the collection of useful information, the scientific investigation of the diseases of animal and vegetable life, and the dissemination throughout the country of the knowledge thus obtained.

As regards forestry, the work of the Department may also be regarded as purely educational. Moreover, its work in this

direction cannot be said to have achieved any satisfactory result, as, although it has been carried on for fifteen years, it has practically done nothing towards abating wasteful lumbering and destructive fires, which, in the words of the Secretary for Agriculture, "are destroying our primitive forest supplies, inflicting permanent injury upon the lumber interests, and seriously menacing agriculture."

He adds: "With all due allowance for the absence of reliable statistics, it may be safely asserted that the yearly wood consumption in the United States is twice as great as our estimated forest area is capable of producing annually."

It must be stated, however, that, with a view to prevent deforestation, an Act was passed by Congress in 1891, one of the provisions of which authorizes the President of the United States "to set apart and reserve in any State or territory having public land bearing forests any part of the public lands wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations," &c.

With regard to this clause in the Act, the Secretary of Agriculture observes:—

"The policy of setting aside forest reservations from the public domain, a policy far too long delayed, but now happily inaugurated, and applying to a total area of 17,000,000 acres, should be followed by a well-considered supervision of the same, and the remaining timber lands on the public domain should be withdrawn from disposal. Without forests to take care of, or power to shape the forest policy of the country, this Department can only suggest plans for a more rational treatment of our forest resources."

As may be seen from the Table given at the commencement of this Report, the sum appropriated for the Forestry Division of the Department is only 27,820 dollars (5,564*l.*). This sum has been chiefly expended on the investigation of the timbers of the United States with reference to their strength and their mechanical properties, and generally upon inquiries into the scientific side of the forestry problem.

Question V.—*Transportation.*

The Department undertakes no responsibilities with regard to facilities for the carriage and disposal of agricultural produce. It confines itself to issuing a monthly Report, showing the current rates of transportation by land and by water, and to placing at the disposal of the farmers all the information obtainable as to the condition of the growing crops, and the supply and demand at home and abroad for American agricultural products. By this means, a farmer is enabled to dispose of his crop with, at all events, an approximate knowledge of its real value.

Question VI.—*Land Laws.*

The Land Laws are the subject of State, not national, legislation.

The foregoing remarks will, I trust, have shown the part taken by the Central Department in the development of the agricultural resources of the country; but this Report would not be complete without an account of the practical and educational work in this direction performed by the State Agricultural Departments, and organizations which are necessarily in closer relations and more direct communication with the farming communities.

Detailed information such as that required could only be obtained from the States themselves: Her Majesty's Consular officers in the United States were therefore furnished with copies of the questions put by the Royal Commission, and requested to do all in their power to collect the particulars desired.

Their replies have now been received, transmitting in many cases a number of agricultural Reports and publications, and the valuable information they have thus supplied, together with their personal observations, have been embodied as shortly as possible in the ensuing portion of this Report.

Development of Agriculture by State Organizations.

Question I (a).—*State Agriculture Publications.*

In nearly every agricultural State, information on agricultural matters is disseminated by means of annual, and in some cases biennial, Reports, and monthly bulletins or pamphlets.

These papers are printed and issued under the auspices of the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations, which exist in some form or other in all the States, some being independent institutions and others forming a Division of the State Universities. Agricultural information is also in many States diffused through the press, as, for instance, in Georgia, where, besides the monthly bulletins issued throughout the year by the State Agricultural Department, six columns of matter selected from those publications are furnished each month to the State press, and are printed in their regular editions. Through this medium, also, questions relating to agriculture are answered, and such subjects discussed as may tend to improvement in the methods of farming, marketing, &c., and to the development of new agricultural resources.

In the State of Massachusetts, which is one of the chief

agricultural States of the Union, the Agricultural Department has four Divisions, namely :—

The State Board of Agriculture, the Cattle Commission, the Experiment Station, and the Agricultural College.

Each of these Divisions publishes agricultural literature.

The regular publications of the Board of Agriculture are the annual volume, entitled "The Agriculture of Massachusetts," and the monthly crop Reports issued during the growing months.* The Board also co-operates with the New England Weather Bureau in issuing weekly weather-crop bulletins.

The Cattle Commission publishes Reports relating to its work and to diseases of animals, with their remedies.

The experiment station issues an annual Report, and also quarterly bulletins; and the agricultural colleges contribute, as occasion may require, bulletins on such agricultural topics as may have special interest for the farming community.

In some States the number of publications to be issued is laid down by the State Legislature.

For instance, in Wisconsin a law, passed in 1889, provides that 10,000 copies of the transactions of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society shall be annually printed for distribution, and that they shall embody the Reports of the various County Agricultural Societies.

It provides, further, for the issue of 7,000 copies of the transactions of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, 8,000 copies of the Reports published by the State Dairyman's Association, and 12,000 copies of the annual Report of the State experiment station.

As is the custom in the other States, these publications are distributed gratis, and appropriations are made for the purpose by the State Legislature.

In Texas, besides the annual Reports and bulletins issued by the State Agricultural Department, containing statistical information respecting the products of each county, and their physical and industrial characteristics, the Geological Survey Bureau, which gives particular attention to the origin and distribution of the various soils under cultivation in the State, publishes annual Reports of its work, together with numerous analyses and suggestions as to the best methods of ameliorating the soils when necessary.

Question I (b).—*State Agricultural Instruction.*

As regards the second division of the first question, viz., the facilities provided in the several States for agricultural instruction, the literature published by the State Agricultural Departments and their branches naturally contributes in a high degree

* Forwarded to Royal Commission.

to the diffusion of agricultural knowledge; but apart from this, each State has its own methods for imparting information on the particular branches of agriculture in which its population is specially interested.

This educational work is chiefly carried on by the agricultural colleges and the experiment stations.

The former are for the most part distinct State institutions, though in some cases they form branches of the State Universities. As a rule, they are only connected with the State Agricultural Departments in an advisory way.

Some, however, are endowed with a land grant by Congress. The Kansas State Agricultural College belongs to this category, and its work may be taken as a fair example of the work done by these establishments. It furnishes education in the sciences applied to the various industries connected with farming, chemistry, botany, entomology, zoology, mechanics, horticulture, engineering, and household economy. It organizes farmers' meetings in forty counties, and in February of each year a series of daily lectures are delivered to farmers on agricultural and horticultural subjects by its Professors.

In many States, also, the colleges inaugurate annual fairs and agricultural exhibitions, which are largely frequented, and said to be of great value for educational purposes.

These meetings are attended by experts in the special farming industry carried on in the State, who are told off for this duty, and who deliver free lectures for the benefit of the farmers.

In North Carolina the agricultural college at Raleigh provides instruction in mining, metallurgy, practical agriculture, and other branches of industrial education. At this college, in accordance with a Regulation passed by the State Legislature in June 1893, board and lodging is furnished to county students at the rate of 8 dollars a-month, making their total expenses for the term of nine months and a-half 93 dollars (18*l.* 12*s.*). Other students are charged 123 dollars (24*l.* 13*s.*) for the same course.

Some colleges have large farms attached to them; as, for instance, those of Minnesota and Texas. The college in the latter State owns about 2,500 acres of land. It is a branch of the State University, and provides instruction in agriculture, natural science, and the mechanical arts.

Minnesota, besides its college, has a School of Agriculture and a division of dairy husbandry attached to the State University.

Under the auspices of these institutions and kindred establishments, such as the experiment stations and agricultural Associations, farmers' institutes are organized throughout the country, at which lecturers are provided by the State, and also frequently by the Central Department at Washington.

In Massachusetts, the Board of Agriculture requires each of the thirty-five agricultural Societies existing in the State, and

receiving bounty from the State Treasury, to hold at least three farmers' institutes every year.

In Ohio, two farmers' institutes of two days' session each are held in each county during the months of December, January, and February, and the State Board of Agriculture acts as a Bureau in providing lectures and fixing the date of the meetings. About 150 of these institutes are held every season, with an average attendance of about 500 persons.

In Louisiana, the farmers' institutes are supplemented by a State Agricultural Society, which meets annually at different places in the State. At these meetings agricultural subjects are discussed by the Directors of the experiment stations, the Professors of the State College, and prominent planters and farmers from different sections of the State.

In Illinois, the institute work is carried on by the State University, with the assistance of the State Board of Agriculture, and the Professors render valuable service in delivering lectures on agricultural and cognate subjects.

In Wisconsin also, the farmers' institutes are organized by the State, and their proceedings are circulated in an annual Report, of which 30,000 copies are printed and distributed.

It will be seen from the above remarks that, although county fairs are still held in some parts of the country, they have now mostly given place as State institutions to farmers' institutes.

It is difficult to determine at this time by whom, or in what State, the idea of these meetings was originated. But from an interesting article on the subject, published by the Honourable A. C. Glidden, in the Report of the Michigan Board of Agriculture for 1892, it appears that the State of Michigan may claim priority in this respect. A short résumé of the history and working of the institute system in Michigan, as given in the article referred to, may be of interest.

In the year 1867, the project of holding farmers' institutes in the winter months was first originated, its promoters urging that they would be largely attended by farmers' sons, who at that season of the year would be partially relieved from the labours of the farm. The project was much discussed, and many schemes were set on foot both in that year and in the ensuing years, but owing, it appears, to the want of harmony between the farmers and the Agricultural College, and other minor reasons, the desired result was not obtained. The idea was, however, by no means dropped, and its advocates continued to urge the importance of closer and more intimate relations between farmers and the college authorities. In 1875, at a meeting of the Faculty of the Agricultural College, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

“Resolved,—That a Committee of three be appointed by the President to draw up a scheme for a series of farmers' institutes to be held during the next winter in different parts of the State, including, in the exercises of such institutes, lectures and essays by members of the Faculty; that the members of the

State Board of Agriculture, and leading farmers residing in the vicinity of the place holding such institutes, be respectfully and earnestly requested to participate in the exercises by lectures, essays, and discussions."

After considerable discussion, the plan outlined in this Resolution was agreed to by the Agricultural Board, and an article was published in the State press, giving a résumé of what had been decided upon, and calling for applications to hold meetings. In this article the following paragraph appeared under the head of "Objects sought to be obtained."

One object to be secured is to bring the farmers, the Board, and the Faculty of the Agricultural College in closer relations with each other, in the hope of mutual benefit; that the teacher may have the benefit of the broad and extensive experience of the farmer, and that the farmer may, perhaps, derive hints from the teacher to be put in practice on the farm."

This appeal met with immediate success, applications to hold institutes being received from no less than thirty or forty sections of the State. Of these applications, only six could be entertained. Institutes were accordingly inaugurated in the following manner: two to be held in the east, two in the west, and two in the south of the State.

From 1876 to 1889 the institutes for each year remained at the same number; in 1890 they were increased to eleven, in 1891 to sixteen, and in 1892 to twenty.

The following Table shows the sum annually appropriated by the State Legislature for the expense attending the holding of the 116 institutes which were held from the year 1877 to 1891, inclusive:—

					Dollars.	£
In 1877 the Legislature appropriated..	..	..	..	..	500	= 100
1879	"	"	"	..	600	120
1881	"	"	"	..	600	120
1883	"	"	"	..	600	120
1885	"	"	"	..	600	120
1887	"	"	"	..	600	120
1889	"	"	"	..	800	160
1891	"	"	"	..	1,500	300
Total ..	..	..	..	..	5,800	1,160

The average annual expense for the sixteen years has been 362 dol. 50 c. (72*l.* 18*s.*), and each institute costs exactly 50 dollars (10*l.*). This money is expended for railway fares and hotel bills for the Professors in attendance. Nothing is paid to the latter for salaries or daily allowances. They receive their regular annual salary from the college, and this extra labour is cheerfully performed, as it brings them in contact with the practical working of the theories which their investigations have led them to adopt.

At the conclusion of his article Mr. Glidden points, with some pride, to the results which have been obtained at comparatively trifling expense. "The institutes," he says, "have

achieved their immediate purpose of bringing college and farm into closer relationship; they have stimulated farmers to undertake new lines of activity, and given opportunity for the ventilation and formulation of new ideas, and for confirming or falsifying new theories. They have carried to new territories the methods of the older portions of the State, and through their discussions and the reports of their proceedings, published in the agricultural press, have enabled farmers throughout the State to put in practice the newest and most approved system of agriculture."

He adds these words:—

"The farmers' institutes are a self-created institution that has paid to the State ten times more than its cost, and deserves to be better endowed and more deservedly recognized."

This is, of course, only the history of the rise and growth of farmers' institutes in the State of Michigan, but as they are now general throughout the country, it may be concluded that in other States they were inaugurated and organized on more or less the same lines. The system appears to have worked well everywhere, and to have answered its purpose of promoting amongst farmers and Directors of experiment stations a better understanding of the nature of the agricultural problems demanding their attention.

Question II.—*Agricultural Land Banks and State Loans.*

It appears that in none of the States is any encouragement given to Agricultural Land Banks, and that State loans are only granted in the States of Iowa and Wisconsin.

Her Majesty's Consul in Chicago reports that in the former of these two States there is a large permanent school fund, from which advances are made to individuals on secured notes, the security being real estate mortgages.

The same authority states that, in accordance with an Act passed in 1891, the State of Wisconsin has advanced a considerable sum to the State Agricultural College for the purpose of purchasing and improving the State fair grounds near Milwaukee.

Question III.—*Measures against Adulteration of Dairy Produce.*

With regard to the measures taken in the various States for the prevention of adulteration of cheese, butter, and other dairy produce, some States have no legislation at all on this subject; others have stringent Regulations, with no provision for enforcing them; but the majority have stringent laws against adulteration, which are enforced whenever necessary by a Commissioner appointed by one of the State agricultural bodies.

It would take up too much space to go through the various State legislation upon this subject. I therefore propose merely to glance at that of the States most interested in this branch of the farming industry.

In the State of New York, where the dairy interests are paramount to all others, the State Agricultural Department has taken the place of the old Dairy Commission, which used to be in charge of all matters connected with the manufacture of butter and cheese. The Department sees that the milk delivered to the butter and cheese factories does not fall below a certain standard; also that oleomargarine and kindred products are not manufactured and sold in imitation of butter produced by the dairy. It also protects the public against false weights, by requiring the manufacturers of receptacles used in the sale of butter to brand each receptacle, before selling it, with his name and the true weight of the vessel.

The following paragraph, taken from the Agricultural Report for 1892, drawn up by Her Majesty's Consul-General at New York, shows the safeguards adopted in that State against the adulteration of cheese:—

“There has been for some years a Cheese Brand Law, under which every manufacturer of full milk cheese may put a brand upon each cheese indicating ‘full milk cheese,’ and the date when made, and no person shall use such a brand upon any cheese made from milk from which any cream has been taken. The Dairy Commissioner, before the Agricultural Law of this year, and now the Commissioner of Agriculture, shall issue to the cheese manufacturers, on proper application and under such regulations as to the custody and use thereof as he may prescribe, a uniform stencil brand, bearing a suitable device or motto, and the words ‘New York State full cream cheese.’ Every such brand shall be used upon the outside of the cheese and upon the package containing the same, and shall bear a different number for each separate factory. The Dairy Commissioner, in his last Report, states that the Cheese Brand Law continues to grow in favour, and that it is recognized by the wholesale dealer, by the retail dealer, and by the exporters, as a guarantee that the cheese is full cream whenever the brand is upon it. The Commissioner adds that the demand for State-brand cheese will, in his opinion, cause every manufacturer to brand his cream cheese, if full cream, and then the problem of branding skim cheese will be solved, as a cheese with no brand upon it will be classed as skimmed cheese.”

The State of Minnesota has very stringent laws against the adulteration of dairy products, even fictitious colouring being strictly prohibited.

In 1891 Acts were passed by the Legislature of this State relating to the sale of imitation butter, and regulating the manufacture and sale of lard, lard compounds, and foods prepared therefrom, with a view to the prevention of fraud and the protection of the public health.

Under the above Acts a licence is required for the sale of milk.

The States of Iowa and Wisconsin have similar legislation.

In the State of Massachusetts a law creating a Dairy Bureau went into effect on the 1st September, 1891.

According to the provisions of this law, the Bureau in question is placed under the control and direction of the State Board of Agriculture, and its particular duties are defined as follows :—

To investigate all dairy products and imitation dairy products bought or sold within the Commonwealth.

To enforce all laws for the manufacture, transfer, or sale of all dairy products and all imitation dairy products, within the Commonwealth, with all powers needed for the same.

To investigate all methods of butter and cheese making in cheese factories or creameries, and to disseminate such information as shall be of service in producing a more uniform dairy product of higher grade and better quality.

The law gives the Bureau authority to enforce all the laws relating to dairy products; but up to the present it has been only able to deal with the Regulations respecting oleomargarine.

These Regulations are briefly as follows :—

1. Requirements for branding boxes and tubs and for marking wrapping-paper, with a penalty for false marking or branding.

2. A prohibition of the use of the words "dairy" or "creamery" on any tub or package.

3. A requirement for licensing dealers and conveyers.

4. A penalty for selling oleomargarine as butter.

5. Requirements for signs on stores and waggons.

6. A prohibition of its sale at hotels and restaurants without notice.

7. A prohibition of the sale of any imitation of yellow butter.

It appears from the "Report of the Dairy Bureau of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture for the year 1892" (a copy of which is annexed to this Report, Inclosure 6), that in enforcing these laws the greatest number of actions that have been brought by the Bureau have been against sellers of an imitation of yellow butter. All these actions have been stubbornly contested, the defence being that oleomargarine is an independent article of commerce and not an imitation of butter or any other commodity, and that motive should be proved to prove imitation; also that the standard set up, *i.e.*, yellow butter made from unadulterated milk or cream, does not exist commercially, lacks finity of shade, and is hypothetical rather than actual. Convictions have, nevertheless, been secured in all the lower Courts.

The law relative to marks on tubs or boxes requires the word "oleomargarine" or "butterine" to be "stamped, labelled,

or marked in a straight line in printed letters of plain uncondensed Gothic type, not less than one-half inch in length upon the top, side, and bottom of every tub, firkin, box, or package containing any of the said article, substance, or compound."

This law appears to have been evaded by grouping tubs together, so that the marks on the bottom and sides could not show, and then removing the cover for the alleged purpose of displaying the goods. Hence, in the Act of 1891 it was enacted that an additional sign should be placed upon "every opened tub." Various tricks, however, have rendered even this law inoperative, so that the Bureau recommended that the law should be amended so as to read as follows (the words in italics being those whose addition was suggested):—

"Section 2. Whosoever exposes for sale oleomargarine, butterine, or any substance made in imitation or semblance of pure butter, not marked and distinguished by all the marks, words, and stamps required by existing laws, and not having in addition thereto *conspicuously upon or across the surface of the exposed contents of* every opened tub, package, or parcel thereof a placard with the word "oleomargarine" printed thereon in plain uncondensed Gothic letters not less than 1 in. long, shall be fined not less than 100 dollars (20*¢*.) for each offence."

Notwithstanding the opposition that has been encountered, the legislation under which the Bureau has acted has apparently been of much value in preventing dishonest practices and in restricting the sale of oleomargarine, which compound has been characterized by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts as "a deceptive substance, and one designedly made for the purpose of being passed off for something different from what it is."

The Report referred to above, and from which these remarks have been gathered, is well worthy of attention, as, besides other matters of interest, it contains a full statistical statement of the work of enforcing the Dairy laws of the State, as well as extracts from the laws themselves.

The Bureau also pays great attention to the milk supply, and works in harmony with the Boards of Health and the Milk Inspectors in the various cities of the State. This plan has been found to work well, and the Bureau now periodically sends out an expert, who attends agricultural Societies, meetings, and institutes, and delivers addresses on questions relating to the milk supply and other dairy topics.

In co-operation with the Dairy Bureau, the Massachusetts Board of Health expended in 1892 6,692 dol. 68 c. (1,338*¢*.) for the enforcement of the Dairy laws. It examined 3,264 samples of milk, prosecuted fifty-nine cases for fraudulent sales, and secured convictions in all but six cases. It prosecuted three cases for feeding offal to cows, and eleven for violation of the oleomargarine laws; of the latter, convictions were secured in every case but one.

Question IV.—*Dairy and Poultry Farming, Fruit Culture, and Forestry.*

The industries specified in this question, viz., dairy and poultry farming, fruit culture, market gardening and forestry, are not usually encouraged in a direct manner by the State, but by Horticultural Societies, Dairyman's and other Associations, subsidized by the State, and working in harmony with the State agricultural institutions.

In some States, however, the encouragement given is more direct. For instance, in Iowa fruit-growing and forest tree planting is directly legislated for by the State. Colonel Hayes-Sadler, Her Majesty's Consul at Chicago, has furnished a full Report upon the subject in the following passage:—

"In this State (Iowa) a law provides that for every acre of forest trees planted and cultivated for lumber within the State, the trees thereon being more than 12 feet apart, and kept in a healthy condition, the sum of 100 dollars (20*l.*) shall be exempted from taxation upon the owners' assessment for ten years after each acre is so planted. For every acre of fruit trees planted and suitably cultivated within the State, the trees thereon being not more than 33 yards apart, and kept in a healthy condition, the sum of 50 dollars (10*l.*) shall be exempted from taxation upon the owners' assessment for five years after each acre is so planted.

"The exemptions are made by the assessor at the annual assessment upon satisfactory proof, and a Return is made to the State Board of Equalization. The Board of Supervisors may exempt from taxation for any one year, except for State purposes, an amount not exceeding 500 dollars (100*l.*) for each acre of forest trees less than three years old, planted and suitably cultivated for timber, or for each quarter-of-a-mile of hedge or for each quarter-of-a-mile of shade trees along the public highway. Rules for planting such hedges and trees are made by the State.

"No person under this law can have any personal property more than half his real estate exempted from taxation, nor is any exemption made on account of nursery trees grown for sale.

"On satisfactory proof before the Board of Supervisors, the person claiming exemption receives a certificate from the County Auditor, which is received by the County Treasurer in satisfaction of the taxation remitted.

"There are no laws relative to poultry farming, market gardening, or small fruit culture."

In Illinois there is a State Horticultural Society and a Dairy Association under the patronage of, and receiving a subsidy from, the State; while a Poultry Association, which is a public Corporation, holds annual fairs for the encouragement of poultry farming.

As regards arboriculture a day called "arbour day" is set apart as a holiday by the State authorities at the proper time for planting in the spring, when Public Schools, Societies, and other organizations meet together for the purpose of planting trees. This custom is not confined to Illinois, but exists in most of the Western States.

In the State of New York, the Director of the State Agricultural Society encourages poultry and dairy farming by sending out experts to lecture on these subjects at farmers' meetings and institutes, and the plan is reported by Sir William L. Booker to have worked exceedingly well.

In Massachusetts the Dairy Bureau, to which I called attention above, also performs a considerable amount of educational work by conducting dairy schools and conferences. To quote again from its Report for 1892 :—

"At these meetings many of the latest devices in dairy machinery are exhibited in actual operation; and as the separators, the churns, the butter workers, the coolers, and the aërotors are being operated, practical explanations are given, and questions answered."

These meetings appear to be both profitable and interesting. Many farmers travel a considerable distance to attend them, and their value seems to be universally acknowledged.

Question V.—*Transportation.*

I cannot find that any special facilities are granted to farmers for the carriage and disposal of agricultural produce, except that during the last few years refrigerator cars have been put on the principal railway lines for the transportation of fruits, berries, meats, and vegetables.

This arrangement has been very profitable to farmers, as it has enabled them to extend their markets considerably.

There seems to be a general move in the direction of road improvement, the high roads in many of the Southern and Western States being apparently in a very unsatisfactory condition. In several of these States, Committees have been formed for the purpose of getting the various State Legislatures to co-operate in establishing an improved and more uniform system of high roads throughout the country.

Question VI.—*Land Laws.*

It appears from the Consular Reports, that no alterations of any importance have been made during recent years in the Land Laws favouring tenant-farmers and small holders.

The subjoined extract from the "Manufacturers' Record," published at Baltimore towards the close of last year, may be of some interest. It calls attention to the changes that have recently taken place in southern farming methods, owing to the enforced economy of 1891 and 1892. The farmers are now giving more attention to diversified agriculture, and supplying themselves with sufficient corn and provisions for their own use, thus avoiding the heavy drain on their resources caused in former years by the habit of obtaining their food-stuffs from the Northern and Western States.

The extract runs as follows:—

"The whole economic policy of southern farm interests is undergoing a change, and the credit system is being superseded by a cash basis. The low price of cotton for the last few years forced upon farmers the necessity of raising their own food-stuffs, and added to this was the decision of the bankers and factors to advance much less money upon cotton than formerly. The result has been that, for the time being, whilst passing from the credit system, with its liberal buying, to a cash system requiring the closest economy, there has been less trade with farmers, and hence a decreased volume of general business with the south. But this state of affairs has brought about a more solid condition of the business interests dependent on farm trade throughout the south than has been the case for many years. Merchants are carrying small stocks and buying only as needed; farmers are paying off their debts to such an extent that their banking accounts are in a more satisfactory condition than they have been for a long time. The money that formerly went north and west for provisions and grain has been retained at home, with the result that this section of the farming community is probably now less in debt to its own banks and to the north and west for supplies than it has been at any time since the conclusion of the war."

Annex 1.

Regulations for the Inspection of Salted Pork and Bacon for Export.

By virtue of the authority conferred upon the Department of Agriculture by section 1 of an Act, entitled "An Act providing for the inspection of meats for exportation, prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink, and authorizing the President to make Proclamation in certain cases, and for other purposes," approved 30th August, 1890, the following Regulations for the inspection of salted pork or bacon for export, and the marks, stamps, or other

devices for the identification of the same, are hereby prescribed:—

1. Whenever any foreign country, by its Laws, Regulations, or Orders, requires the inspection of salted pork or bacon imported into such country from the United States, all packers or exporters desiring to export to said country shall make application to the Secretary of Agriculture for such inspection; also, whenever any buyer, seller, or exporter of such meats intended for exportation shall desire inspection thereof, he shall likewise make application to the Secretary of Agriculture for such inspection.

2. The application must be in writing, and shall give the name of the packer of such meats, and, if the packer be the exporter, the probable amount of such meats to be exported per week or month for which inspection is requested; the name of the country, or countries, to which such meats are to be exported; the place at which inspection is desired, and the date for such inspection. The applicant shall likewise agree to abide by these Regulations, and to mark his packages as hereinafter provided.

3. Every package containing salted pork or bacon which has been inspected must be branded or stenciled both on the side and on the top by the packer or exporter, as follows:—

For Export.

(a.) (Here give the name of the packer.)

(b.) (Here the location and state of the factory where packed.)

(c.) (Here give the net weight of the salted pork or bacon contained in the package.)

(d.) (If exported by other than packer, the name of the exporter.)

(e.) (Name of consignee and point of destination.)

The letters and figures in the above brand shall be of the following dimensions:—The letters in the words “for export” shall not be less than three-fourths of an inch in length, and all the other letters and figures not less than one-half inch in length. All letters and figures affixed to the top and side shall be legible, and shall be in such proportion and of such colour as the meat inspector of the Department of Agriculture may designate.

4. The meat inspector of the Department of Agriculture, having, after inspection, satisfied himself that the articles inspected are wholesome, sound, and fit for human food, shall affix to the top of said package a meat-inspection stamp, to be

furnished by the Department of Agriculture, said stamps bearing serial numbers, and the inspector will write on said stamp the date of inspection. The stamp must be securely affixed by paste and tacks in such a way as to be easily read when the package is standing on its bottom. Not less than five tacks shall be driven through each stamp, one at each corner and one in the middle of the stamp.

The stamp having been affixed, it must be immediately cancelled. For this purpose the inspector will use a stencil plate of brass or copper, in which will be cut five parallel waved lines long enough to extend beyond each side of the stamp on the wood of the package. At the top of said stencil will be cut the name of the inspector, and at the bottom of said stencil will be cut the district in which inspection is made. The imprinting from this plate must be with blacking or other durable material, over and across the stamp, and in such manner as not to deface the reading matter on the stamp, that is, so as not to daub and make it illegible. The stamp having been affixed and cancelled, it must immediately be covered with a coating of transparent varnish or other substance. Orders for stamps must be made by the inspector on the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The inspector, having inspected and found wholesome the contents of said package, and affixed the stamp thereon, will issue to the packer or exporter a certificate of inspection, reciting the time and place of inspection, the name of the packer, the name of the exporter, and the name of the consignee and country to which exported. He will also place on said certificate the number of the package. One certificate only will be issued for each consignment, and must designate the stamp numbers of all the packages contained in said consignment.

5. The inspector will enter in the stub of his stamp book the information given by the packer's brand on the package inspected, and will report daily on blank form (*M. I. 1*) the number of stamps issued on each date, and all the information required by said blank.

6. The certificates of inspection will be furnished by the Department of Agriculture, and be issued in serial numbers and in triplicate form. The inspector will deliver one copy of said certificate to the consignor or shipper of such meat inspected; one copy he will attach to the invoice or shipping bill of such meat, and the third copy he will forward to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture for filing therein. He will likewise make a daily report on blank form (*M. I. 2*) of all certificates issued on that date, and fill out said blank with all the information required thereon.

7. Whenever the inspection of any salted pork or bacon is requested by an exporter or shipper at any other place than where packed, the packages containing such meats are to be opened and closed at the expense of the exporter, and said

packages must be branded or stenciled in the same manner, and contain the same information as prescribed in the case of inspection for a packer.

J. M. RUSK, *Secretary*.

*United States' Department of Agriculture,
Office of the Secretary, Washington, D.C.,
September 12, 1890.*

[PUBLIC—No. 247.]

An Act providing for an inspection of Meats for exportation, prohibiting the importation of Adulterated Articles of Food or Drink, and authorizing the President to make Proclamation in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Secretary of Agriculture may cause to be made a careful inspection of salted pork and bacon intended for exportation, with a view to determining whether the same is wholesome, sound, and fit for food, whenever the Laws, Regulations, or Orders of the Government of any foreign country to which such pork or bacon is to be exported shall require inspection thereof relating to the importation thereof into such country; and also whenever any buyer, seller, or exporter of such meats intended for exportation shall request the inspection thereof.

Such inspection shall be made at the place where such meats are packed or boxed, and each package of such meats so inspected shall bear the marks, stamps, or other device for identification provided for in the last clause of this section:

Provided that an inspection of such meats may also be made at the place of exportation if an inspection has not been made at the place of packing, or if, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, a reinspection becomes necessary. One copy of any certificate issued by any such inspector shall be filed in the Department of Agriculture; another copy shall be attached to the invoice of each separate shipment of such meat, and a third copy shall be delivered to the consignor or shipper of meat as evidence that packages of salted pork and bacon have been inspected in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and found to be wholesome, sound, and fit for human food; and for the identification of the same such marks, stamps, or other devices, as the Secretary of Agriculture may by regulation prescribe, shall be affixed to each of such packages.

Any person who shall forge, counterfeit, or knowingly and wrongfully alter, deface, or destroy any of the marks, stamps, or other devices provided for in this section on any

package of any such meats, or who shall forge, counterfeit, or knowingly and wrongfully alter, deface, or destroy any certificate in reference to meats provided for in this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding 1,000 dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful to import into the United States any adulterated or unwholesome food or drug, or any vinous, spirituous, or malt liquors, adulterated or mixed with any poisonous or noxious chemical, drug, or other ingredient injurious to health. Any person who shall knowingly import into the United States any such adulterated food or drug or drink, knowing, or having reasons to believe, the same to be adulterated, being the owner or the agent of the owner, or the consignor or consignee of the owner, or in privity with them, assisting in such unlawful act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and liable to prosecution therefor in the District Court of the United States for the district into which such property is imported; and, on conviction, such person shall be fined in a sum not exceeding 1,000 dollars for each separate shipment, and may be imprisoned by the Court for a term not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 3. That any article designed for consumption as human food or drink, and any other article of the classes or description mentioned in this Act, which shall be imported into the United States contrary to its provisions, shall be forfeited to the United States, and shall be proceeded against under the provisions of chapter 18 of title 13 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; and such imported property so declared forfeited may be destroyed or returned to the importer for exportation from the United States after the payment of all costs and expenses, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and the Secretary of the Treasury may cause such imported articles to be inspected or examined in order to ascertain whether the same have been so unlawfully imported.

Sec. 4. That whenever the President is satisfied that there is good reason to believe that any importation is being made, or is about to be made, into the United States from any foreign country, of any article used for human food or drink that is adulterated to an extent dangerous to the health or welfare of the people of the United States, or any of them, he may issue his Proclamation suspending the importation of such articles from such country for such period of time as he may think necessary to prevent such importation; and during such period it shall be unlawful to import into the United States from the countries designated in the Proclamation of the President any of the articles importation of which is so suspended.

Sec. 5. That whenever the President shall be satisfied that unjust discriminations are made by or under the authority of

any foreign State against the importation to or sale in such foreign State of any product of the United States, he may direct that such products of such foreign State so discriminating against any product of the United States as he may deem proper shall be excluded from importation to the United States; and in such case he shall make Proclamation of his direction in the premises, and therein name the time when such direction against importation shall take effect, and after such date the importation of the articles named in such Proclamation shall be unlawful. The President may at any time revoke, modify, terminate, or renew any such direction as, in his opinion, the public interest may require.

Sec. 6. That the importation of neat cattle, sheep, and other ruminants, and swine, which are diseased or infected with any disease, or which shall have been exposed to such infection within sixty days next before their exportation, is hereby prohibited; and any person who shall knowingly violate the foregoing provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding three years, and any vessel or vehicle used in such unlawful importation with the knowledge of the master or owner of said vessel or vehicle that such importation is diseased, or has been exposed to infection as herein described, shall be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 7. That the Secretary of Agriculture be, and is hereby, authorized, at the expense of the owner, to place and retain in quarantine all neat cattle, sheep, and other ruminants, and all swine, imported into the United States, at such ports as he may designate for such purposes, and under such conditions as he may by regulation prescribe, respectively, for the several classes of animals above described; and for this purpose he may have and maintain possession of all lands, buildings, tools, fixtures, and appurtenances now in use for the quarantine of neat cattle, and hereafter purchase, construct, or rent as may be necessary, and he may appoint veterinary surgeons, inspectors, officers, and employes by him deemed necessary to maintain such quarantine, and provide for the execution of the other provisions of this Act.

Sec. 8. That the importation of all animals described in this Act into any port in the United States, except such as may be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, as quarantine stations, is hereby prohibited; and the Secretary of Agriculture may cause to be slaughtered such of the animals named in this Act as may be, under Regulations prescribed by him, adjudged to be infected with any contagious disease, or to have been exposed to infection so as to be dangerous to other animals; and that the value of animals so slaughtered as being so exposed to infection but not infected may be ascertained by the Agreement of the Secretary of Agriculture and owners thereof, if practicable;

otherwise, by the appraisal by two persons familiar with the character and value of such property, to be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, whose decision, if they agree, shall be final; otherwise, the Secretary of Agriculture shall decide between them, and his decision shall be final; and the amount of the value thus ascertained shall be paid to the owner thereof out of money in the Treasury appropriated for the use of the Bureau of Animal Industry; but no payment shall be made for any animal imported in violation of the provisions of this Act. If any animal, subject to quarantine according to the provisions of this Act, are brought into any port of the United States where no quarantine station is established, the Collector of such port shall require the same to be conveyed by the vessel on which they are imported or are found to the nearest quarantine station at the expense of the owner.

Sec. 9. That whenever, in the opinion of the President, it shall be necessary for the protection of animals in the United States against infectious or contagious diseases, he may, by Proclamation, suspend the importation of all or any class of animals for a limited time, and may change, modify, revoke, or renew such Proclamation as the public good may require; and during the time of such suspension the importation of any such animals shall be unlawful.

Sec. 10. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause careful inspection to be made by a suitable officer of all imported animals described in this Act, to ascertain whether such animals are infected with contagious diseases, or have been exposed to infection so as to be dangerous to other animals, which shall then either be placed in quarantine, or dealt with according to the Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture; and all food, litter, manure, clothing, utensils, and other appliances that have been so related to such animals on board-ship as to be judged liable to convey infection shall be dealt with according to the Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture; and the Secretary of Agriculture may cause inspection to be made of all animals described in this Act intended for exportation, and provide for the disinfection of all vessels engaged in the transportation thereof, and of all barges or other vessels used in the conveyance of such animals intended for export to the ocean steamer or other vessels, and of all head-ropes and other appliances used in such exportation, by such Orders and Regulations as he may prescribe; and if, upon such inspection, any such animals shall be adjudged, under the Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, to be infected or to have been exposed to infection so as to be dangerous to other animals, they shall not be allowed to be placed upon any vessel for exportation; the expense of all the inspection and disinfection provided for in the section to be borne by the owner of the vessels on which such animals are exported.

Approved August 30, 1890.

Annex 2.

Regulations for the Safe Transport of Cattle from the United States to foreign Countries.

Pursuant to the authority invested in the Secretary of Agriculture by virtue of an Act of Congress approved the 3rd March, 1891, entitled "An Act to provide for the safe transport and humane treatment of export cattle from the United States to foreign countries, and for other purposes," the following Regulations are hereby prescribed for vessels engaged in the transportation of cattle from the United States to foreign countries :—

1. The owners, agents, or master of any vessel desiring to transport cattle from any port of the United States will make application to the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, D.C., for a certificate of registry. Said application shall be made upon a blank form furnished by the Department of Agriculture to be filled out by the applicant, and on receipt of the same the Secretary of Agriculture will direct the veterinary inspector in charge of the port from which said vessel is to clear to examine said vessel, and if the same has complied with the Regulations hereinafter prescribed, a certificate of registry will be issued, good for the term of one year, which will entitle said vessel to engage in the trade of carrying export cattle, and will state the number of cattle which said vessel may transport :

Provided, however, that any certificate of registry issued shall be subject at any time to cancellation upon the violation of any of these Regulations by said vessel, and that the veterinary inspector of the port may from time to time make such changes in the fittings of said vessel as in his judgment may seem necessary.

Space.

2. Cattle carried on the upper or spar deck must be allowed a space of 2 ft. 6 in. in width by 8 feet in depth per head. No more than four head of cattle will be allowed in each pen. Cattle loaded between decks must be allowed a space of 2 ft. 8 in. in width by 8 feet in depth, no more than four head being allowed in each pen, except at the end of a row, where five may be allowed together.

3. Vessels will be allowed to carry three deck loads of cattle, but where it is desired to carry cattle on the lower or steerage deck special permission must be obtained from the inspector, which will only be granted in cases where said deck is provided with sufficient ventilation, as hereinafter prescribed.

Upper Deck Fittings.

4. *Stanchions, Wooden.*—Stanchions must be of good sound timber, 4 by 6 inches, placed at proper distances from centres,

against ship's rail and inside stanchions, in their proper place directly in line with out-board stanchions, to be set up so that the 6-inch way of the stanchion shall set fore and aft. A proper tenon shall be cut on the head of same to receive the thwart-ship beam; the tenon not to be less than 3 inches in length and the shoulder not less than $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches on each side of the stanchion, thus leaving the tenon $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. A piece of 2 by 3 inches or 2-inch plank shall be fastened to outside of stanchion, and run up to underneath rail to chock stanchion down, and prevent lifting when beam is sprung to crown of deck. Open rail ships shall be blocked out on backs of stanchions fair with the outside of rails to receive the outside of planking. Where upper deck fittings are not permanent, the heels of outside stanchions shall be secured by a bracing of 2 by 3 inch sound lumber from the back of each stanchion to shear-streak or water-way, the heels of inside stanchions being properly braced from and to each other. Bulwark stanchions must also be extra stanchioned by raking shores running diagonally from the top of the stanchions to the deck.

Stanchions, Iron.—These may be used in place of wooden stanchions, and should be not less than 2 inches in diameter, set in iron sockets above and below, and fastened with nut and bolt.

Hook Bolts or Clamps.—Hook bolts or clamps must be made of $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch wrought iron, with hook on out-board end and thread and nut on in-board end, to pass over and under rail and through out-board stanchion, and set up on the inside of same with a nut. These bolts may be double or single. If double then no thread or nut is necessary, but the stanchion will lie shipped through it, thus double hooking the rails. This will be found very useful where funnels or other deck fittings come in the way of beams passing from side to side of ship.

Beams.—Beams must be of good sound lumber, 3 by 6 inch, to run clear across the ship beam where practicable. Should any house or deck fittings be in the way, then butt up closely to same. These beams shall have a $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 inch mortise cut in to receive the tenon of each and every stanchion, and to take the same crown as deck of ship by springing down to shoulder of outside stanchions, and to be properly pinned or nailed to tenon, and wedged tightly afterwards. The mortises shall be cut not less than 6 inches from outside ends of beams, and a piece nailed on outside of same, and trimmed off fair with beam ends to prevent splitting.

Diagonal Braces from Stanchions to Beams.—Diagonal braces shall be fastened on each stanchion on both sides of same, running up to top side of beam, and properly secured by well nailing to both stanchion and beam.

Head Boards.—Head boards shall be not less than 2 by 10 or 3 by 8 inches, of good sound lumber, and secured to every stanchion by $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch screw bolts passing through same, and set up on same with a nut. Where head boards butt on a

stanchion a piece of $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch lumber pine shall be placed over the butts, like a butt strap, the bolts to go through same and be set up with a nut on the stanchions. These head boards can be placed on either side of the stanchions. All head boards shall have $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch holes bored through them at proper distance, to tie the animals.

Foot Boards.—Foot boards shall be of the same material as head boards, properly nailed or bolted to stanchions on the inside of same.

Division Boards.—Division boards shall be of 2-inch sound lumber, fitted so as to be removable at any time, and so arranged as to divide the animals into lots of four, thus making compartments for this number all over the vessel. These division boards may be fitted perpendicularly or horizontally.

Flooring.—Flooring shall be of 1-inch boards, laid fore and aft on ships with wooden decks at the option of the owners. Iron-decked ships shall be sheathed with 2-inch spruce, hemlock, or yellow pine, or with 1-inch hemlock; but if 1-inch hemlock is used, then the foot-locks shall be 3 by 4 inches, to be laid so that they will properly secure the 1-inch boards, thus preventing them from slipping, and at the same time acting as foot-locks by showing a surface of 2 by 4 inches to correspond with the 2 by 3 inches. It is optional with the owners whether they permit sheathing to be used on their ships with wooden decks, or whether they allow foot-locks to be secured to the deck. But on iron decks it is absolutely necessary (if permanent foot-locks are not down) to sheath them before putting down the foot-locks, in order to fasten same. Cement can be used instead of wood sheathing, and foot-locks moulded in same.

Foot-Locks.—Foot-locks shall be of good sound lumber, size 2 by 3 inches or 3 by 4 inches hemlock, laid fore and aft of ship, placed 12 inches, 14 inches, 2 ft. 2 in., and 14 inches apart, the first one distant 12 inches from inside of foot-board, filled in athwart ships opposite each stanchion, properly secured to sheathing or deck, and secured by a batten to go over all from stanchion to stanchion. When troughs are used, foot-locks will be placed 17, 16, 22, and 16 inches apart.

Outside Planking.—All outside planking on open and closed railed ships must be properly laid fore and aft of ship and nailed to the backs of stanchions, as close as possible for the cold season; and for the warmer months the top course planking shall be left off fore and aft of ship in order to allow a free circulation of air. Nothing less than 2-inch spruce or $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch yellow pine is to be used for this purpose. There shall be placed over each seam of outside planking a 1 by 5 inch batten securely nailed thereto, which will help to exclude wind and water.

Planking of Shelter Deck to be erected on Spar-decked Ships.

The plank to be nailed on this deck is simply to shelter the cattle, and it should be laid with $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch sound lumber.

Planking of Shelter Deck to be erected on Well-deck Ships.

The plank to form the shelter deck on well-deck ships shall be laid with 2-inch sound lumber, sufficient to cover cattle. This plank shall be laid as closely as possible, and well nailed to the beams, thus making a good deck from which to work the ship's gear.

Nails.—No nails less than twenty-penny shall be used in foot-locks, or where 2-inch material is used. Twelve-penny nails can be used in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch plank, or under.

Under Deck Fittings.

Stanchions.—Stanchions shall be of good sound lumber, 4 by 6 inch, set up at proper distances from centres, so that the 6-inch way of same shall stand fore and aft and jammed in tight between the two decks, properly braced on head and from side to side of ship; this bracing shall be of 2 by 3 inch spruce or yellow pine, and be properly butted against each stanchion. Where it is found impracticable to run these braces across ship, by reason of hatches, &c., coming in the way, then they shall be well braced from hatch-combings, and from the obstruction which prevents running braces from side to side. The heads of these stanchions shall be braced fore and aft by 2 by 3 inch pieces well nailed on each stanchion, and running fore and aft close up to the lower edge of the ship beams, and butted at each end of compartment and against themselves, or chocked in underneath beam and well nailed to heads of stanchions. If upper and lower decks are wood, then the stanchions set up between decks may be secured by well cleating to each deck at heads and heels of same.

Head Boards.—Head boards shall be of the same dimensions as those on the upper deck, and fastened in the same manner with $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch holes bored at right distances, to tie animals.

Foot Boards.—Foot boards shall be of same dimensions as those on upper deck, and fastened in the same manner.

Division Boards.—Division boards shall be fitted perpendicularly or horizontally, and arranged so that they divide the animals into pens of four, or, at end of row, into pens of five, and shall ship or unship by forming a slide on cargo battens to head and foot boards, or on stanchions.

Flooring.—Where ships have decks of wood it shall be optional with owners whether they have boards put down to protect decks, or whether they allow the foot-locks to be nailed to the ship's deck (permanent foot-locks may be

put down). If the decks are of iron, then wooden flooring must be laid either of 2-inch spruce, with 2 by 3 inch foot-locks, or of 1-inch hemlock, with 3 by 4 inch foot-locks, same as provided for upper decks. Cement may also be used instead of wood flooring, moulding the foot-locks in their proper places between same.

Foot-Locks.—Foot-locks may be put down any size over 2 by 3 inches, but nothing under this size shall be used. They should be laid fore and aft of ship, at distances mentioned, in upper deck fittings, and be well fastened to either deck or flooring, or to themselves, and properly filled in athwart ships between stanchions, same as on upper deck.

Troughs.—Suitable troughs may be formed on the foot-boards, about 12 inches wide, when required, by nailing foot-board on outside of stanchion and fitting up on the inside.

Casing for Steering Gear.—A suitable casing must be placed over the ship's steering gear when found necessary.

Alley-ways.—Alley-ways between the pens must not be less than 18 inches, unless otherwise authorized by inspectors.

Ventilation.

5. Each compartment containing cattle must have at least four bell-mouthed ventilators, of not less than 18 inches inside diameter, and with tops exceeding 7 feet in height, two situated at each end of the compartment.

6. Vessels desiring to carry cattle on third deck may obtain special permit from the inspector of the port, when said vessel is fitted same as second deck and properly ventilated.

7. No cattle shall be loaded along the alley-ways by engine-room, unless side of said engine-room is covered by 1½-inch grooved and tongued lumber, making a 3-inch air space.

8. No cattle shall be loaded on hatches on decks above cattle, nor shall any merchandize, freight, or food for cattle be loaded on said hatches, but said hatches shall at all times be kept clear.

9. Only two days' feed for cattle, at the discretion of port inspectors, shall be allowed to be carried on deck, properly covered, and this must be the first feed used.

10. All vessels will carry not less than 4 hogsheads, of over 100 gallons capacity, for each 100 head of cattle, and these shall be filled with fresh water before sailing, and refilled as emptied.

11. Vessels will require shippers to furnish a foreman to be in charge of cattle, and one cattle-man for each twenty-five head of animals shipped. Three-fourths of the men in charge of a shipment of cattle must be experienced men who have made previous trips with cattle, and who must satisfy the veterinary inspector of the port, by satisfactory evidence, that they are capable and reliable. Shippers will notify the inspector

of the port, two days before the sailing of a vessel, of the name of the foreman to be in charge of their shipment, and of the names of the attendants, and the veterinary inspector will certify said men to the captain of the vessel, if he has reason to believe they are reliable. The captain of the vessel will report to the veterinary inspector of the port on his return as to the conduct and efficiency of each of the men in charge of cattle on his previous trip, and such men as have been found to be unsuited to be in charge of cattle will thereafter be refused certification to go with any shipment of cattle by the inspector of the port.

12. Cattle will be tied with $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch rope, which shall not be used more than once.

13. On vessels having false decks upon which cattle are loaded these must be removed, and the manure and dirt cleaned from underneath, before receiving another cargo of cattle.

14. No vessel will be allowed to take on board any cattle for export unless the same have been at the port of embarkation at least twenty-four hours before the vessel sails, except in special cases, and by direction of inspector.

15. The inspector of the port may, in case he finds any of the fittings are worn, decayed, or appear to be unsound, require the same to be replaced before he clears the vessel. He will also supervise the loading of cattle, and see that they are properly stowed and tied, and that all the requirements of these Regulations have been complied with.

J. M. RUSK, *Secretary.*

*United States' Department of Agriculture,
Office of the Secretary, Washington, D.C.,
June 6, 1891.*

*An Act to provide for the safe Transport and humane Treatment of
Export Cattle from the United States to foreign Countries, and
for other purposes.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to examine all vessels which are to carry export cattle from the ports of the United States to foreign countries, and to prescribe by Rules and Regulations or Orders the accommodations which said vessels shall provide for export cattle, as to space, ventilation, fittings, food, and water supply, and such other requirements as he may decide to be necessary for the safe and proper transportation and humane treatment of such animals.

Sec. 2. That whenever the owner, owners, or master of any vessel carrying export cattle shall wilfully violate, or cause or

permit to be violated, any Rule, Regulation, or Order made pursuant to the foregoing section, the vessel in respect of which such violation shall occur may be prohibited from again carrying cattle from any port of the United States for such length of time, not exceeding one year, as the Secretary of Agriculture may direct, and such vessel shall be refused clearance from any port of the United States accordingly.

Approved March 2, 1891.

Annex 3.

An Act to provide for the Inspection of Live Cattle, Hogs, and the Carcasses and Products thereof, which are the subjects of Interstate Commerce, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be made a careful inspection of all cattle intended for export to foreign countries from the United States, at such times and places, and in such manner, as he may think proper, with a view to ascertain whether such cattle are free from disease; and for this purpose he may appoint inspectors, who shall be authorized to give an official certificate clearly stating the condition in which such animals are found, and no clearance shall be given to any vessel having on board cattle for exportation to a foreign country unless the owner or shipper of such cattle has a certificate from the inspector herein authorized to be appointed, stating that said cattle are sound and free from disease.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall also cause to be made a careful inspection of all live cattle the meat of which is intended for exportation to any foreign country, at such times and places and in such manner as he may think proper, with a view to ascertain whether said cattle are free from disease and their meat sound and wholesome, and may appoint inspectors, who shall be authorized to give an official certificate clearly stating the condition in which such cattle and meat are found, and no clearance shall be given to any vessel having on board any fresh beef for exportation to and sale in a foreign country from any port of the United States until the owner or shipper shall obtain from an inspector appointed under the provisions of this Act such certificate.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be inspected, prior to their slaughter, all cattle, sheep, and hogs which are subjects of interstate commerce, and which are about to be slaughtered at slaughter-houses, canning, salting, packing or rendering establishments in any State or territory, the carcasses or products of which are to be transported and sold for human consumption in any other State or Territory or the

District of Columbia, and, in addition to the aforesaid inspection, there may be made in all cases where the Secretary of Agriculture may deem necessary or expedient, under the Rules and Regulations to be by him prescribed, a post-mortem examination of the carcasses of all cattle, sheep, and hogs about to be prepared for human consumption at any slaughter-house, canning, salting, packing, or rendering establishments in any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, which are the subjects of interstate commerce.

Sec. 4. That said examination shall be made in the manner provided by Rules and Regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and after said examination the carcasses and products of all cattle, sheep, and swine found to be free of disease, and wholesome, sound, and fit for human food, shall be marked, stamped, or labelled for identification as may be provided by said Rules and Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Any person who shall forge, counterfeit, or knowingly and wrongfully alter, deface, or destroy any of the marks, stamps, or other devices provided for in the Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, of any such carcasses or their products, or who shall forge, counterfeit, or knowingly and wrongfully alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in said Regulations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding 1,000 dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any person to transport from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or for any person to deliver to another for transportation from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into another State or Territory or the District of Columbia the carcasses of any cattle, sheep, or swine, or the food products thereof, which have been examined in accordance with the provisions of sections 3 and 4 of this Act, and which on said examination have been declared by the inspector making the same to be unsound or diseased. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and punished for each offence, as provided in section 4 of this Act.

Sec. 6. That the inspectors, provided for in sections 1 and 2 of this Act, shall be authorized to give official certificates of the sound and wholesome condition of the cattle, sheep, and swine, their carcasses and products, described in sections 3 and 4 of this Act, and one copy of every certificate granted under the provisions of this Act shall be filed in the Department of Agriculture, another copy shall be delivered to the owner or shipper, and when the cattle, sheep, and swine, or their carcasses and products, are sent abroad, a third copy shall be delivered to the chief officer of the vessel on which the shipment shall be made.

Sec. 7. That none of the provisions of this Act shall be so construed as to apply to any cattle, sheep, or swine slaughtered by any farmer upon his farm, which may be transported from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into another State or Territory or the District of Columbia :

Provided, however, that if the carcasses of such cattle, sheep, or swine go to any packing or canning establishment, and are intended for transportation to any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, as hereinbefore provided, they shall there be subject to the post-mortem examination provided for in sections 3 and 4 of this Act.

Approved March 3, 1891.

Regulations for the Inspection of Live Stock and their Products.

The following Rules and Regulations, being additional to the Rules and Regulations heretofore made under the Act of Congress approved the 30th August, 1890, are hereby prescribed for the inspection of live cattle, hogs, and their carcasses, by virtue of the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved the 3rd March, 1891, entitled "An Act to provide for the inspection of live cattle, hogs, and the carcasses and products thereof which are the subjects of interstate commerce, and for other purposes."

Export Cattle Inspection.

1. The Order and Regulations providing for the inspection of export cattle and sheep, made the 20th October, 1890, under the provisions of section 10 of the Act of Congress approved the 30th August, 1890, are hereby continued in full force and effect, the same as if made under the provisions of the Act of the 3rd March, 1891, and all exporters, to secure clearance for their shipments of cattle, must comply strictly with the said Regulations.

Meat Inspection.

2. The proprietors of slaughter-houses, canning, salting, packing, or rendering establishments, engaged in the slaughter of cattle, sheep, or swine, the carcasses or products of which are to become subjects of interstate or foreign commerce, will make application to the Secretary of Agriculture for inspection of said animals and their products.

3. The said application must be in writing, addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., and shall state the location and address of the slaughter-house or other establish-

ment, the kind of animals slaughtered, the estimated number of animals slaughtered per week, and the character and quantity of the products to go into interstate or foreign commerce from said establishment; and the said applicant in his application shall agree to conform strictly with all Regulations or Orders that may be made by the Secretary of Agriculture for carrying on the work of inspection at such establishment.

4. The Secretary of Agriculture, upon receipt of said application and after consideration thereof, will give said establishment an official number, by which all its inspected products will thereafter be known, and this number will be used both by the inspectors of the Department of Agriculture, and by the owners of said establishment, to mark the products of the establishment as hereinafter prescribed.

5. The Secretary of Agriculture will appoint and designate a veterinary inspector to take charge of the examination and inspection of animals and their products for each establishment which has been officially numbered, as prescribed by Rule 3, and will detail to such inspector such assistants or other employes as may be necessary to properly carry on the work of inspection at said establishment. The inspector appointed, and all employes under his direction, shall have full and free access at all times to all parts of the building or buildings used in the slaughter of live animals, and the conversion of their carcasses into food products.

6. The veterinary inspector in charge of said establishment will carefully inspect all animals in the pens of said establishment about to be slaughtered, and no animal shall be allowed to pass to the slaughtering room until it has been so inspected. Whenever any animal is found on said inspection to be diseased, said animal shall thereupon be condemned by the inspector, and the owner of the same shall at once remove it from the premises, and dispose of it in such manner as may be provided by the laws of the State in which said animal is located.

7. The veterinary inspector or his assistant shall carefully inspect at time of slaughter all animals slaughtered at said establishment, and make a post-mortem Report of the same to the Department. Should the carcass of any animal, on said post-mortem examination, be found to be diseased and unfit for human food, the said carcass shall at once be removed from said establishment under the supervision of the inspector, and be disposed of in the manner provided by the laws of the State where slaughtered. Any owner of any establishment in which inspections are being made under the provisions of the Act of the 3rd March, 1891, who shall wilfully cause or permit any animal which, upon inspection, has been found to be diseased, to remain on said premises beyond the time allowed by the inspector in charge for its removal, shall forfeit his right to inspection, and said establishment will, for such time as the Secretary may direct, be refused certificates of inspection upon its products.

8. The carcasses of cattle which leave said establishment as dressed beef will be stamped by said inspector with a numbered stamp issued by the Department of Agriculture, and a record of the same will be sent to the Department at Washington.

9. Each and every article of food products made from the carcasses of animals inspected will be labelled or marked in such manner as the owner of said establishment may direct; said label, however, must bear the official number of the establishment from which said product came, and also contain a statement that the same has been inspected under the provisions of the Act of the 3rd March, 1891.

A copy of said label must be filed at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., and, after filing, said label will become the mark of identification showing that the products to which it has been attached have been inspected, as provided by these Rules and Regulations, and any person who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, or deface said label will be prosecuted under the penalty clause of section 4 of the Act of the 3rd March, 1891.

Each and every package to be shipped from said establishment to any foreign country must have printed or stenciled on the side or on the top, by the packer or exporter, the following:—

FOR EXPORT.

- (a.) Official number of establishment.
- (b.) Location of factory.
- (c.) Number of pieces or pounds.
- (d.) Trade mark.

In case said package is for transportation to some other State or territory, or to the district of Columbia, in place of the words "for export" the words "interstate trade" shall be substituted.

The letters and figures in the above print shall be of the following dimensions: The letters in the words "for export" or the words "interstate trade" shall not be less than three-fourths of an inch in length and the other letters and figures not less than one half-inch in length. The letters and figures affixed to said package shall be legible, and shall be in such proportion and of such colour as the inspector of the Department of Agriculture may designate.

10. The inspector of the Department of Agriculture in charge of said establishment, being satisfied that the articles in said packages came from animals inspected by him, and that they are wholesome, sound, and fit for human food, shall affix to the top of said packages meat inspection stamps to be furnished by the Department of Agriculture, said stamps bearing serial numbers, and the inspector will write on said stamps the date of inspection.

The stamp must be securely affixed by paste and tacks in such a way as to be easily read when the package is standing on its bottom. Not less than five tacks shall be driven through each stamp, one at each corner and one in the middle of the stamp.

The stamp having been affixed, it must be immediately cancelled. For this purpose the inspector will use a stencil plate of brass or copper, in which will be cut five parallel waved lines long enough to extend beyond each side of the stamp on the wood of the package. At the top of said stencil will be cut the name of the inspector, and at the bottom of said stencil will be cut the district in which inspection is made. The imprinting from this plate must be with blacking or other durable material over and across the stamp, and in such a manner as not to deface the reading matter on the stamp, that is, so as not to daub and make it illegible. The stamp having been affixed and cancelled, it must immediately be covered with a coating of transparent varnish or other substance. Orders for stamps must be made by the inspector on the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

11. Whenever any package of meat products bearing the stamp of inspection shall have been opened and its contents removed for sale, the stamp on said package must be effaced and obliterated from the package.

12. Reports of the work of inspection carried on in every establishment will be forwarded to the Department by the inspector in charge, on such blank forms and in such manner as will be specified in "Instructions to Inspectors of Slaughtering Establishments."

Swine.

13. The inspection of swine for export or interstate trade will be conducted in the same manner as prescribed in the foregoing Rules, with the addition, however, that a microscopic examination for trichina will be required for all swine products.

14. When the slaughtered hog is passed into the cooling-room of said establishment, the veterinary inspector in charge, or his assistants, will take from each hog two samples of muscle, one from the "pillar of the diaphragm," and the other from another part of the body, and said samples will be put in a self-locking tin box, and a numbered tag will be placed upon the hog from which said samples have been taken, and a duplicate number of said tag will be placed in the box with said samples. The boxes containing the samples from the hogs in the cooling-room, so tagged, will be taken to the microscopist for such establishment, who shall thereupon make a microscopic examination of each box containing samples, and shall furnish a written Report to the inspector in charge of the cooling-room, giving the result of said microscopic examination,

together with the numbers of the hogs from which samples have been examined.

15. All hogs reported by the microscopist to the inspector in charge of the cooling-room to be affected with trichina will at once be removed from said cooling-room of said establishment under the supervision of said inspector or one of his deputies, and be disposed of by the owner in such manner as may be required by the laws of the State where said factory is situated.

16. The inspector in charge of the slaughtering or other establishment will issue a certificate of inspection for all carcasses of animals, or the food products thereof, which are to be exported into foreign countries, which certificate will cite the number of the factory, the name of the owner or owners operating the same, the date of inspection, and the name of the consignee and country to which said articles are to be exported. Said certificate will also contain the numbers of the stamps attached to the articles to be exported. One certificate only will be issued for each consignment. The certificates will be issued in serial numbers, and in triplicate form. One copy thereof will be delivered to the consignor of such shipment, one copy will be attached to the invoice or shipping bill to accompany the same, and be delivered by the transportation Companies to the chief officer of the vessel upon which said consignment is to be transported, and the third copy will be forwarded to the Department of Agriculture for filing therein.

J. M. RUSK, *Secretary*.

*United States' Department of Agriculture,
Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C.,
March 25, 1891.*

Annex 4.*

Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, 1893
Washington: Government Printing Office. 1893.

Annex 5.*

UNITED STATES' DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

*Report of the Chief of the Division of Records and Editing for
1892. By Geo. Wm. Hill. From the Report of the Secretary
of Agriculture for 1892.*

Washington: Government Printing Office. 1893.

* Annexes 4-7 forwarded to Royal Commission.

Annex 6.*

Report of the Dairy Bureau of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, for the year 1892, with a Statistical Statement of the work of enforcing the Dairy Laws of the State. By Dr. Charles Harrington (Boston Milk Inspector) and the State Board of Health. Also the Dairy Laws of Massachusetts.

Boston : Wright and Potter Printing Company, State Printers,
18, Post Office Square. 1893.

Annex 7.*

[PUBLIC—No. 130.]

*An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture;
for the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1894.*

* Annexes 4-7 forwarded to Royal Commission.

DESPATCH

FROM

HER MAJESTY'S AMBASSADOR AT BERLIN,

INCLOSING A

TRANSLATION OF THE NEW GERMAN LAW FOR THE
PROTECTION OF MERCHANDIZE-MARKS.

[In continuation of "Commercial No. 1 (1893):" C. 6854.]

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
July 1894.*

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY HARRISON AND SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE,
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Despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin,
inclosing a Translation of the new German Law for
the Protection of Merchandize-Marks.

[In continuation of "Commercial No. 1 (1893):" O. 6854.]

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 11.)

My Lord,

Berlin, June 6, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies and translation of the Imperial Law of the 12th May last for the protection of merchandize-marks.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure.

Law for the Protection of Merchandize-Marks of May 12, 1894.

WE, William, by the grace of God German Emperor, King of Prussia, &c.:

Decree in the name of the Empire, with the consent of the Federal Council and the Reichstag, as follows:—

Section 1. Any person desiring to employ a merchandize-mark in his business, to distinguish his goods from those of others, may apply to have such mark entered in the Register of Marks.

Sec. 2. The register is kept at the Patent Office. Application for the entry of a mark must be made in writing to the Patent Office. Every application must be accompanied by an indication of the nature of the business for which the mark is to be used, a specification of the descriptions of goods on which it is to be placed, as also an exact drawing of the mark itself, and, if necessary, a description of it.

Further details connected with applications for registration will be subject to Regulations to be issued by the Patent Office.

A fee of 30 marks is payable for each application for registration of a merchandize-mark; for each renewal of such application, a fee of 10 marks. Should the first application fail to obtain a registration, 20 marks are returned.

Sec. 3. The Register of Marks shall contain—

- (1.) The date of presentation of the application;
- (2.) The indications required in section 2, clause 1;
- (3.) The name and address of the owner of the mark, those of his agent, if any, and changes in the person, name, or address of the owner or his agent;

- (4.) Date of renewal of an application;

- (5.) Date of erasure of the mark.

The Register is open to public inspection gratis.

Every entry and every erasure is officially published. The Patent Office publishes at regular intervals lists of the marks registered or erased since the last publication.

Sec. 4. Entry in the Register is to be denied to general marks as well as to merchandize-marks—

(1.) Which are composed exclusively of figures, letters, or of such words as go to describe the kind, date, and place of manufacture of the goods, their nature, use, or conditions of price, quantity, or weight;

(2.) Which contain home or foreign State armorial bearings, or the armorial bearings of any German town, commune, or other communal union;

(3.) Which contain representations capable of giving offence, or which convey implications which manifestly do not correspond with actual conditions, and create a danger of deception.

Marks which have been erased may not, for the term of two years from the date of the erasure, be registered afresh in the name of any other person than the last proprietor, for the same description of goods for which they were originally registered, or for goods of a similar character.

Sec. 5. If a merchandize-mark notified for registration is considered by the Patent Office to be the same as one previously notified for the same or for a similar description of goods, by virtue of the Law respecting the Protection of Marks of the 30th November, 1874 ("Reichs-Gesetzblatt," p. 143), or of the present Law, the Patent Office shall advise the owner of such previous merchandize-mark accordingly. If within a month he do not enter a protest against the registration of the proposed new merchandize-mark, then the latter may be registered. If he protest, the Patent Office shall decide, by an order, whether the marks are the same.

No claim to compensation shall spring from an omission to issue the advice mentioned above.

Sec. 6. If the Patent Office decides (section 5, clause 1) that the marks are *not* the same, the application for registration of the new merchandize-mark shall be granted.

If, however, the marks are decided to be the same, then the registration of the new one shall be refused. Should the applicant wish to establish his claim to registration, in spite of the decision of the Patent Office that his mark is the same as that previously registered, he must do so by bringing an action against the protesting party. If he obtains a favourable decision, his mark will be entered under the date of his original application.

Sec. 7. The right accruing from an application or from the actual registration of a merchandize-mark devolves upon heirs, and is transferable to other parties either by contract or at decease by testamentary disposition. The right can, however, only be transferred to another party along with the business to which the mark belongs. The transfer is to be noted in the register on the application of the successor in title, provided the consent of the original proprietor be proved in support thereof. If the original proprietor be dead, proof of the succession in title must be given.

Prior to the noting of the transfer in the register, the successor in title cannot avail himself of the same on the ground of the entry in the register.

Acts and decisions of the Patent Office, involving a reference to the owner of a mark, must always be addressed to the registered owner. Should it appear that the person in question is dead, the Patent Office may at its discretion either consider the reference as accomplished, or, for the object of the reference, call on the heirs to accomplish it.

Sec. 8. On the application of the owner, a mark may at any time be erased from the Register.

An erasure may be made on the initiative of the Office—

(1.) When ten years have elapsed since the application for the registration of the mark, or since the renewal of the same.

(2.) When it is found that the registration of the mark should have been refused.

When the erasure is resolved upon independently of the owner, he must, in the first place, be advised thereof by the Patent Office. If he makes no objection within a month after the notification, the erasure is to be proceeded with. Any objection he may make must be decided upon by the Patent Office. If the erasure follow upon the expiration of the ten years' term, it may be waived, provided that the owner of the mark, before the expiration of a

month from the date of the notification, and upon payment of a fee of 10 marks in addition to the fee for renewal, claims such renewal. In that case, the renewal holds good from the date of the expiration of the previous term.

Sec. 9. A third party can move the erasure of a merchandize-mark—

(1.) If the mark has been already entered for himself in the register for the same, or for a similar class of goods, upon a previous application; or if it is entered in the Registers of Marks established under the provisions of the Law respecting the Protection of Marks of the 30th November, 1874.

(2.) When the business to which the merchandize-mark in question applies is no longer carried on by the registered owner.

(3.) When there are circumstances to show that the contents of the merchandize-mark does not correspond to the actual conditions of the goods, and creates a danger of deception.

If a merchandize-mark, excluded from registration under the provisions of the Law respecting the Protection of Marks of the 30th November, 1874, has been acknowledged in interested commercial circles up to the passing of the present Law as the mark of goods produced by a particular manufactory, then the owner of the business in question, should the same mark have been registered by another person under the provisions of the present Law, may, up to the 1st October, 1895, apply for the erasure of the mark so registered. If his application is granted the mark may be registered in his name, even before the term prescribed in section 4, clause 2, has elapsed.

A motion for erasure must be made by action against the registered owner, or, in case he be dead, against his heirs.

If, before or after the bringing of the action, a transfer of the merchandize-mark to another party has taken place, the decision in respect of the suit shall be equally effective and executable against the successor in title. The capacity of the successor to take part in the legal proceedings is subject to the corresponding provisions of sections 63-66 and 73 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

In cases coming under (2), a demand for erasure may be addressed directly to the Patent Office. The Patent Office advises the registered owner of the merchandize-mark of the demand so made. If the latter offers no objection for a month after the notification, the erasure is to be effected. If he objects, it devolves upon the maker of the demand to bring forward the case for erasure by action at law.

Sec. 10. Applications for registration of merchandize-marks, demands for transfers, and objections to erasures are to be disposed of by way of preliminary and final decisions, in harmony with the procedure governing patent cases. In the cases contemplated in section 5, clause 1, a preliminary decision is not given.

Appeals against a decision rejecting a motion may be lodged with the Patent Office by the bringer of the motion, and appeals against a decision ordering an erasure notwithstanding objection made, may be lodged by the owner of the mark, in both cases, within one month after the receipt of the motion.

Notifications of registration, transfer, or erasure of a merchandize-mark must be given by means of registered letters. If a notification cannot be effected in Germany, it may be intrusted to the post in harmony with sections 161 and 175 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Sec. 11. On the demand of the Courts the Patent Office is bound to express an opinion upon cases respecting registered merchandize-marks, in the event of two or more experts giving different opinions in the course of an action at law.

Sec. 12. The effect of the registration of a merchandize-mark is to confer upon the registered owner the exclusive right to affix the merchandize-mark in question to goods of the kind stated in the application for registration, their cases, or wrappings; to circulate the goods so marked, and to place the mark upon advertisements, price-lists, business letter-paper, notices, bills, or the like.

Erasure is retroactive in the sense that rights resulting from registration cannot be pleaded for the period previous to the actual erasure, during which the reasons for such erasure existed.

Sec. 13. The registration of a merchandize-mark constitutes no hindrance to any person to place, even in an abbreviated form, upon goods, their cases or

wrappings, his name, firm, or address, or indications of the kind, date, and place of manufacture, the character or use of the goods, their price, quantity, or weight, or to employ the same in his business.

Sec. 14. If any one shall wittingly, or through gross carelessness, mark goods, their cases or wrappings, advertisements, price-lists, business letter-paper, notices, bills, or the like, with the name of another person, or of his firm, or shall illegally place upon the same a merchandize-mark enjoying the protection of the present Law, or shall circulate or expose for sale goods so illegally marked, he shall be liable in damages to the injured party.

If he shall have committed the offence wittingly, he shall also be punishable with a fine of from 150 marks to 5,000 marks, or with imprisonment during a term not exceeding six months. The criminal prosecution can only follow upon a demand. The demand can be withdrawn at pleasure.

Sec. 15. If any one, without the consent of the other party, and with intent to defraud, shall affix to goods, their cases or wrappings, to advertisements, price-lists, business letter-paper, notices, bills, or the like, anything which in interested circles is recognized as distinguishing similar goods of another person, or shall with like intent circulate or expose for sale goods bearing such signs, he shall be liable in damages to the injured party, and be punishable with a fine of from 100 marks to 3,000 marks, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months. The criminal prosecution can only follow upon a demand. The demand can be withdrawn at pleasure.

Sec. 16. If any one, with intent to create a misapprehension as to the character or value of goods, shall fraudulently affix to goods, their cases or wrappings, to advertisements, price-lists, business letter-paper, notices, bills, or the like, the armorial bearings of a State, or the name or armorial bearings of a place, commune, or other communal union, or shall, with the like object, circulate or expose for sale goods so marked, he shall be punishable with a fine of from 150 marks to 5,000 marks, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

The employment of names which, in accordance with the usage of trade, serve to designate certain goods, without necessarily indicating their origin, do not come under the above provision.

Sec. 17. Foreign goods which are illegally marked with the name and address of a German firm, or with one of the merchandize-marks registered under the provisions of this Law, may, upon their entry into Germany for importation or transit, be seized and confiscated upon application of the injured party, and upon his making a precautionary deposit. The seizure is effected by the Customs and Revenue authorities. The decision as to confiscation is issued as a criminal order by the Administrative authorities (section 459 of the Code of Criminal Procedure).

Sec. 18. In the place of any compensation arising out of the present Law, there may be decreed, at the request of the injured party, a fine payable to him not exceeding 10,000 marks, in addition to the penalty. For this fine all the defendants who are sentenced to the same are collectively responsible.

Such a fine having been decreed, further claims to compensation are barred.

Sec. 19. When a Judgment has been pronounced based upon sections 14-16, 18, the removal of the illegal marks must be ordered in respect of all goods found in the possession of the defendant, or, if they are not removable in any other manner, the goods themselves so marked must be destroyed.

When Judgment has been given in a criminal action, then, in cases falling under sections 14 and 15, the injured party shall be entitled to cause the sentence to be published at the expense of the defendant. The nature of the publication and the length of delay allowed are to be prescribed in the Judgment.

Sec. 20. The application of the provisions of this Law is not barred by the existence of variations in any reproductions of foreign names, names of firms, marks, arms, and other distinguishing signs on goods, if there is, in trade, danger of confusion, notwithstanding the existence of the variations in question.

Sec. 21. In civil suits, where a claim is made out by action or counter-action under the present Law, the procedure and Judgment in the last instance shall be left to the Imperial Court, in harmony with section 8 of the Law introducing the Law on the constitution of that Court.

Sec. 22. Whenever German goods, on their entry into or passage through a foreign country, are subject to the necessity of bearing a mark indicative of their German origin, or when their Customs treatment in respect of merchandize-marks is less favourable than that accorded to goods coming from other countries, the Federal Council may decree a like burden to be imposed upon the foreign goods on their entrance into Germany for importation or transit, and may order the seizure and confiscation of the goods in cases of contravention. The seizure is effected by the Customs and Revenue authorities. The decision as to confiscation is issued as a criminal order by the Administrative authorities.

Sec. 23. A person who is not domiciled in Germany can only claim protection under the terms of the present Law in case that, in the State in which he resides, German merchandize-marks can be shown by an entry published in the "Reichs-Gesetzblatt" to enjoy legal protection to the same extent as native merchandize-marks.

A claim to protection for a merchandize-mark and to the rights accruing from registration can only be made by an agent resident in Germany. The agent shall be entitled to represent his principal in proceedings before the Patent Office under the provisions of the present Law, as also in civil suits affecting the merchandize-mark in question, and to initiate criminal actions.

Actions against the registered owner of a merchandize-mark are within the jurisdiction of the Court in whose district the representative has his domicile, or, failing this, of the Court in whose district the Patent Office is situated.

Any person applying for the registration of a foreign merchandize-mark must show proof that he has applied for and obtained protection for his mark in the country where he is domiciled. Registration is only admissible (except there are Treaties to the contrary) when the merchandize-mark fulfils the requirements of the present Law.

Sec. 24. The provisions of the Law respecting the Protection of Marks of the 30th November, 1874, will continue to apply to marks entered in pursuance of that Law in the Register of Marks until the 1st October, 1898. At any time up to that date these marks can be offered for registration under the terms of the present Law, to which they will thereupon become subject. Registration cannot be refused with respect to marks entered in the Registers heretofore existing by virtue of older State protection. Such entry is made free of cost and at the date of first application. A certificate from the former Registrars must be adduced respecting the tenour of the original entry.

The protection afforded to the merchandize-marks by virtue of older Laws expires simultaneously with the entry in the new Register, or, failing this, with the term ending on the 1st October, 1898.

Sec. 25. The provisions required for the execution of the present Law, in regard to the organization and working of the Patent Office, shall be made by Imperial Decree, with the consent of the Federal Council.

Sec. 26. The present Law shall come into force on the 1st October, 1894.

From and after that date, no further applications for registration of merchandize-marks, based upon the Law respecting the Protection of Marks of the 30th November, 1874, can be accepted.

Given under our Imperial hand and seal, Neues Palais, 12th May, 1894.

(Signed)

WILHELM.

(Signed)

VON BOETTICHER.

COMMERCIAL. No. 5 (1894).

DESPATCH from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin, inclosing a Translation of the new German Law for the Protection of Merchandise-Marks.

[In continuation of "Commercial No. 1 (1893):"
C. 6834.]

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command
of Her Majesty. July 1894.*

LONDON:

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

NATIONALITY AND NATURALIZATION.

REPORT

FROM

HER MAJESTY'S MINISTER AT BRUSSELS,

INCLOSING A

COPY OF THE BELGIAN LAW OF THE
25TH MARCH, 1894,

RELATIVE TO THE

ACQUISITION OF BELGIAN NATIONALITY.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
April 1894.*

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NATIONALITY AND NATURALIZATION.

Report from Her Majesty's Minister at Brussels, inclosing
a Copy of the Belgian Law of the 25th March, 1894,
relative to the Acquisition of Belgian Nationality.

Sir F. Plunkett to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 6.)

My Lord,

Brussels, April 2, 1894.

WITH reference to Sir Edmund Monson's despatch of the 25th February of last year, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship copy of a Law dated the 25th ultimo, and published in the "*Moniteur Belge*" of yesterday, to enable certain classes of persons, who have hitherto neglected to acquire Belgian nationality, to do so within a period of two years from to-day.

This enactment, the provisions of which are, to a great extent, a repetition of the Law of the 1st April, 1879, was proposed by the Government on the 29th January last, in accordance with the advice of the Committee of the Chamber of Representatives appointed to report upon the Bill respecting the drawing up of the new Lists of Parliamentary Electors.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. R. PLUNKETT.

Inclosure.

Extract from the "Moniteur Belge" of April 1, 1894.

LÉOPOLD II, Roi des Belges, à tous présents et à venir, salut.

Les Chambres ont adopté et nous sanctionnons ce qui suit :—

Article 1^{er}. L'individu né en Belgique d'un étranger qui n'aura pas fait devant l'autorité compétente, dans l'année qui a suivi l'époque de sa majorité, la déclaration prescrite par l'Article 9 du Code Civil, ou qui aura fait une déclaration nulle ou insuffisante, sera, s'il l'a satisfaite, en Belgique, aux obligations de la loi de milice, admis à faire encore sa déclaration dans le délai de deux années à compter du jour de la publication de la présente Loi.

Art. 2. Sera, dans le même délai de deux années, admis à recouvrer la qualité de Belge, en remplissant les formalités prescrites par l'Article 1^{er} de la Loi du 4 Juin, 1839, tout individu qui, ayant pu conserver cette qualité aux termes de cette Loi, l'aura perdue en ne faisant pas la déclaration requise ou en ne faisant qu'une déclaration nulle ou insuffisante.

Art. 3. Sera aussi admis, dans le même délai de deux années, à réclamer la qualité de Belge, en remplissant les formalités prescrites par la Loi du 22 Septembre, 1835, tout habitant des provinces septentrionales de l'ancien Royaume des Pays-Bas qui, résidant en Belgique avant le 7 Février, 1831, et ayant, depuis lors, continué d'y résider, n'aura pas fait la déclaration prescrite par cette Loi ou n'aura fait qu'une déclaration nulle ou insuffisante.

Art. 4. Sera également admis, dans le même délai de deux années, à faire la déclaration prévue à l'Article 4, § 1^{er}, de la Loi du 6 Août, 1881, tout

individu dont le père ou la mère veuve a obtenu la naturalisation et qui n'aura pas fait, dans l'année de sa majorité, pareille déclaration ou n'aura fait qu'une déclaration nulle ou insuffisante.

Art. 5. Ceux qui deviendront Belges dans les cas prévus par les Articles précédents ne pourront se prévaloir de cette qualité qu'après avoir rempli les conditions qui leur sont imposées par ces Articles et seulement pour l'exercice des droits ouverts à leur profit depuis cette époque.

Art. 6. Les enfants et descendants majeurs de ceux qui sont admis à devenir Belges en vertu des Articles 1^{er} à 3, pourront réclamer la qualité de Belge dans le délai de deux années à compter de la publication de la présente Loi, en remplissant les formalités prescrites par les Lois citées.

Leurs enfants et leurs descendants mineurs seront admis à faire cette réclamation, moyennant l'accomplissement des mêmes formalités, dans l'année qui suivra l'époque de leur majorité.

Art 7. La présente Loi sera obligatoire dès le lendemain de sa publication au "Moniteur."

Promulguons la présente Loi, ordonnons qu'elle soit revêtue du sceau de l'État et publiée par la voie du "Moniteur."

Donné à Laeken, le 25 Mars, 1894.

(Signé) LÉOPOLD.

Par le Roi:
Le Ministre de la Justice,
(Signé) JULES LE JEUNE.

Scellé du sceau de l'État:
Le Ministre de la Justice,
(Signé) JULES LE JEUNE.

(Translation.)

LEOPOLD II, King of the Belgians, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

The Chambers have adopted and we sanction what follows:—

Article 1. A person born in Belgium of a foreigner who shall not have made before the competent authority, in the year following the attainment of his majority, the declaration prescribed by Article 9 of the Civil Code, or who shall have made an invalid or insufficient declaration, shall, if he have satisfied in Belgium the requirements of military law, be still allowed to make his declaration within the period of two years dating from the day of the publication of the present Law.

Art. 2. Subject to the same limit of two years, permission shall be granted to revert to the status of a Belgian, by fulfilling the formalities prescribed by Article 1 of the Law of the 4th June, 1839, to every person, who, having been able to retain such status under the terms of that Law, shall have lost it by omitting to make the required declaration, or by making it in an invalid or insufficient form.

Art. 3. Subject to the same limit of two years, permission shall be granted to claim the status of a Belgian, on fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by the Law of the 22nd September, 1835, to every inhabitant of the northern provinces of the ancient Kingdom of the Netherlands who, having been resident in Belgium before the 7th February, 1831, and having since that date continued to reside therein, shall not have made the declaration prescribed by that Law, or shall have made it in an invalid or insufficient form.

Art. 4. Subject to the same limit of two years, permission shall be granted to make the declaration required by Article 4, section 1, of the Law of the 6th August, 1881, to every person whose father, or mother being a widow, has obtained naturalization, and who shall not have made, in the year of his majority, a like declaration, or who shall have made it in an invalid or insufficient form.

Art. 5. Those persons who shall become Belgians in the cases provided for in the preceding Articles shall only be competent to avail themselves of that status after they shall have fulfilled the conditions imposed upon them by

the said Articles, and solely for the exercise of the rights extended for their advantage since that period.

Art. 6. The children and descendants who have attained their majority of those who are permitted to become Belgians in virtue of Articles 1 to 3 shall be at liberty to claim the status of a Belgian within the period of two years dating from the publication of the present Law, on compliance with the formalities prescribed by the Laws cited.

Their children and their descendants who are minors shall be permitted to make that claim, conditionally upon compliance with the same formalities, during the year following the attainment of their majority.

Art. 7. The present Law shall come into force on the day after its publication in the "Moniteur."

We publish the present Law, and direct that it be sealed with the State seal and published in the "Moniteur."

Given at Laeken, the 25th March, 1894.

(Signed) LEOPOLD.

By the King:

(Signed) JULES LE JEUNE,
Minister of Justice.

Sealed with the State seal:

(Signed) JULES LE JEUNE,
Minister of Justice.

MISCELLANEOUS. No. 1 (1894):

NATIONALITY AND NATURALIZATION.

REPORT from Her Majesty's Minister at Brussels,
inclosing a Copy of the Belgian Law of the
25th March, 1894, relative to the Acquisition of
Belgian Nationality.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Com-
mand of Her Majesty. April 1894.*

FURTHER REPORT

ON THE

IMPROVEMENTS

MADE IN THE

NAVIGATION OF THE DANUBE:
1878-93.

[WITH PLAN.]

[In continuation of "Commercial No. 6 (1878):" C. 1976.]

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
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Further Report on the Improvements made in the Navigation of the Danube: 1878-93.

[WITH PLAN.]

[In continuation of "Commercial No. 6 (1878):" C. 1976.]

Mr. P. Sanderson to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 2.)

My Lord,

Galatz, June 21, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a Report on the improvements made in the navigation of the Danube during the years 1878 to 1893, inclusive.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

PERCY SANDERSON.

Inclosure 1.

Report on the Improvements made in the Navigation of the Danube during the years 1878 to 1893, inclusive.

FORMER Reports have been made on this subject by Lieutenant-Colonel (now Lieutenant-General Sir John) Stokes from 1856 to the end of 1871 (C. 467, presented to both Houses of Parliament in 1872), and by Colonel (now Major-General) Siborne from the beginning of 1872 to the end of 1877 (C. 1976, "Commercial No. 6" of 1878). The object of the present Report is to give some idea of the work which has been carried on since this last date up to the close of the year 1893 by the European Commission of the Danube. It should be mentioned that Major-General Siborne held the appointment of British Commissioner up to the end of the year 1881, and that for the whole of the period under review the Commission have had the advantage of the well-known ability and energy of Sir Charles Hartley, who has acted as their Consulting and Chief Engineer, and has been seconded by Mr. Kühl, Resident Engineer, under whose active and immediate superintendence the works have been carried out.

Reference to
former Reports

Engineers.

Works.

The engineering works may be divided under three heads, viz., on the coast-line; in the port of Sulina; and in the river.

Works were commenced in 1886 with a view to improving the approach to the port of Sulina. They were completed in 1887, and comprised the following changes:—

Coast-line.

The fourth class red light at the extremity of the north pier was replaced by a third class red light visible at 8 miles distance. A lighthouse was erected on the south pier with a sixth class Lindberg flashing light, and a fixed green light (Lindberg) was established inside the piers, which, in line with the Sulina lighthouse, forms the leading light for the channel after the two lighthouses are passed. A whistling buoy (Courtenay's system) was anchored in 6 fathoms of water, about $1\frac{1}{3}$ mile from the north pier, to

Lights.

Whistling buoy.

Fog signals.

give warning of the proximity of the coast in foggy weather, when lights might be invisible.

Beacon.

In 1890, as a further precaution in times of fog, explosive signals were established at Sulina and at the St. George's lighthouse. In the same year, a second beacon was put up off the St. George's mouth.

Port of Sulina.
Piers, &c.

The Sulina piers have been kept in good repair, and in such condition as to be capable of resisting the heaviest storm. As the effect of the overlapping of the north pier beyond the south pier by 600 feet was to encourage the growth of a sand-bank directly south of the overlap, it was found necessary, in order to remedy the evil, to prolong the south pier seawards in a provisional manner in 1869 and in 1876-77, and these prolongations were consolidated in 1879 and 1885. On the other hand, the effect of the north pier being to deepen the sea bottom north of the structure along its whole length, and to erode the coast-line in the direction of the Kilia mouth, the north pier had to be prolonged landwards. The prolongation of 1,045 feet carried out previous to 1878, as well as a further 55 feet added in 1883, were consolidated in 1888, and the pier was again prolonged by 300 feet landwards in 1892-93. In 1879 there was a period of thirty-four days, namely, from the 24th July to the 26th August, when the depth in the entrance channel of the Sulina mouth fell slightly below $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet, but, with this exception, the depth of $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet has been constantly maintained from 1878 to the present time.

Sill between pier-heads.

In 1879 and 1880 a sill was constructed between the pier heads, at a depth of 25 feet below the level of lowest water, to regulate the flow.

Parallel dams and dredger.

At the close of the year 1893, it was decided to construct parallel dams to increase the scour between the piers, and to acquire a powerful hopper dredger to work at the mouth. The dams will be constructed during 1894 and 1895; the dredger is being built; it will probably be on the spot in the autumn of 1894; and by these means it is hoped that an additional depth of 3 feet may be obtained at the mouth. With this depth of $23\frac{1}{2}$ feet, vessels, which at the present time have to complete their cargoes in the roads, would be able to carry out all their operations in the port of Sulina, and so avoid the delay, often of a very serious character, which occurs when sufficiently rough weather sets in to prevent lighters coming out and discharging into vessels in the roads. The revetment of the port was extended by 1,800 feet in 1884, and in 1891 the second landing-stage for steamers was lengthened by 90 feet, and a third one, of a length of 120 feet, was constructed.

Revetment and landing stages.

Works in the river.

During 1878 and 1879 small works (groynes and revetments) were constructed so as to maintain the existing depth of 13 feet at lowest water in the river, and in the year 1879 new buoys were placed in the river between the Ismail Tchatal and Galatz, as well as new mile posts along the bank. Up to this time, with the exception of the important regulating works at the Ismail Tchatal and of a cutting between the 23rd and 25th miles from Sulina, where the course of the river took the shape of the letter M, the engineering works in the river itself had been chiefly confined to groynes and revetments, narrowing the bed of the river so as to produce a greater scour, and, consequently, an increased depth over the shoals, and protecting the banks from the wearing effect of the current. But in 1880 a new series of works was begun, with a view to obtaining a depth of 15 feet at lowest water, and to getting rid at the same time of several awkward bends in the river. Sir Charles Hartley proposed that three cuttings should be successively undertaken, namely, at the St. George's Tchatal (44 to 45 miles from Sulina), where the river divides into the Sulina and St. George's branches, at Papadia (36 miles from Sulina), and at the Upper Argagnis (42 to 43 miles above Sulina). This programme was adopted. A new dredger and two hopper barges were ordered, and the work was begun in the same year. As it progressed a tug-boat and four more hopper barges were purchased, and on the 14th September, 1886, the last of these three cuttings was opened to the navigation. In the meantime, the former cutting between the 23rd and 25th miles from Sulina was deepened. The result of these works was that a depth of 15 feet at lowest water was obtained in the whole of the Sulina branch, the course of the river was shortened by 9,060 feet, or nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ nautical miles, and seven awkward bends were suppressed.

1880-86. Three cuttings.

In 1886 it was decided to undertake two further cuttings, one at the "Little Argagnis," 39 to 40 miles above Sulina, and the other at "Masourale," 38 miles above Sulina. These works were begun on the 27th September, 1886, and completed on the 12th June, 1889. By their means three more bends in the river were suppressed, and the course was further shortened by 1,800 feet.

1886-89. Two further cuttings.

In the spring of 1889 Sir Charles Hartley presented a Special Report to the Commission, giving a brief recapitulation of the work that had been done in the river itself from 1858 to the close of 1888, and pointing out that, whereas it had been originally proposed to obtain a depth of 13 feet at lowest water by means of two cuttings, and the correction

Special Report, 1889.

of eight shoals at an estimated expense of 12,000,000 fr., or about 480,000*l.*, the work carried out comprised six cuttings and the correction of twenty shoals, by means of which a depth of 16 feet at lowest water had been obtained at a cost of 9,600,000 fr., or about 384,000*l.* Similarly as regards the depth at the Sulina mouth, the original object had been to obtain a depth of 16 feet, but the action of the parallel piers had been so efficacious that in 1861 the depths had increased from 9 feet to $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and since 1879 there had never been less than $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet. He now proposed alternative plans, the object of which would be to obtain a depths of $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet along the whole of the Sulina branch, not, indeed, at lowest water, but when the river was at a medium height, and at a season corresponding with the busiest time for shipping. The plan eventually adopted by the Commission in June 1890 was that of a single cutting between the 8th and 18th miles above Sulina, which would suppress three difficult bends, shorten the course of the river by $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and increase the force of the current sufficiently to obtain a greater scour without producing a damaging effect on the banks. This work presented a certain amount of difficulty, from the fact that the cutting for a considerable portion of its length traversed marshy ground, below the level of the Danube, and that artificial banks would have to be made on each side as the dredgers progressed. For this purpose, it became necessary to purchase a new dredger with special appliances, and more powerful than either of the two which the Commission then possessed. It was calculated that the work would take six years, and that the cost would be 3,810,000 fr., or rather over 152,000*l.* The work was commenced in June 1890. As far as was possible all three dredgers were employed on this cutting; occasionally one had to be detached for other work; but, notwithstanding this, and the further fact that nearly 6,000,000 cubic metres had to be dredged while the original estimate was for slightly over 5,000,000 cubic metres, thanks to the favourable nature of the material dredged and to the energy of the Engineering Department, the cutting was thrown open to the navigation in December 1893, that is to say, in about $3\frac{1}{2}$ years from the date of its commencement. The revetments are not quite completed as yet, so that the total cost cannot be stated; but there is no doubt that it will be somewhat less than the estimate. So far, then, between 1880 and 1893 six cuttings have been carried out, suppressing thirteen difficult bends in the river, and shortening the course by 6 nautical miles.

Cutting between
8th and 18th miles

Results up to 1893

In October 1893 it was decided, on Sir Charles Hartley's advice, to undertake another cutting between the 31st and 37th miles above Sulina, the object being to obtain a greater depth of water, and to suppress four bends in the river by straightening its course. This cutting has already been commenced; its length will be $3\frac{1}{2}$ nautical miles, and it will shorten the course of the river by about $1\frac{1}{3}$ nautical miles. It is estimated that it can be completed in from three to four years, at a cost of about 96,000*l.* A map is annexed, showing the position of the different cuttings.

Cutting between
31st and 37th miles

Map annexed.

During the whole of the period under review, the ordinary works of maintenance have been carried out, repairs of damage caused by the breaking up of the ice, &c., the towing path has been kept in order, and additional mooring posts driven along the banks. Numerous groynes and revetments have been constructed; and, in addition to ordinary dredging work in 1890, the dredgers were employed in the Sulina branch to straighten the river-bank by dredging away different points. In 1882, a line of telegraph was constructed by the Commission between Sulina and Souttcha, with iron posts and river and land cables.

Works of main-
tenance, groynes,
revetments, &c.

Line of telegraph.

The following Table will give some idea of the results of the works in relation to shipping:—

Result of works.

Year.	Lowest Water.	Shipping.	
		Number.	Tons.
	Ft. in.		
1878	14 9	1,724	540,473
1879	13 3	2,099	647,799
1880	12 0	1,595	461,010
1881	14 0	1,498	564,492
1882	13 0	1,237	454,845
1883	14 3	1,157	504,831
1884	14 0	928	407,452
1885	15 6	1,158	581,068
1886	15 6	1,175	705,855
1887	15 9	1,387	860,366
1888	16 9	1,530	1,045,117
1889	17 3	1,568	1,099,098
1890	16 6	1,519	1,145,054
1891	17 0	1,416	1,128,612
1892	16 9	1,327	1,163,842
1893	17 3	1,577	1,578,781

In 1880 the average tonnage of each vessel was under 320 tons, in 1893 the average tonnage of each vessel was over 1,000 tons, and the total tonnage had nearly trebled.

Administration.

Regulations.

The Regulations of Navigation and Police on the Lower Danube have been modified from time to time in the light of experience, and to suit the altered conditions of the navigation.

Tariffs: 1880.

1883.

1885.

1888.

1889.

The Tariff was revised in December 1880, when the distinction between steamers and sailing-vessels was abolished; vessels up to 100 tons were exempted from navigation dues; the categories of vessels which only extended up to 400 tons were extended up to 800 tons; and in the case of all vessels a reduction was made in the dues. In 1883 the navigation dues for all classes of vessels were further reduced by 20 per cent.; in 1885 a further reduction of 20 per cent. was made, and vessels up to 200 tons were exempted from navigation dues; in 1888 the separate dues for river pilotage were abolished for all vessels paying navigation dues, equivalent to another reduction of 20 per cent. During 1889, and for that year only, 40 per cent. of the dues were returned to each vessel. At the close of 1889 the Tariff was again revised, the number of categories diminished from eight to five, of which one was a fresh one, "vessels of over 1,000 tons," and the dues again diminished in every case. In 1878, vessels of 351 tons and upwards paid 2 fr. 80 c. per ton if they proceeded no higher than Sulina, and 3 fr. 30 c., in addition to dues for river pilotage, if they went to an up-river port. At present, vessels of upwards of 1,000 tons pay 1 fr. 25 c. for Sulina, and 1 fr. 90 c. per ton, in which river pilotage is included, for an up-river port. It is probable however that, in view of the heavy expenses now being incurred to obtain a greater depth at the mouth, vessels of over 1,500 tons net register may for a short time have to pay a very slightly increased due.

Sulina.

Life-boat service.

Bar pilotage.

Pilot launch.

Hospital for cases of infectious or contagious disease.

As regards the port of Sulina during the period under review a new and larger life-boat has been purchased, so that there are now two in addition to a rocket apparatus, and the service is carried out by a special corps instead of by the bar pilots. The pilotage service over the bar has been reorganized, the number of pilots slightly increased, and pilot apprentices added. A new pilot launch has been purchased to replace one of the former ones, which has been turned over to the Works Department. The experience of 1893, when Sulina was visited by cholera, showed that the Seamen's Hospital was ill adapted, from its position, for receiving cases of infectious or contagious disease during an epidemic, and the Commission is now erecting another hospital for such cases on a more suitable site granted by the Municipality.

Department of Inspector of Navigation.

Assistant Inspector.

River pilotage service.

Statistics.

As regards the Department of the Inspector of Navigation an Assistant Inspector has been appointed, and a steam-launch has been provided in addition to the Inspector's steam-boat. The river pilotage service has been entirely reorganized, and pilot apprentices added; the pilots are now paid directly by the Commission, and the shipping has no separate charge to meet on account of pilotage.

The comparative statements of the tonnage of vessels and of the dues paid are as follows:—

THE SULINA BRANCH OF THE DANUBE.

— Scale of Nautical Miles. —

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 0 1 2 3 4 5



Year.			Tons.	Dues.
				£
1878	Total tonnage	.. ..	700,168	81,270
	British .. ..	.. ..	417,796	55,442
1883	Total tonnage	.. ..	831,486	68,426
	British .. ..	.. ..	549,942	50,352
1888	Total tonnage	.. ..	1,332,907	83,084
	British .. ..	.. ..	947,533	68,425
1893	Total tonnage	.. ..	1,893,506	115,887
	British .. ..	.. ..	1,287,762	84,970

At the close of the year 1877, the liabilities of the Commission consisted of the following sums due to—

						£
Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt, balance of loan	..	..	..	..	..	70,101
The Sublime Porte	..	..	..	..	..	171,836
Total	..	..	..	..	..	241,937

Finance.
Liabilities in
respect of loans.

There was, on the other hand, a reserve fund amounting to about 70,000*l*.

Reserve fund.

Provision had been made for paying off the loan obtained from Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt by means of half-yearly instalments, and this debt was extinguished at the end of 1882.

Loan by Messrs.
Bischoffsheim and
Goldschmidt.

At the end of May 1879, the amount due to the Sublime Porte, including interest, had increased to about 178,700*l*.; at the close of 1880 it had been reduced to 124,380*l*. Messrs. Erlanger then became the creditors of the Commission, and during the next three years the debt was further reduced to 47,880*l*. Messrs. Erlanger transferred their credit to Messrs. J. Henry Schröder and Co., and on the 30th June, 1887, a final payment was made to that firm. Since 1887, the Commission has been free from liabilities in respect of loans.

Sums due to the
Sublime Porte.

At the end of 1879 the reserve fund (or, more properly speaking, the surplus funds after the expenses of the year had been met) amounted to 81,560*l*. Of this sum 41,560*l*. were set aside to meet the payments on account of loans, and a special reserve fund of 40,000*l*. was created to meet any such case of emergency, as a necessity arising for prolonging the piers at Sulina to maintain the depth over the bar.

Reserve fund.

The year 1893 was one of extraordinary activity, and the receipts (115,887*l*.) were abnormally large. The surplus at the end of the year amounted to about 79,000*l*., and this has enabled the Commission to provide in the Budget of the present year not only for completing the revetments of the cutting lately opened, but also for purchasing a powerful dredger to work at the Sulina mouth, for works to assist in deepening the channel at the mouth, for commencing a new cutting, for building a new hospital, &c. After these expenses have been provided for, the Budget shows an estimated surplus of over 4,000*l*., and the special reserve fund above alluded to remains intact.

Present situation.

Inclosure 2.

Plan of the Sulina Mouth of the Danube.

COMMERCIAL. No. 6 (1894).

FURTHER REPORT on the Improvements made in
the Navigation of the Danube: 1878-93.

[WITH PLAN.]

[In continuation of "Commercial No. 6 (1878):"
C. 1976.]

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Com-
mand of Her Majesty. August 1894.*

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R E T U R N

RESPECTING THE

CUSTOMS TARIFF OF THE UNITED STATES;

CONTAINING

A complete Statement of the Rates of Import Duty leviable under the New Tariff Act passed by Congress on the 14th August 1894, compared with those which were previously leviable under the Tariff Act of 1890, and various Statistical Tables relating to the present and past Tariffs, the Imports into and Exports from the United Kingdom in its trade with the United States, &c.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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1894.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the RATES of IMPORT DUTY leviable under the UNITED STATES TARIFF ACTS of 1894 and 1890. (*See Note*).

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
	CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS.	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Acids :				
1	Acetic or pyroligneous :				
	Not exceeding specific gravity of 1·047	20 % ad val.	<i>Lb. 0·04½</i>	20 % ad val.	<i>Cwt. 0 7 0</i>
	Exceeding 1·047 in specific gravity		<i>" 0·04</i>		<i>" 0 18 8</i>
2	Boracic	Lb. 0·03	<i>" 0·05</i>	Cwt. 0 14 0	<i>" 1 3 4</i>
3	Chromic	" 0·04	<i>" 0·06</i>	" 0 18 8	<i>" 1 8 0</i>
4	Citric	25 % ad val.	<i>" 0·10</i>	25 % ad val.	<i>" 2 6 8</i>
5	Tannic, or tannin	Lb. 6·60	<i>" 0·75</i>	Lb. 0 2 6	<i>Lb. 0 3 1½</i>
6	Tartaric	20 % ad val.	<i>" 0·10</i>	20 % ad val.	<i>Cwt. 2 6 8</i>
7	Alcoholic perfumery, including cologne water, and other toilet waters	Gall. 2·00	<i>Gall. 2·00</i>	Gall. 0 10 0	<i>Gall. 0 10 0</i>
		and	<i>and</i>	and	<i>and</i>
		50 % ad val.	<i>50 % ad val.</i>	50 % ad val.	<i>50 % ad val.</i>
	Alcoholic compounds not specially provided for	Gall. 2·00	<i>Gall. 2·00</i>	Gall. 0 8 4	<i>Gall. 0 8 4</i>
		and	<i>and</i>	and	<i>and</i>
		50 % ad val.	<i>25 % ad val.</i>	50 % ad val.	<i>25 % ad val.</i>
8	Alumina, alum, alum cake, patent alum, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake and alum in crystals or ground	Lb. 0·00 $\frac{4}{10}$	<i>Lb. 0·00 $\frac{9}{10}$</i>	Cwt. 0 1 10½	<i>Cwt. 0 2 9½</i>
8½	Ammonia :				
	Carbonate of	20 % ad val.	<i>" 0·04½</i>	20 % ad val.	<i>" 0 8 2</i>
	Muriate of, or sal ammoniac	10 % ad val.	<i>" 0·00½</i>	10 % ad val.	<i>" 0 3 6</i>
	Sulphate of	20 % ad val.	<i>" 0·00½</i>	20 % ad val.	<i>" 0 2 4</i>
9	Blacking of all kinds	20 % ad val.	<i>25 % ad val.</i>	20 % ad val.	<i>25 % ad val.</i>
	Bone-char, suitable for use in decolorizing sugars	20 % ad val.	<i>25 % ad val.</i>	20 % ad val.	<i>25 % ad val.</i>
10	Borax, crude, or borate of soda	Lb. 0·02	<i>Lb. 0·03</i>	Cwt. 0 9 4	<i>Cwt. 0 14 0</i>
	Borate of lime	" 0·01½	<i>" 0·03</i>	" 0 7 0	<i>" 0 14 0</i>
	Borax refined	" 0·02	<i>" 0·05</i>	" 0 9 4	<i>" 1 3 4</i>
10½	Camphor, refined	10 % ad val.	<i>" 0·04</i>	10 % ad val.	<i>" 0 18 8</i>
11	Chalk, prepared, precipitated, French, and red		<i>" 0·01</i>		<i>" 0 4 8</i>
	Ditto, all other preparations of, not specially provided for	20 % ad val.	<i>20 % ad val.</i>	20 % ad val.	<i>20 % ad val.</i>
12	Chloral hydrate	25 % ad val.	<i>25 % ad val.</i>	25 % ad val.	<i>25 % ad val.</i>
13	Chloroform	Lb. 0·25	<i>Lb. 0·25</i>	Lb. 0 1 0½	<i>Lb. 0 1 0½</i>
14	Coal tar preparations :				
	All coal-tar colours or dyes, by whatever name known, and not specially provided for	25 % ad val.	<i>35 % ad val.</i>	25 % ad val.	<i>35 % ad val.</i>
14½	Cobalt, oxide of	Lb. 0·25	<i>Lb. 0·30</i>	Lb. 0 1 0½	<i>Lb. 0 1 3</i>
15	Collodion and all compounds of pyroxyline, by whatever name known	" 0·40	<i>" 0·50</i>	" 0 1 8	<i>" 0 2 4</i>
	Ditto, rolled or in sheets, but not made up into articles	" 0·50	<i>" 0·60</i>	" 0 2 1	<i>" 0 2 6</i>
	Ditto, in finished or partly finished articles	45 % ad val.	<i>25 % ad val.</i>	45 % ad val.	<i>25 % ad val.</i>
16	Colouring for brandy, wine, beer, or other liquors	50 % ad val.	<i>50 % ad val.</i>	50 % ad val.	<i>50 % ad val.</i>
16½	Drugs ; such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, bulbous roots, excrescences, fruits, flowers, dried fibres, dried insects, grains, gums and gum resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots and stems, spices, vegetables, seeds (aromatic, not garden seeds), seeds of morbid growth, weeds and woods used expressly for dyeing ; any of the foregoing which are not edible, but which are advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, and not specially provided for	10 % ad val.	<i>10 % ad val.</i>	10 % ad val.	<i>10 % ad val.</i>
17	Ethers :				
	Sulphuric ether	Lb. 0·40	<i>Lb. 0·40</i>	Lb. 0 1 8	<i>Lb. 0 1 8</i>
	Nitrous ether, spirits of	" 0·25	<i>" 0·25</i>	" 0 1 0½	<i>" 0 1 0½</i>
	Fruit ethers, oils, or essences	" 2·00	<i>" 2·50</i>	" 0 8 4	<i>" 0 10 5</i>
	Other kinds, not specially provided for	" 1·00	<i>" 1·00</i>	" 0 4 2	<i>" 0 4 2</i>

NOTE.—It is to be understood that the classification quoted in this Statement is that of the 1894 tariff, and that where italic type is used the reference is to the old tariff of 1890 only.

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
	CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued.	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
18	Extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dyewoods	10 % ad val.	Lb. 0.00 $\frac{7}{8}$	10 % ad val.	Cwt. 0 4 1
	Extract of sumac, and extracts of barks, such as are commonly used for dyeing or tanning, not specially provided for		" 0.00 $\frac{7}{8}$		" 0 4 1
	Extracts of hemlock bark		" 0.00 $\frac{3}{4}$		" 0 2 4
19	Gelatine, glue, isinglass or fish glue, and prepared fish bladders or fish sounds:	25 % ad val.	{ " 0.01 $\frac{1}{2}$ 25 % ad val. 30 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	{ " 0 7 0 25 % ad val. 30 % ad val.
	Valued at not above 7 cents per pound				
	" above 7 cents and not above 30 cents per pound				
	" above 30 cents per pound	30 % ad val.	{ " 0.01 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 0.04 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 0.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 % ad val.	{ " 0 8 2 " 1 1 0 " 1 1 0
20	Glycerine, crude, not purified				
	" refined				
21	Ink and ink powders, printers' ink, and all other ink, not specially provided for	25 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	30 % ad val.
22	Iodoform	Lb. 1.00	Lb. 1.50	Lb. 0 4 2	Lb. 0 6 3
23	Liquorice, extracts of, in paste, rolls, or other forms	" 0.05	" 0.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0 0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
24	Magnesia, carbonate of, medicinal	" 0.03	" 0.04	" 0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0 0 2
	" calcined	" 0.07	" 0.08	" 0 0 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	" 0 0 4
	" sulphate of, or Epsom salts	" 0.00 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0.00 $\frac{3}{10}$	Cwt. 0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cwt. 0 1 5
25	Morphia, or morphine, and all salts thereof	Oz. 0.50	Oz. 0.50	Oz. 0 2 1	Oz. 0 2 4
Oils:					
26	Alizarine assistant, or soluble oil, or oleate of soda, or Turkey red oil:	30 % ad val.	{ Gall. 0.80 " 0.40 30 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	{ Gall. 0 4 0 " 0 2 0 30 % ad val.
	Containing 50 % or more of castor oil				
	Containing less than 50 % of castor oil				
	All other	20 % ad val.	{ Gall. 0.35 " 0.45 " 0.45	20 % ad val.	{ Gall. 0 4 0 " 0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
27	Castor oil				
28	Cod-liver oil				
29	Flax-seed or linseed and poppy-seed oil, raw, boiled, or oxidized	10 % ad val.	{ Gall. 0.32 of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. wt. 0.32 lbs. wt. 10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.	{ Gall. 0 4 0 of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. wt. 1 4 lbs. wt. 10 % ad val.
30	Fusel oil, or amylic alcohol				
31	Hemp-seed oil and rape-seed oil				
32	Olive oil, fit for salad purposes	Gall. 0.10	Gall. 0.10	Gall. 0 0 6	Gall. 0 0 6
33	Peppermint oil	" 0.35	" 0.35	" 0 1 9	" 0 1 9
34	Seal, herring, whale, and other fish oil not specially provided for	25 % ad val.	Lb. 0.80	25 % ad val.	Lb. 0 3 4
		25 % ad val.	Gall. 0.08	25 % ad val.	Gall. 0 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
35	Opium, aqueous extract of, for medicinal uses, and tincture of, as laudanum, and all other liquid preparations of opium, not specially provided for	20 % ad val.	40 % ad val.	20 % ad val.	40 % ad val.
36	Ditto, containing less than 9 % of morphia, and opium prepared for smoking	Lb. 6.00	Lb. 12.00	Lb. 1 5 0	Lb. 2 10 0
	Note.—Opium prepared for smoking and other preparations of opium deposited in bonded warehouse, shall not be removed therefrom without payment of duties, and such duties shall not be refunded.				
Paints, colours, and varnishes:					
37	Baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, manufactured	Ton 3.00	Ton 6.72	Ton 0 12 6	Ton 1 8 0
38	Blues, such as Berlin, Prussian, Chinese, and all others, containing ferrocyanide of iron, dry, or ground in, or mixed with oil	Lb. 0.06	Lb. 0.06	Cwt. 1 8 0	Cwt. 1 8 0
	Ditto, in pulp or mixed with water (on the material contained therein when dry)	" 0.06	" 0.06	" 1 8 0	" 1 8 0
39	Blanc-fixe or artificial sulphate or barytes, and satin white, or artificial sulphate of lime	25 % ad val.	" 0.00 $\frac{3}{4}$	25 % ad val.	" 0 3 6
40	Black, made from bone, ivory, or vegetable, under whatever name known, including bone black and lamp-black, dry or ground in oil or water	20 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	20 % ad val.	25 % ad val.
41	Chrome yellow, chrome green, and all other chromium colours in which lead and bichromate of potash or soda are component parts, dry, or ground in or mixed with oil	Lb. 0.03*	{ Lb. 0.04 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 0.04 $\frac{1}{2}$ * " 0.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cwt. 0 14 0*	{ Cwt. 1 1 0 " 1 1 0* " 0 7 0
	Ditto, in pulp or mixed with water				
42	Ochre and ochery earths, sienna and sienna earths, umber and umber earths, ground in oil				
43	Ultramarine blue, whether dry, in pulp, or mixed with water	" 0.03	" 0.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0 14 0	" 1 1 0
	Wash blue, containing ultramarine	" 0.03	" 0.03	" 0 14 0	" 0 14 0
44	Varnishes, including so-called gold size or Japan	25 % ad val.	35 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	35 % ad val.
		25 % ad val.	35 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	35 % ad val.
		and	and	and	and
	Spirit varnishes	1 doll. 32 cts. per gallon additional for the alcohol contained therein.	1 doll. 32 cts. per gallon additional for the alcohol contained therein.	6s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gallon additional for the alcohol contained therein.	6s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gallon additional for the alcohol contained therein.

* On the material contained in the colours mentioned when dry.

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
	CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS— <i>continued.</i>	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Paints, colours, and varnishes— <i>continued.</i>				
45	Vermillion red, and other colours containing quicksilver, dry, or ground in oil or water -	20 % ad val.	Lb. 0.12	20 % ad val.	Cwt. 2 6 0
	Vermillion red, not containing quicksilver, but made of lead, or containing lead -	Lb. 0.06	" 0.12	Cwt. 1 8 0	" 2 6 0
46	Whiting and Paris white, dry -	" 0.00 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0.00 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0 1 2	" 0 2 4
	Ditto, ground in oil or putty -	" 0.00 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0.04	" 0 2 4	" 0 4 8
47	Zinc, oxide of, and white paint or pigment containing zinc, dry -	" 0.01	" 0.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0 4 8	" 0 5 10
	Ditto, ground in oil -	"	" 0.04 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	" 0 8 2
48	All other paints, colours, and pigments, whether dry or mixed, or ground in water or oil, or other solutions, including all colours in tubes, lakes, crayons, smalts, and frostings, not specially provided for -	25 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	25 % ad val.
	<i>All paints and colours, mixed or coloured with water or solutions other than oil, and commercially known as artists' water colour paints</i> -		30 % ad val.		30 % ad val.
	Lead products :				
49	Acetate of lead, white -	Lb. 0.02 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lb. 0.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cwt. 0 12 10	Cwt. 1 5 8
	Ditto, brown -	" 0.01 $\frac{3}{4}$	" 0.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0 8 2	" 0 16 4
	Litharge -	" 0.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0.03	" 0 7 0	" 0 14 0
50	Nitrate of lead -	" 0.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0.03	" 0 7 0	" 0 14 0
51	Orange mineral -	" 0.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0 8 2	" 0 16 4
	Red lead -	" 0.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0.03	" 0 7 0	" 0 14 0
52	White lead, and white paint and pigment containing lead, dry or in pulp, or ground or mixed with oil -	" 0.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0.03	" 0 7 0	" 0 14 0
53	Phosphorous -	" 0.15	" 0.20	" 3 10 0	" 4 13 4
	Potash :				
54	Bichromate and chromate of -	25 % ad val.	" 0.03	25 % ad val.	" 0 14 0
55	Hydriodate, iodide, and iodate of -	Lb. 0.25	" 0.50	Cwt. 5 16 8	" 11 13 4
56	Nitrate of, or saltpetre, refined -	" 0.00 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0.01	" 0 2 4	" 0 4 8
57	Prussiate of, red -	25 % ad val.	" 0.10	25 % ad val.	" 2 6 8
	Ditto, yellow -	"	" 0.05	"	" 1 3 4
	Preparations :				
58	All medicinal preparations, including medicinal coal tar preparations, and medicinal proprietary preparations, of which alcohol is a component part, or in the preparation of which alcohol is used, not specially provided for -	Lb. 0.50	" 0.50	Lb. 0 2 1	Lb. 0 2 1
	Provided that no such preparation shall pay less than 25 per centum ad valorem.				
59	All medicinal preparations not specially provided for -	25 % ad val.	*25 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	*25 % ad val.
	* Calomel and other mercurial medicinal preparations -	—	35 % ad val.	—	35 % ad val.
59 $\frac{1}{2}$	Paris green and London purple -	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ % ad val.	Not separately tariffed.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ % ad val.	Not separately tariffed.
60	Products or preparations known as alkalies, alkaloids, distilled oils, essential oils, expressed oils, rendered oils, and all combinations of the foregoing, and all chemical compounds and salts, not specially provided for -	25 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	25 % ad val.
61	Preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth, or skin, such as cosmetics, dentifrices, pastes, pomades, powders, and all toilet preparations and articles of perfumery not specially provided for -	40 % ad val.	50 % ad val.	40 % ad val.	50 % ad val.
62	Santonine, and all salts thereof, containing 80 per cent. or over of Santonine -	Lb. 1.00	Lb. 2.50	Lb. 0 4 2	Lb. 0 10 5
	Soap :				
63	Castile soap -	20 % ad val.	" 0.04 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 % ad val.	Cwt. 0 5 10
	Fancy, perfumed, and all descriptions of toilet soap, and medicinal or medicated soap -	35 % ad val.	" 0.15	35 % ad val.	" 3 10 0
	All other soaps, not specially provided for -	10 % ad val.	20 % ad val.	10 % ad val.	20 % ad val.
	Soda :				
64	Bicarbonate of soda, or super-carbonate of soda, or saleratus -	Lb. 0.00 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lb. 0.01	Cwt. 0 2 4	Cwt. 0 4 8
65	Hydrate of, or caustic soda -	" 0.00 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0.01	" 0 2 4	" 0 4 8
66	Bichromate and chromate of -	25 % ad val.	" 0.03	25 % ad val.	" 0 14 0
67	Sal-soda, or soda crystals -	Lb. 0.00 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0.00 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cwt. 0 0 7	" 0 1 2
	Soda ash -	" 0.00 $\frac{1}{4}$	" 0.00 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0 1 2	" 0 2 4
68	Silicate of soda, or other alkaline silicate -	" 0.00 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0.00 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0 1 9	" 0 2 4
69	Sponges, sea moss or Iceland moss -	10 % ad val.	*—	10 % ad val.	*—
	* Sponges -	—	20 % ad val.	—	20 % ad val.
	* Sea moss or Iceland moss -	—	Not separately tariffed.	—	Not separately tariffed.

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
	CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued.	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
70	Strychnia or strychnine, and all salts thereof	Oz. 0·30	Oz. 0·40	Oz. 0 1 3	Oz. 0 1 8
71	Sulphur, refined	20 % ad val.	Ton 8·00	20 % ad val.	Ton 1 13 4
	Ditto, sublimed, or flowers of	10 % ad val.	10·00	10 % ad val.	2 1 8
72	Sumac, ground	20 % ad val.	Lb. 0·00 ⁴ / ₁₀	20 % ad val.	Cwt. 0 1 10 ¹ / ₂
73	Tartar, cream of, and patent tartar	20 % ad val.	" 0·06	20 % ad val.	" 1 8 0
74	Tartars and lees crystals, partly refined	20 % ad val.	" 0·04	20 % ad val.	" 0 18 8
75	Tartrate of soda and potassa, or Rochelle salts	Lb. 0·02	" 0·03	Cwt. 0 9 4	" 0 14 0
	EARTHS, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE.				
	Brick and tile:				
76	Brick, not glazed, enamelled, ornamented, or decorated in any manner	25 % ad val.	—	25 % ad val.	—
	Fire-brick, not glazed, &c. (as above)	—	Ton 1·25	—	Ton 0 5 2 ¹ / ₂
	Brick, other than fire-brick, not glazed, &c. (as above)	—	25 % ad val.	—	25 % ad val.
	Ditto, glazed, enamelled, ornamented or decorated	30 % ad val.	45 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	45 % ad val.
77	Magnesic fire-brick	Ton 1·00	Not separately tariffed.	Ton 0 4 2	Not separately tariffed.
78	Tiles, plain, not glazed, ornamented, painted, enamelled, vitrified, or decorated	25 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	25 % ad val.
	Ditto, ornamented, glazed, painted, enamelled, vitrified, or decorated, and all encaustic	40 % ad val.	45 % ad val.	40 % ad val.	45 % ad val.
79	Cement, lime, and plaster:				
	Roman, Portland, and other hydraulic cement, in barrels, sacks, or other packages, including weight of barrel or package	100 lbs. 0·08	100 lbs. 0·08	100 lbs. 0 0 4	100 lbs. 0 0 4
	Ditto, ditto, in bulk	" 0·07	" 0·07	" 0 0 3 ¹ / ₂	" 0 0 3 ¹ / ₂
	Other cement	10 % ad val.	20 % ad val.	10 % ad val.	20 % ad val.
80	Lime, including weight of barrel or package	100 lbs. 0·05	100 lbs. 0·06	100 lbs. 0 0 2 ¹ / ₂	100 lbs. 0 0 3
81	Plaster of Paris, or gypsum, ground	Ton 1·00	Ton 1·00	Ton 0 4 2	Ton 0 4 2
	Ditto, calcined	" 1·25	" 1·75	" 0 5 2 ¹ / ₂	" 0 7 3 ¹ / ₂
82	Clays or earth:				
	Clays or earths, unwrought or unmanufactured, not specially provided for	" 1·00	" 1·50	" 0 4 2	" 0 6 3
	Ditto, wrought or manufactured, not specially provided for	" 2·00	" 3·00	" 0 8 4	" 0 12 6
	China clay or kaolin	" 2·00	" 3·00	" 0 8 4	" 0 12 6
	Earthenware and china:				
83	Common yellow and brown earthenware, plain or embossed, common stoneware, and crucibles, not decorated in any manner	20 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	20 % ad val.	25 % ad val.
84	China, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone and crockery ware, including plaques, ornaments, toys, charms, vases, and statuettes, white, not changed in condition by super-added ornamentation or decoration	30 % ad val.	55 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	55 % ad val.
85	Ditto, ditto, painted, tinted, enamelled, printed, gilded, or otherwise decorated in any manner	35 % ad val.	60 % ad val.	35 % ad val.	60 % ad val.
86	All articles composed of earthen or mineral substances, including lava tips for burners, not specially provided for, if decorated in any manner	40 % ad val.	60 % ad val.	40 % ad val.	60 % ad val.
	Ditto, if not decorated	30 % ad val.	55 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	55 % ad val.
87	Gas retorts	20 % ad val.	Each 3·00	20 % ad val.	Each 0 12 6
	Glass and glassware:				
88	Green and coloured, moulded or pressed, and flint and lime glass bottles, holding more than one pint, and demijohns and carboys (covered or uncovered), whether filled or unfilled, and whether their contents be dutiable or free, and other moulded or pressed green and coloured, and flint or lime bottle glassware, not specially provided for	Lb. 0·00 ³ / ₄	Lb. 0·01*	Cwt. 0 3 6	Cwt. 0 4 8*
	Vials holding not more than one pint, and not less than one-quarter of a pint	" 0·01 ¹ / ₂	" 00·1 ¹ / ₂ *	" 0 5 3	" 0 7 0*
	Ditto, if holding less than one-fourth of a pint	Gross 0·40	Gross 0·50*	Gross 0 1 8	Gross 0 2 1*
	All other plain, green and coloured, moulded or pressed, and flint and lime glassware	40 % ad val.	60 % ad val.	40 % ad val.	60 % ad val.
	*In the case of articles enumerated in this paragraph being imported filled, and the contents being subject to an ad valorem rate of duty, or to a rate of duty based upon the value, the value of such bottles, vials, or other vessels was, under the tariff of 1890, added to the value of the contents for the ascertainment of the dutiable value of the latter.				
	Under the tariff of 1890 no article manufactured from glass described in this paragraph paid a less rate of duty than 40% ad valorem.				
89	All articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, coloured, printed, stained, decorated, silvered, or gilded, not including plate-glass silvered, or looking-glass plates	40 % ad val.	60 % ad val.	40 % ad val.	60 % ad val.

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
	EARTHS, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE— <i>cont.</i>	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
90	Glass and glassware— <i>continued</i> . All glass bottles, decanters, or other vessels or articles of glass, when cut, engraved, painted, coloured, printed, stained, etched, or otherwise ornamented or decorated, except such as have ground necks and stoppers only, not specially provided for, including porcelain or opal glassware - Provided that if such articles shall be imported filled, the same shall pay duty, in addition to any duty chargeable on the contents, as if not filled, unless otherwise specially provided for.	40 % ad val.	60 % ad val.	40 % ad val.	60 % ad val.
91	Unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window glass : Not exceeding 10 by 15 inches square - Exceeding 10 by 15, and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square - " 16 by 24, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square - " 24 by 30, and not exceeding 24 by 36 inches square - " 24 by 36 inches square - <i>Note.</i> —Unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window-glass, imported in boxes, shall be packed 50 square feet per box, as nearly as sizes will permit, and the duty will be computed thereon according to the actual weight of glass.	Lb. 0·01 " 0·01½ " 0·01¾ " 0·02 " 0·02½	Lb. 0·01¾ " 0·01¾ " 0·02¾ " 0·02¾ " 0·03¾	Cwt. 0 4 8 " 0 5 10 " 0 8 2 " 0 9 4 " 0 9 11	Cwt. 0 6 5 " 0 8 9 " 0 11 1 " 0 13 5 " 0 14 7
92	Cylinder and crown glass, polished : Not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square - Exceeding 16 by 24, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square - " 24 by 30, and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square - " 24 by 60 inches square -	Sq. ft. 0·02½ " 0·04 " 0·15 " 0·20	Sq. ft. 0·04 " 0·06 " 0·20 " 0·40	Sq. ft. 0 0 1½ " 0 0 2 " 0 0 7½ " 0 0 10	Sq. ft. 0 0 2 " 0 0 3 " 0 0 10 " 0 1 8
93	Fluted, rolled, or rough plate-glass (not including crown, cylinder, or common window-glass) : Not exceeding 10 by 15 inches square - Above 10 by 15, and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square - " 16 by 24, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square - " 24 by 30 inches square - <i>Note.</i> —All fluted, rolled, or rough plate-glass, weighing over 100 lbs. per 100 square feet, will pay an additional duty on the excess at the same rates: Provided that all of the above plate-glass, when ground, smoothed, or otherwise obscured, will be subject to the same rate of duty as cast polished plate-glass unsilvered.	" 0·00¾ " 0·01 " 0·01½ " 0·01½	" 0·00¾ " 0·01 " 0·01½ " 0·02	" 0 0 0¾ " 0 0 0¾ " 0 0 0½ " 0 0 0¾	" 0 0 0¾ " 0 0 0½ " 0 0 0½ " 0 0 1
94	Cast polished plate-glass, finished or unfinished, and unsilvered : Not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square - Exceeding 16 by 24 and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square - " 24 by 30 and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square - " 24 by 60 inches square -	Sq. ft. 0·05 " 0·08 " 0·22½ " 0·35	Sq. ft. 0·05 " 0·08 " 0·25 " 0·50	Sq. ft. 0 0 2½ " 0 0 4 " 0 0 11½ " 0 1 5½	Sq. ft. 0 0 2½ " 0 0 4 " 0 1 0½ " 0 2 1
95	Cast polished plate glass, silvered, and looking-glass plates : Exceeding in size 144 square inches, and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square - " 16 by 24 and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square - " 24 by 30 and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square - " 24 by 60 inches square -	" 0·06 " 0·10 " 0·23 " 0·38	" 0·06 " 0·10 " 0·35 " 0·60	" 0 0 3 " 0 0 5 " 0 0 11½ " 0 1 7	" 0 0 3 " 0 0 5 " 0 1 5½ " 0 2 6
96	Looking glass plates, or plate glass silvered, when framed, will not be admitted at a less rate of duty than that imposed upon similar glass of like description not framed, but will pay in addition the rate of duty applicable to the frames if they had been imported separately.				
97	Cast polished plate-glass, silvered or unsilvered, and cylinder, crown, or common window glass, when bent, ground, obscured, frosted, sanded, enamelled, bevelled, etched, embossed, engraved, flashed, stained, coloured, painted, or otherwise ornamented or decorated, will be subject to a duty of 10 % ad valorem in addition to the rates otherwise chargeable thereon.				

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
	EARTHS, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE— <i>cont.</i>	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Glass and glassware— <i>continued.</i>				
98	Spectacles, eye-glasses, goggles, opera glasses, and other optical instruments and frames for the same	40 % ad val.	—	40 % ad val.	—
	Spectacles and eye-glasses, or spectacles and eye-glass frames	—	60 % ad val.	—	60 % ad val.
	Opera glasses and other optical instruments	—	Not separately tariffed.	—	Not separately tariffed.
99	Glass beads, loose, strung, or corded	10 % ad val.	—	10 % ad val.	—
	Glass beads, threaded or strung	—	60 % ad val.	—	60 % ad val.
	Glass beads, loose, unthreaded, or unstrung	—	10 % ad val.	—	10 % ad val.
100	Lenses of glass or pebble, wholly or partly manufactured	35 % ad val.	—	35 % ad val.	—
	Lenses costing 1.50 dollars (6s. 3d.) per gross pairs, or less	—	60 % ad val.	—	60 % ad val.
	Spectacle and eye-glass lenses with their edges ground or bevelled to fit frames	—	60 % ad val.	—	60 % ad val.
	Lenses of glass or pebble, wholly or partly manufactured, not specially provided for	—	45 % ad val.	—	45 % ad val.
101	Fusible enamel and glass slides for magic lanterns	25 % ad val.	—	25 % ad val.	—
	Fusible enamel	—	45 % ad val.	—	45 % ad val.
	Glass slides for magic lanterns	—	60 % ad val.	—	60 % ad val.
102	All stained or painted glass windows, or parts thereof, and all mirrors not exceeding in size 144 square inches, with or without frames or cases	35 % ad val.	45 % ad val.	35 % ad val.	45 % ad val.
	All manufactures of glass, or of which glass is the component of chief value, not specially provided for	35 % ad val.	—	35 % ad val.	—
	Chemical glassware for use in laboratory, and not otherwise specially provided for	—	45 % ad val.	—	45 % ad val.
	Thin blown glass, blown with or without a mould, including glass chimneys	—	60 % ad val.	—	60 % ad val.
	Heavy blown glass, blown with or without a mould, not cut or decorated, finished or unfinished	—	60 % ad val.	—	60 % ad val.
	All other manufactures of glass, or of which glass is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for	—	60 % ad val.	—	60 % ad val.
103	Marble and stone, and manufactures of: Marble of all kinds in block, rough or squared only	Cub. ft. 0.50	Cub. ft. 0.65	Cub. ft. 0 2 1	Cub. ft. 0 2 8½
104	Marble, sawed, dressed, or otherwise, including marble slabs, mosaic cubes, and marble paving tiles. (No slab will, in measurement, be computed at less than 1 inch in thickness)	" 0.85	" 1.10	" 0 3 6½	" 0 4 7
105	Manufactures of marble, onyx, or alabaster, not specially provided for	45 % ad val.	—	45 % ad val.	—
	Manufactures of marble, not specially provided for	—	50 % ad val.	—	50 % ad val.
	Manufactures of alabaster, not specially provided for	—	25 % ad val.	—	25 % ad val.
105½	Stone: Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone, and other building or monumental stone, except marble:				
	Unmanufactured or undressed, not specially provided for	Cub. ft. 0.07	Cub. ft. 0.11	Cub. ft. 0 0 3½	Cub. ft. 0 0 5½
106	Hewn, dressed, or polished	30 % ad val.	40 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	40 % ad val.
107	Grindstones, finished or unfinished	10 % ad val.	Ton 1.75	10 % ad val.	Ton 0 7 3½
108	Slate: Slates, slate chimney-pieces, mantels, slabs for tables, and all other manufactures of slate, not specially provided for	20 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	20 % ad val.	30 % ad val.
109	Roofing slates	20 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	20 % ad val.	25 % ad val.
	METALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF				
	Iron and Steel.				
109½	Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, also the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites	Ton 0.40	Ton 0.75	Ton 0 1 8	Ton 0 3 1½
110	Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, spiegeleisen, ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, wrought and cast scrap iron, and scrap steel	" 4.00	Lb. 0.00316	" 0 16 8	" 1 6 0
	Note.—Only such waste or refuse iron or steel as is fit only to be re-manufactured will be considered as scrap iron or scrap steel				

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
	METALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF— <i>continued.</i>	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Iron and Steel—continued.</i>				
111	Bars or rods, hammered or rolled : Round iron, in coils or rods less than $\frac{7}{16}$ ths of an inch in diameter Bars or shapes of rolled iron, not specially provided for <i>Note.</i> —All iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig-iron, except castings, will be subject to a duty of $\frac{6}{10}$ cent per pound ($\frac{3}{10}$ cent in 1890 tariff). Iron bars, blooms, billets, or sizes, or shapes of any kind, in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel, will be subject to a duty of 12 dollars (50s.) per ton (<i>not less than 22 dollars per ton in 1890 tariff</i>).	Lb. 0·00 $\frac{9}{10}$	Lb. 0·01 $\frac{1}{10}$	Cwt. 0 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cwt. 0 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
112	Bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats, not less than 1 inch wide, nor less than $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an inch thick Ditto ditto, less than 1 inch wide, or less than $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an inch thick Square iron not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an inch square Ditto, less than $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an inch square Round iron not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an inch in diameter Ditto, less than $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an inch and not less than $\frac{7}{16}$ ths of an inch in diameter	Lb. 0·00 $\frac{6}{10}$ Lb. 0·00 $\frac{6}{10}$ Lb. 0·00 $\frac{6}{10}$ Lb. 0·00 $\frac{6}{10}$ Lb. 0·00 $\frac{6}{10}$ Lb. 0·00 $\frac{6}{10}$	Lb. 0·00 $\frac{9}{10}$ Lb. 0·01 Lb. 0·00 $\frac{9}{10}$ Lb. 0·01 Lb. 0·00 $\frac{9}{10}$ Lb. 0·00 $\frac{9}{10}$	Cwt. 0 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. 0 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. 0 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. 0 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. 0 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. 0 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cwt. 0 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. 0 4 8 Cwt. 0 4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. 0 4 8 Cwt. 0 4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. 0 4 8
113	Beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, car-truck channels, T. T. columns and posts or parts or sections of columns and posts, deck and bulb beams, and building forms, together with all other structural shapes of iron or steel, whether plain or punched, or fitted for use	Lb. 0·00 $\frac{9}{10}$	Lb. 0·00 $\frac{9}{10}$	Cwt. 0 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cwt. 0 4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
114	Boiler or other plate iron or steel, except saw-plates herein-after provided for, not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, sheared or unsheared, and skelp iron or steel sheared or rolled in grooves : Valued at 1 cent per pound, or less " above 1 cent, and not above 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound ($1\frac{4}{10}$ cents per lb. in 1890 tariff) " " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ($1\frac{4}{10}$) cents, and not above 2 cents per pound " " 2 cents, and not above 3 cents per pound " " 3 cents, and not above 4 cents per pound " " 4 cents, and not above 7 cents per pound " " 7 cents, and not above 10 cents per pound " " 10 cents, and not above 13 cents per pound " " 13 cents per pound <i>Note.</i> —All plate-iron or steel thinner than No. 10 wire gauge will pay duty as iron or steel sheets.	Lb. 0·00 $\frac{5}{10}$ Lb. 0·00 $\frac{6}{10}$ Lb. 0·00 $\frac{8}{10}$ Lb. 0·01 $\frac{1}{10}$ Lb. 0·01 $\frac{5}{10}$ Lb. 0·02 Lb. 0·02 $\frac{8}{10}$ Lb. 0·03 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lb. 0·00 $\frac{5}{10}$ Lb. 0·00 $\frac{6\frac{5}{10}}{10}$ Lb. 0·00 $\frac{8}{10}$ Lb. 0·01 $\frac{1}{10}$ Lb. 0·01 $\frac{5}{10}$ Lb. 0·02 Lb. 0·02 $\frac{8}{10}$ Lb. 0·03 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cwt. 0 2 4 Cwt. 0 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. 30 % ad val. Cwt. 30 % ad val. Cwt. 30 % ad val. Cwt. 25 % ad val. Cwt. 25 % ad val. Cwt. 45 % ad val.	Cwt. 0 2 4 Cwt. 0 3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. 0 3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. 0 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. 0 7 0 Cwt. 0 9 4 Cwt. 0 13 1 Cwt. 0 16 4
115	Forgings of iron or steel, or forged iron or steel combined, of whatever shape, or in whatever stage of manufacture, not specially provided for <i>Note.</i> —No forgings of iron or steel, or forgings of iron and steel combined, by whatever process made, will pay a less rate of duty than 35 % ad valorem (45 % ad val. in 1890 tariff).	Lb. 0·01 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lb. 0·02 $\frac{3}{10}$	Cwt. 0 7 0	Cwt. 0 10 9
116	Hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel, except as otherwise provided for Valued at 3 cents per lb. or less, 8 inches or less in width, and less than $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an inch thick : Not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge Thinner than No. 10, and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge Thinner than No. 20 wire gauge (Hoop or band iron, or hoop or band steel, cut to length, or wholly or partially manufactured into hoops or ties for baling purposes, barrel hoops of iron or steel, and hoop or band-iron, or hoop or band steel flared, splayed, or punched, with or without buckles or fastenings, paid, under the 1890 tariff, $\frac{2}{10}$ cent per lb. more duty than that imposed on the hoop or band iron or steel from which made.)	30 % ad val. — — —	— Lb. 0·01 Lb. 0·01 $\frac{1}{10}$ Lb. 0·01 $\frac{3}{10}$	30 % ad val. — — —	— Cwt. 0 4 8 Cwt. 0 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. 0 6 1

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
	METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF—continued.	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Iron and steel—continued.				
117	Railway bars made of iron or steel, and railway bars made in part of steel, T-rails, and punched iron or steel flat rails - - -	Lb. 0·00 $\frac{7}{10}$	Lb. 0·00 $\frac{8}{10}$	Cwt. 0 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cwt. 0 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
118	Sheets of iron or steel, common or black, including all iron or steel commercially known as common or black taggers' iron or steel, and skelp iron or steel, valued at 3 cents per pound or less : Thinner than No. 10, and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge - - - " " No 20, and not thinner than No. 25 wire gauge - - - " " No. 25 wire gauge - - - Corrugated or crimped - - - <i>Note.</i> —All common or black sheet-iron or sheet-steel not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge will pay duty as plate-iron or plate-steel.	" 0·00 $\frac{7}{10}$ " 0·00 $\frac{8}{10}$ " 0·01 $\frac{1}{10}$ " 0·01 $\frac{1}{10}$	" 0·01 " 0·01 $\frac{1}{10}$ " 0·01 $\frac{1}{10}$ " 0·01 $\frac{1}{10}$	" 0 3 3 " 0 3 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 0 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 0 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0 4 5 " 0 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 0 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 0 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
119	All iron or steel sheets or plates, and all hoop, band, or scroll-iron or steel, excepting what are known commercially as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers' tin, and herein-after provided for, when galvanised or coated with zinc or spelter, or other metals, or any alloy of those metals, will pay $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per lb. more duty than the rates imposed by the preceding paragraph upon the corresponding gauges, or forms of common or black sheet or taggers' iron or steel. (<i>The additional rate under the 1890 tariff was $\frac{3}{4}$ cent per lb.</i>)				
120	Sheet-iron or sheet-steel, polished, planished, or glanced, by whatever name designated - - - <i>Note.</i> —Plate or sheet or taggers' iron or steel, by whatever name designated, other than the polished, planished, or glanced, herein provided for, which has been pickled or cleaned by acid, or by any other material or process, or which is cold-rolled, smoothed only, not polished, will pay $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb. more duty than the corresponding gauges of common or black sheet or taggers' iron or steel. (<i>The additional rate under the 1890 tariff was $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb.</i>)	" 0·01 $\frac{3}{4}$	" 0·02 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0 8 2	" 0 11 5
121	Sheets or plates of iron or steel, or taggers' iron or steel, coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture of which these metals, or either of them, is a component part, by dipping or any other process, and commercially known as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers' tin - - - <i>Note.</i> —No article not specially provided for in the Act, wholly or partly manufactured from tin plate, terne plate, or the sheet or plate iron or steel herein provided for, or of which such tin plate, terne plate, sheet, or plate iron or steel shall be the material of chief value, shall pay a lower rate of duty than that imposed on the tin plate, terne plate, or sheet or plate iron or steel, from which it is made, or of which it shall be the component thereof of chief value.	" 0·01 $\frac{1}{2}$ " after 1st October 1894.	" 0·02 $\frac{2}{10}$	{ Cwt. 0 5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ after 1st October 1894. }	" 0 10 3
122	Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, and slabs, by whatever process made; die blocks or blanks; billets and bars and tapered or bevelled bars; steamer, crank, and other shafts; shafting; wrist or crank pins; connecting rods and piston rods; pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes; saw-plates, wholly or partially manufactured; hammer moulds or swaged steel; gun-barrel moulds not in bars; alloys used as substitutes for steel in the manufacture of tools; all descriptions and shapes of dry sand, loam, or iron moulded steel castings; sheets and plates not specially provided for; and steel in all forms and shapes not specially provided for :— Valued at 1 cent per lb. or less - - - " above 1 cent and not above 1 $\frac{4}{10}$ cents per lb. - - - " " 1 $\frac{4}{10}$ cents and not above 1 $\frac{8}{10}$ cents per lb. - - - " " 1 $\frac{8}{10}$ cents and not above 2 $\frac{2}{10}$ cents per lb. - - - " " 2 $\frac{2}{10}$ cents and not above 3 cents per lb. - - - " " 3 cents and not above 4 cents per lb. - - -	Lb. 0·00 $\frac{3}{10}$ " 0·00 $\frac{4}{10}$ " 0·00 $\frac{5}{10}$ " 0·00 $\frac{7}{10}$ " 0·00 $\frac{8}{10}$ " 0·01 $\frac{2}{10}$ " 0·01 $\frac{2}{10}$	Lb. 0 00 $\frac{4}{10}$ * " 0·00 $\frac{5}{10}$ * " 0·00 $\frac{5}{10}$ * " 0·00 $\frac{5}{10}$ * " 0·01 $\frac{2}{10}$ * " 0·01 $\frac{2}{10}$ * " 0·01 $\frac{2}{10}$ *	Cwt. 0 1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 0 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 0 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 0 3 3 " 0 4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 0 4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 0 5 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ *	Cwt. 0 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ * " 0 2 4 * " 0 3 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ * " 0 4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ * " 0 5 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ * " 0 7 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
	METALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF—continued.	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Iron and Steel—continued.</i>				
	<i>Steel ingots, &c.—continued.</i>				
	Valued above 4 cents and not above 7 cents per lb. - - -	Lb. 0·01 $\frac{3}{10}$	Lb. *0·02	Cwt. 0 6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cwt. *0 9 4
	" " 7 cents and not above 10 cents per lb. - - -	" 0·01 $\frac{9}{10}$	" *0·02 $\frac{3}{10}$	" 0 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	" *0 13 1
	" " 10 cents and not above 13 cents per lb. - - -	" 0·02 $\frac{4}{10}$	" *0·03 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0 11 2	" *0 16 4
	" " 13 cents and not above 16 cents per lb. - - -	" 0·02 $\frac{8}{10}$	" *0·04 $\frac{2}{10}$	" 0 13 1	" *0 19 7
	" " 16 cents per lb. - - -	" 0·04 $\frac{7}{10}$	" *0·07	" 1 1 11	" *1 12 8
	* On steel circular saw-plates, in addition to above rates - - -	—	" 0·01	—	" 0 4 8
	<i>Wire:</i>				
123	Wire rods: Rivet, screw, fence, and other iron or steel wire rods, whether round, oval, flat, or square, or in any other shape, and nail rods, in coils or otherwise:				
	Valued at 4 cents or less per lb. - - -	Lb. 0·00 $\frac{4}{10}$	—	Cwt. 0 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
	" above 4 cents per lb. - - -	" 0·00 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	" 0 3 6	—
	Valued at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents or less per lb. - - -	—	Lb. 0·00 $\frac{6}{10}$	—	Cwt. 0 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Valued at above 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. - - -	—	45 % ad val.	—	45 % ad val.
	Note.—All round iron or steel rods, smaller than No. 6 wire gauge, will be classed and dutiable as wire.				
124	Round iron or steel wire:				
	All sizes not smaller than No. 10 wire gauge	Lb. 0·01 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lb. 0·01 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cwt. 0 5 10	Cwt. 0 5 10
	Smaller than No. 10 and not smaller than No. 13 wire gauge - - -		" 0·01 $\frac{3}{4}$		" 0 8 2
	" than No. 13 and not smaller than No. 16 wire gauge - - -	" 0·01 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0·01 $\frac{3}{4}$	" 0 7 0	" 0 8 2
	" than No. 16 and not smaller than No. 26 wire gauge - - -	" 0·02	" 0·02 $\frac{1}{4}$	" 0 9 4	" 0 10 6
	" than No. 26 wire gauge - - -		" 0·03		" 0 14 0
	All other iron or steel wire and wire or strip steel, commonly known as crinoline wire, corset wire, drill rods, needle wire, piano wire, clock and watch wires, and all steel wires, whether polished or unpolished, in coils or straightened, and cut to lengths, drawn cold through dies, and hat wire, flat steel wire, or sheet steel in strips, uncovered or covered with cotton, silk, or other material or metal, and all the foregoing manufactures of iron or steel, of whatever shape or form, valued above 4 cents per lb.	40 % ad val.	—	40 % ad val.	—
	Iron or steel wire covered with cotton, silk, or other material, and wires or strip steel, commonly known as crinoline wire, corset wire, and hat wire - - -	—	Lb. 0·05	—	Cwt. 1 3 4
	Flat steel wire, or sheet steel in strips, whether drawn through dies or rolls, untempered or tempered, of whatsoever width, not thicker than $\frac{25}{1000}$ of an inch (ready for use or otherwise)	—	50 % ad val.	—	50 % ad val.
	Articles manufactured from iron or steel wire which will pay the maximum rate of duty which would be imposed upon any wire used in the manufacture of such articles, and in addition thereto - - -	Lb. 0·01	*—	Cwt. 0 4 8	*—
	* Under the Tariff of 1890, the following additional duties were payable:				
	* On iron or steel wire cloths, and iron or steel wire nettings, made in meshes of any form, in addition to the duty imposed on the iron or steel wire used in their manufacture - - -	—	Lb. 0·02	—	Cwt. 0 9 4
	* On iron or steel wire coated with zinc or tin, or any other metal (except fence-wire, and iron or steel, flat, with longitudinal ribs, for the manufacture of fencing), in addition to the rate imposed on the wire of which made - - -	—	" 0·00 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	" 0 2 4
	* On iron wire rope and wire strand, in addition to the rate imposed on the wire of which made - - -	—	" 0·01	—	" 0 4 8
	* On steel wire rope and wire strand, in addition to the rate imposed on the wire of which made - - -	—	" 0·02	—	" 0 9 4
	(All iron or steel wire valued at more than 4 cents per lb. paid a duty of not less than 45 % ad valorem, under the 1890 tariff.)				
	Card wire for the manufacture of card clothing, paid under the 1890 tariff - - -	—	35 % ad val.	—	35 % ad val.

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
	METALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF—continued.	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Iron and Steel—continued.</i>				
	<i>General Provision as to Iron and Steel.</i>				
125	No allowance or reduction of duties for partial loss or damage in consequence of rust or discolouration will be made upon any description of iron or steel, or upon any article wholly or partly manufactured of iron or steel.				
126	Manufactures of iron and steel: Anchors or parts thereof, of iron or steel, mill-irons and mill-cranks of wrought-iron, and wrought-iron for ships, and forgings of iron or steel, or of combined iron and steel, for vessels, steam-engines, and locomotives, or parts thereof	Lb. 0·01 $\frac{9}{10}$	Lb. 0·01 $\frac{8}{10}$	Cwt. 0 5 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cwt. 0 8 5
127	Axles, or parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks, or forgings for axles, whether of iron or steel, without reference to the stage or state of manufacture <i>Note.</i> —When iron or steel axles are imported fitted in wheels, or parts of wheels, of iron or steel, they will be dutiable at the same rate as the wheels in which they are fitted.	" 0·01 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0·02	" 0 7 0	" 0 9 4
128	Anvils of iron or steel, or of iron and steel combined, by whatever process made, or in whatever stage of manufacture	" 0·01 $\frac{3}{4}$	" 0·02 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0 8 2	" 0 11 8
129	Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, track tools, wedges, and crowbars, whether of iron or steel	" 0·01 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0·02 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0 7 0	" 0 10 6
130	Boiler or other tubes, pipes, flues, or stays of wrought-iron or steel	25% ad val.	" 0·02 $\frac{1}{2}$	25% ad val.	" 0 11 8
131	Bolts, with or without threads or nuts, or bolt blanks, and finished hinges or hinge blanks, whether of iron or steel	Lb. 0·01 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0·02 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cwt. 0 7 0	" 0 10 6
132	Card clothing, manufactured from tempered steel wire	Sq. ft. 0·40	Sq. ft. 0·50	Sq. ft. 0 1 8	Sq. ft. 0 2 1
	All other card clothing	" 0·20	" 0·25	" 0 0 10	" 0 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
133	Cast-iron pipe of every description	Lb. 0·00 $\frac{9}{10}$	Lb. 0·00 $\frac{8}{10}$	Cwt. 0 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cwt. 0 4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
134	Cast-iron vessels, plates, stove plates, and irons, sad-irons, tailors' irons, hatters' irons, and castings of iron not specially provided for	" 0·00 $\frac{8}{10}$	" 0·01 $\frac{8}{10}$	" 0 3 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	" 0 5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
135	Castings of malleable iron, not specially provided for	" 0·00 $\frac{9}{10}$	" 0·01 $\frac{3}{4}$	" 0 4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0 8 2
136	Cast hollow ware, coated, glazed, or tinned	" 0·02	" 0·03	" 0 9 4	" 0 14 -0
137	Chains of all kinds, made of iron or steel: Not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch in diameter Less than $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch and not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ ths of an inch in diameter Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ ths of an inch in diameter (* Under the 1890 Tariff no chain or chains of any description paid a less rate of duty than 45 % ad valorem.)	30% ad val.	" *0·01 $\frac{8}{10}$ " *0·01 $\frac{8}{10}$ " *0·02 $\frac{1}{2}$	30% ad val.	" *0 7 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " *0 8 5 " *0 11 8
138	Cutlery: Pen-knives, pocket-knives, or erasers, of all kinds: Valued at not more than 30 cents per dozen " more than 30 cents and not exceeding 50 cents per dozen " more than 50 cents and not exceeding 1 dollar per dozen " more than 1 dollar and not exceeding 1 dollar 50 cents per dozen " more than 1 dollar 50 cents and not exceeding 3 dollars per dozen " more than 3 dollars per dozen <i>Note.</i> —Blades, handles, or any other parts of any or either of the articles named in this paragraph, imported in any other manner than assembled in pen-knives, pocket-knives, or erasers, shall be subject to no less rate of duty than herein provided for pen-knives, pocket-knives, or erasers valued at more than 30 cents per dozen.	25% ad val. Doz. 0·12 and 50% ad val. 25% ad val. Doz. 0·25 and 25% ad val. Doz. 0·40 and 25% ad val. Doz. 0·75 and 25% ad val. 50% ad val.	Doz. 0·12 and 50% ad val. Doz. 0·50 and 50% ad val. Doz. 1·00 and 2·00 and 50% ad val.	25% ad val. Doz. 0 0 6 and 50% ad val. 25% ad val. Doz. 0 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 25% ad val. Doz. 0 1 8 and 25% ad val. Doz. 0 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 25% ad val. 50% ad val.	Doz. 0 0 6 and 50% ad val. Doz. 0 2 1 and 50% ad val. Doz. 0 4 2 and 50% ad val. Doz. 0 8 4 and 50% ad val.

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
		Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	METALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF—continued.				
	Cutlery—continued.				
139	Swords, sword-blades, and side-arms -	35 % ad val.	35 % ad val.	35 % ad val.	35 % ad val.
140	Table knives, forks, and steels :				
	Valued at not more than 1 dollar per dozen pieces -	35 % ad val.	Doz. 0 10 and 30 % ad val.	35 % ad val.	Doz. 0 0 5 and 30 % ad val.
	„ more than 1 dollar and not more than 2 dollars per dozen pieces -		Doz. 0 35 and 30 % ad val.		Doz. 0 1 5½ and 30 % ad val.
	„ more than 2 dollars and not more than 3 dollars per dozen pieces -		Doz. 0 45 and 30 % ad val.		Doz. 0 1 10½ and 30 % ad val.
	„ more than 3 dollars and not more than 4 dollars per dozen pieces -		Doz. 1 00 and 30 % ad val.		Doz. 0 4 2 and 30 % ad val.
	„ more than 4 dollars and not more than 8 dollars per dozen pieces -	45 % ad val.	Doz. 1 00 and 30 % ad val.	45 % ad val.	Doz. 0 4 2 and 30 % ad val.
	„ more than 8 dollars per dozen pieces -		Doz. 2 00 and 30 % ad val.		Doz. 0 8 4 and 30 % ad val.
	Carving and cooks' knives and forks valued at not more than 4 dollars per dozen pieces -		Doz. 1 00 and 30 % ad val.		Doz. 0 4 2 and 30 % ad val.
	Carving knives and forks valued at more than 4 dollars and not more than 8 dollars per dozen pieces -		Doz. 2 00 and 30 % ad val.		Doz. 0 8 4 and 30 % ad val.
	Ditto, ditto, valued at more than 8 dollars and not more than 12 dollars per dozen pieces -	45 % ad val.	Doz. 3 00 and 30 % ad val.	45 % ad val.	Doz. 0 12 6 and 30 % ad val.
	Ditto, ditto, valued at more than 12 dollars per dozen pieces -		Doz. 5 00 and 30 % ad val.		Doz. 1 0 10 and 30 % ad val.
	Cooks' knives and forks valued at more than 4 dollars and not more than 8 dollars per dozen pieces -		Doz. 2 00 and 30 % ad val.		Doz. 0 8 4 and 30 % ad val.
	Ditto, ditto, valued at more than 8 dollars and not more than 12 dollars per dozen pieces -		Doz. 3 00 and 30 % ad val.		Doz. 0 12 6 and 30 % ad val.
	Ditto, ditto, valued at more than 12 dollars per dozen pieces -	45 % ad val.	Doz. 5 00 and 30 % ad val.	45 % ad val.	Doz. 1 0 10 and 30 % ad val.
	Razors and razor-blades, wholly or partly finished :		Doz. 1 00 and 30 % ad val.		Doz. 0 4 2 and 30 % ad val.
	Valued at less than 4 dollars per dozen -		Doz. 1 75 and 30 % ad val.		Doz. 0 7 3½ and 30 % ad val.
	„ 4 dollars or more per dozen -		30 % ad val.		30 % ad val.
	Scissors and shears -	45 % ad val.	45 % ad val.	45 % ad val.	45 % ad val.
	All hunting, kitchen, bread, butter, vegetable, fruit, cheese, plumbers', painters', palette, and artists' knives; also all butchers' knives, forks, and steels :				
	Valued at not more than 1 dollar per dozen pieces -	35 % ad val.	Doz. 0 10 and 30 % ad val.	35 % ad val.	Doz. 0 0 5 and 30 % ad val.
	„ more than 1 dollar and not more than 2 dollars per dozen pieces -		Doz. 0 35 and 30 % ad val.		Doz. 0 1 5½ and 30 % ad val.
	„ more than 2 dollars and not more than 3 dollars per dozen pieces -		Doz. 0 45 and 30 % ad val.		Doz. 0 1 10½ and 30 % ad val.
	„ more than 3 dollars and not more than 8 dollars per dozen pieces -		Doz. 1 00 and 30 % ad val.		Doz. 0 4 2 and 30 % ad val.
	„ more than 8 dollars per dozen pieces -	30 % ad val.	Doz. 2 00 and 30 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	Doz. 0 8 4 and 30 % ad val.
141	Files, file blanks, rasps, and floats, of all cuts and kinds :				
	4 inches in length and under -	Doz. 0 35	Doz. 0 35	Doz. 0 1 5½	Doz. 0 1 5½
	Over 4 inches and under 9 inches in length -	„ 0 60	„ 0 75	„ 0 2 6	„ 0 3 1½
	Of 9 inches and under 14 inches in length -	„ 1 00	„ 1 30	„ 0 4 2	„ 0 5 5
	14 inches in length and above -		„ 2 00		„ 0 8 4
	Fire-arms :				
142	Muskets and sporting rifles -	25 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	25 % ad val.
	Muzzle-loading shot guns -		45 % ad val.		45 % ad val.
	Parts of the foregoing -		45 % ad val.		45 % ad val.

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
	METALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF—continued.	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Fire-arms—continued.</i>				
143	Sporting, breech-loading shot guns, combination shot-guns and rifles :	30 % ad val.	—	30 % ad val.	—
	Double-barrelled, sporting, breech-loading shot guns, valued at not more than 6 dollars each - - - - -	—	Each 1.50 and 35 % ad val.	—	Each 0 6 3 and 35 % ad val.
	Ditto, ditto, ditto, valued at more than 6 dollars and not more than 12 dollars each - - - - -	—	Each 4.00 and 35 % ad val.	—	Each 0 16 8 and 35 % ad val.
	Ditto, ditto, ditto, valued at more than 12 dollars each - - - - -	—	Each 6.00 and 35 % ad val.	—	Each 1 5 0 and 35 % ad val.
	Single-barrel breech-loading shot-guns - - - - -	—	Each 1.00 and 35 % ad val.	—	Each 0 4 2 and 35 % ad val.
	Parts of the foregoing - - - - -	30 % ad val.	45 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	45 % ad val.
	Pistols - - - - -	30 % ad val.	—	30 % ad val.	—
	Revolving pistols, valued at not more than 1 dollar 50 cents each - - - - -	—	Each 0.40 and 35 % ad val.	—	Each 0 1 8 and 35 % ad val.
	Ditto, valued at more than 1 dollar 50 cents each - - - - -	—	Each 1.00 and 35 % ad val.	—	Each 0 4 2 and 35 % ad val.
	Parts of pistols - - - - -	30 % ad val.	45 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	45 % ad val.
144	Sheets, plates, wares, or articles of iron, steel, or other metal, enamelled or glazed with vitreous glasses - - - - -	35 % ad val.	45 % ad val.	35 % ad val.	45 % ad val.
	Ditto, ditto, enamelled or glazed as above with more than one colour, or ornamented - - - - -	—	50 % ad val.	—	50 % ad val.
	Nails, spikes, tacks, and needles :				
145	Cut nails and cut spikes of iron or steel - - - - -	22½ % ad val.	Lb. 0.01	22½ % ad val.	Cwt. 0 4 8
146	Horseshoe nails, hob nails, and all other wrought-iron or steel nails, not specially provided for - - - - -	30 % ad val.	" 0.04	30 % ad val.	" 0 18 8
147	Wire nails made of wrought-iron or steel :				
	Two inches in length and above, and not lighter than No. 12 wire gauge - - - - -	—	" 0.02	—	" 0 9 4
	From 1 to 2 inches in length, and lighter than No. 12, and not lighter than No. 16 wire gauge - - - - -	25 % ad val.	" 0.02½	25 % ad val.	" 0 11 8
	Shorter than 1 inch, and lighter than No. 16 wire gauge - - - - -	—	" 0.04	—	" 0 18 8
148	Spikes, nuts, and washers, and horse, mule, or ox shoes, of wrought-iron or steel - - - - -	25 % ad val.	" 0.01 ⁸ / ₇₀	25 % ad val.	" 0 8 5
149	Cut tacks, brads, or sprigs of all kinds : Not exceeding 16 ozs. to the thousand - - - - - Exceeding 16 ozs. to the thousand - - - - -	25 % ad val.	{ 1,000 0.02½ Lb. 0.02½	25 % ad val.	{ 1,000 0 0 1½ Cwt. 0 12 10
150	Needles for knitting or sewing machines, crochet needles, and tape needles, and bodkins of metal - - - - -	25 % ad val.	35 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	35 % ad val.
	Needles, knitting, and all others not specially provided for - - - - -	—	25 % ad val.	—	25 % ad val.
	Plates :				
151	Steel plates engraved, stereotype plates, electrotype plates, and plates of other materials, engraved or lithographed, for printing - - - - -	25 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	25 % ad val.
152	Railway fish-plates, or splice bars, made of iron or steel - - - - -	25 % ad val.	Lb. 0.01	25 % ad val.	Cwt. 0 4 8
153	Rivets of iron or steel - - - - -	25 % ad val.	" 0.02½	25 % ad val.	" 0 11 8
154	Saws :				
	Cross cut saws - - - - -	Lin. ft. 0.06	Lin. ft. 0.08	Lin. ft. 0 0 3	Lin. ft. 0 0 4
	Mill saws :				
	Not over 9 inches wide - - - - -	" 0.10	{ " 0.10 " 0.15	" 0 0 5	{ " 0 0 5 " 0 0 7½
	Over 9 inches - - - - -	—	—	—	—
	Pit and drag saws :				
	Not over 9 inches wide - - - - -	" 0.08	{ " 0.10 " 0.15	" 0 0 4	{ " 0 0 5 " 0 0 7½
	Over 9 inches - - - - -	25 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	30 % ad val.
	Circular saws - - - - -	25 % ad val.	40 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	40 % ad val.
	Hand, back, and all other saws not specially provided for - - - - -	—	—	—	—
155	Screws, commonly called wood screws :				
	More than 2 inches in length - - - - -	Lb. 0.03	Lb. 0.05	Cwt. 0 14 0	Cwt. 1 3 4
	Over 1 inch, and not more than 2 inches in length - - - - -	" 0.05	" 0.07	" 1 3 4	" 1 12 8
	Over ½ inch, and not more than 1 inch in length - - - - -	" 0.07	" 0.10	" 1 12 8	" 2 6 8
	½ inch and less in length - - - - -	" 0.10	" 0.14	" 2 6 8	" 3 5 4
155½	Umbrella and parasol ribs, and stretcher frames, tips, runners, handles, or other parts thereof, made in whole or chief part of iron, steel, or any other metal - - - - -	50 % ad val.	45 % ad val.	50 % ad val.	45 % ad val.

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
		Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
METALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF—continued.					
156	Wheels for railway purposes, or parts thereof, made of iron or steel, and steel-tyred wheels for railway purposes, whether wholly or partly finished, and iron or steel locomotive, car, or other railway railway tyres or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured - Ingots, cogged ingots, blooms or blanks for the same, without regard to the degree of manufacture <i>Note.</i> —When wheels or parts thereof, of iron or steel, are imported with iron or steel axles fitted in them, the wheels and axles together are dutiable at the same rate as is provided for the wheels when imported separately.	Lb. 0·01 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lb. 0·02 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 0·01 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cwt. 0 5 10 " 0 8 2	Cwt. 0 11 8 " 0 8 2
MISCELLANEOUS METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.					
157	Aluminum, in crude form, alloys of any kind in which aluminum is the component material of chief value	" 0·10	" 0·15	" 2 6 8	" 3 10 0
158	Argentine, albata, or German silver, unmanufactured	15 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	15 % ad val.	25 % ad val.
159	Brass, in bars or pigs, old brass, clippings from brass or Dutch metal Sheathing, or yellow metal, old, and fit only for re-manufacture -	10 % ad val.	Lb. 0·01 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 % ad val.	Cwt. 0 7 0
160	Bronze powder Bronze or Dutch metal, or aluminum, in leaf Bronze metallics or flitters	40 % ad val.	" 0·12 " 100leaves 0·08 " 45 % ad val.	40 % ad val.	" 2 16 0 " 100leaves 0 0 4 " 45 % ad val.
161	Copper in rolled plates, called braziers' copper, sheets, rods, pipes, and copper bottoms, also sheathing or yellow metal of which copper is the component material of chief value, and not composed wholly or in part of iron ungalvanised Gold and silver :	20 % ad val.	35 % ad val.	20 % ad val.	35 % ad val.
162	Bullions and metal thread of gold, silver, or other metals, not specially provided for	25 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	30 % ad val.
163	Gold leaf	30 % ad val.	500leaves 2·00	30 % ad val.	500leaves 0 8 4
164	Silver leaf and silver powder	30 % ad val.	" 0·75	30 % ad val.	" 0 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
165	Lead : Lead ore and lead dross <i>Note.</i> —Silver ore and all other ores containing lead will pay a duty of $\frac{3}{4}$ cent per lb. on the lead contained therein, according to sample and assay at the port of entry (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. in 1890 tariff).	Lb. 0·00 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lb. 0·01 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cwt. 0 3 6	Cwt. 0 7 0
166	Lead in pigs and bars, molten and old refuse lead run into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured - Provided, that in case any foreign country shall impose an export duty upon lead ore or lead dross or silver ores containing lead, exported to the United States from such country, then the duty upon such ores and lead in pigs and bars, molten and old refuse lead run into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured, herein provided for, when imported from such country, shall remain the same as fixed by the law in force prior to the passage of this Act (i.e. 2 cents per lb.).	" 0·01	" 0·02	" 0 4 8	" 0 9 4
167	Lead in sheets, pipes, shot, glaziers' lead, and lead wire	" 0·01 $\frac{1}{4}$	" 0·02 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0 5 10	" 0 11 8
167 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nickel, nickel oxide, alloy of any kind in which nickel is the component material of chief value -	" 0·06	" 0·10	" 1 8 0	" 2 6 8
167 $\frac{3}{4}$	Mica	20 % ad val.	35 % ad val.	20 % ad val.	35 % ad val.
168	Pens, metallic, except gold pens	Gross 0·08	Gross 0·12	Gross 0 0 4	Gross 0 0 6
169	Pen-holder tips, pen-holders, or parts thereof Gold pens	25 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	30 % ad val.
170	Pins, metallic, including pins with solid or glass heads, hairpins, safety-pins, and hat, bonnet, shawl, and belt pins, not commercially known as jewellery	25 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	30 % ad val.
170 $\frac{1}{2}$	Quicksilver	Lb. 0·07	Lb. 0·10	Cwt. 1 12 8	Cwt. 2 6 8
171	Type-metal, for the lead contained therein Types, new - Watches :	" 0·00 $\frac{3}{4}$ 15 % ad val.	" 0·01 $\frac{1}{2}$ 25 % ad val.	" 0 3 6 15 % ad val.	" 0 7 0 25 % ad val.
172	Chronometers, box or ship's, and parts thereof	10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.
173	Watches and parts thereof, whether separately packed or otherwise Clocks and parts thereof, whether separately packed or otherwise (* Clocks were chargeable under the 1890 tariff with the duty applicable to the component material of chief value.)	25 % ad val.	25 % ad val. *	25 % ad val.	25 % ad val. *

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
	MISCELLANEOUS METALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF —continued.	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Zinc or spelter:				
174	Zinc in blocks or pigs - - - - -	Lb. 0·01	Lb. 0·04 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cwt. 0 4 8	Cwt. 0 8 2
175	Ditto, in sheets, not polished nor further advanced than rolled - - - - -	" 0·01 $\frac{1}{4}$	" 0·02 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0 5 10	" 0 11 8
176	Ditto, old and worn out, fit only to be re-manufactured - - - - -	" 0·00 $\frac{3}{4}$	" 0·04 $\frac{1}{4}$	" 0 3 6	" 0 5 10
177	Manufactured articles or wares, not specially provided for, composed wholly or in part of any metal, and whether partly or wholly manufactured	35 % ad val.	45 % ad val.	35 % ad val.	45 % ad val.
	<i>Manufactures of which tin, tin plates, terne plates, taggers' tin, or either of them, are component materials of chief value, and all articles, vessels, or wares manufactured, stamped, or drawn from sheet-iron or sheet-steel (such material being the component of chief value), and coated wholly or in part with tin or lead, or a mixture of which these metals or either of them is a component part, paid under the 1890 tariff - - - - -</i>	—	55 % ad val.	—	55 % ad val.
	WOOD, AND MANUFACTURES OF.				
179	Osier or willow, prepared for basket makers' use -	20 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	20 % ad val.	30 % ad val.
	Manufactures of osier or willow - - - - -	25 % ad val.	40 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	40 % ad val.
	Chair cane, or reeds, wrought or manufactured from rattans or reeds - - - - -	10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.
180	Casks and barrels empty, sugar-box shoofs, and packing boxes, and packing box shoofs, of wood, not specially provided for - - - - -	20 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	20 % ad val.	30 % ad val.
180 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tooth picks of vegetable substance - - - - -	35 % ad val.	{ Not separately tariffed. }	35 % ad val.	{ Not separately tariffed. }
181	House or cabinet furniture, of wood, wholly or partly finished, manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for - - - - -	25 % ad val.	35 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	35 % ad val.
	SUGAR.				
182	So much of the Act entitled "An Act to reduce revenue, equalise duties, and for other purposes," approved 1st October 1890, as provides for and authorises the issue of licences to produce sugar, and for the payment of a bounty to the producers of sugar from beets, sorghum, or sugar cane grown in the United States, or from maple sap produced within the United States, is hereby repealed, and hereafter it shall be unlawful to issue any license to produce sugar or to pay any bounty for the production of sugar of any kind under the said Act.				

The provisions of the Tariff Act of 1890 affecting sugar referred to in the foregoing paragraph, were as follow:—
Until the 1st July, 1905, there will be paid from any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to the producer of sugar from beets, sorghum, or sugar cane grown within the United States or from maple sap produced within the United States, and testing not less than 90 degrees by the polariscope, a bounty of 2 cents per pound; and upon such sugar, testing less than 90 degrees by the polariscope, and not less than 80 degrees, a bounty of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.

In order to be entitled to the said bounty, the producer of the sugar must have first filed, prior to 1st July of each year, with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, a notice of the place of production, with a general description of the machinery and methods to be employed by him, together with an estimate of the amount of sugar proposed to be produced in the current or next ensuing year, including the number of maple trees to be tapped, and an application for a license to so produce, to be accompanied by a bond in a penalty, and with sureties to be approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, conditioned that he will faithfully observe all rules and regulations that shall be prescribed for such manufacture and production of sugar.

Upon receipt of the aforesaid application and bond the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall issue to the applicant a licence to produce sugar from sorghum, beets, or sugar-cane grown within the United States, or from maple sap produced within the United States, at the place and with the machinery and by the methods described in the application; but said licence shall not extend beyond one year from the date thereof.

No bounty shall be paid to any person engaged in refining sugars which have been imported into the United States, or produced in the United States, upon which the bounty herein-before provided for has already been paid or applied for; nor to any person unless he shall have first been licensed as herein-before provided; and only upon sugar produced by such person from sorghum, beets, or sugar-cane grown within the United States, or from maple sap produced within the United States. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall from time to time make all needful rules and regulations for the manufacture of said sugar, and, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, exercise supervision and inspection of the manufacture thereof.

And for the payment of these bounties the Secretary of the Treasury is authorised to draw warrants on the Treasurer of the United States for such sums as shall be necessary, which sums shall be certified to him by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by whom the bounties shall be disbursed, and no bounty shall be allowed or paid to any person licensed as aforesaid in any one year upon any quantity of sugar less than 500 pounds.

Any person who shall knowingly refine or aid in the refining of sugar imported into the United States, or upon which the bounty herein provided for has already been paid or applied for, at the place described in the licence issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and any person not entitled to the bounty herein provided for, who shall apply for or receive the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars, or be imprisoned for a period not exceeding five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
	SUGAR—continued.	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
182½	On all sugars and on all tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of	40 % ad val.	Free.	40 % ad val.	Free.
	All sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in colour, and all sugars which have been discoloured	{ Lb. 0·00½ and 40 % ad val.	{ Lb. *0·00½ and 40 % ad val.	{ Cwt. 0 0 7 and 40 % ad val.	Cwt. *0 2 4
	All sugars, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete or concentrated molasses, which are imported from or are the product of any country which at the time the same are exported therefrom pays directly or indirectly a bounty on the export thereof, shall pay a duty of $\frac{1}{10}$ cent. per pound in addition to the foregoing rates. (See Note * below as to provision of 1890 Tariff Act regarding imports of bounty fed sugar). Provided, That the importer of sugar produced in a foreign country, the Government of which grants such direct or indirect bounties, may be relieved from this additional duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, in case said importer produces a certificate of said Government, that no indirect bounty has been received upon said sugar in excess of the tax collected upon the beet or cane from which it was produced, and that no direct bounty has been or shall be paid. Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of the Treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the King of the Hawaiian Islands on the 30th January 1875, or the provisions of any Act of Congress heretofore passed for the execution of the same.				
	* The Tariff Act of 1890 stipulated that all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in colour should pay $\frac{1}{10}$ cent. per lb. "in addition to the rate above provided, when exported from, or the product of any country when and "so long as such country pays, or shall hereafter pay, directly or indirectly, a bounty on the exportation of "any sugar that may be included in this grade which is greater than is paid on raw sugars of a lower "saccharine strength; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe suitable rules and regulations to carry "this provision into effect."				
183	Molasses testing above 40 and not above 56 degrees, polariscope	Gall. 0·02	Free	{ Gall. 0 0 1½ " 0 0 2½ }	Free.
	Ditto, if testing above 56 degrees, polariscope	" 0·04			
	Sugar candy and all confectionery, made wholly or in part of sugar, and on sugars after being refined, when tintured, coloured, or in any way adulterated	35 % ad val.	—	35 % ad val.	—
	Sugar candy and confectionery valued at 12 cents or less per pound, and sugars tintured, &c., as above	—	Lb. 0·05	—	Cwt. 1 3 4
	All other confectionery not specially provided for	—	50 % ad val. Lb. 0·00½	—	50 % ad val. Cwt. 0 3 6
	Glucose or grape sugar	15 % ad val.	Not separately tariffed	15 % ad val.	Not separately tariffed.
	Saccharine	25 % ad val.		25 % ad val.	
	TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF.				
184	Wrapper tobacco, unstemmed, imported in any bale, box, package, or in bulk	Lb. 1·50	Lb. 2·00	Cwt. 35 0 0	Cwt. 46 13 4
	Ditto, if stemmed	" 2·25	" 2·75	" 52 10 0	" 64 3 4
185	Filler tobacco, unstemmed, imported in any bale, box, package, or in bulk	" 0·35	" 0·35	" 8 3 4	" 8 3 4
	Ditto, if stemmed	" 0·50	" 0·50	" 11 13 4	" 11 13 4
	Note.—The term wrapper tobacco shall be taken to mean that quality of leaf tobacco known commercially as wrapper tobacco. The term filler tobacco shall be taken to mean all leaf tobacco unmanufactured, not commercially known as wrapper tobacco. If any leaf tobacco imported in any bale, box, package, or in bulk, shall be the growth of different countries, or shall differ in quality and value, save as provided in the succeeding provision, then the entire contents of such bale, box, &c., shall be subject to the same duty as wrapper tobacco.				

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
	TOBACCO, AND MANUFACTURES OF— <i>continued.</i>	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	If any bale, box, package, or bulk of leaf tobacco of uniform quality contains exceeding 15 per cent. thereof of leaves suitable in colour, fineness of texture, and size for wrappers for cigars, then the entire contents of such bale, box, &c., shall be subject to the same duty as wrapper tobacco.				
	Collectors (of Customs) shall not permit entry to be made, except under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, of any leaf tobacco imported in any bale, box, package, or in bulk, unless the invoices covering the same shall specify in detail the character of the leaf tobacco in such bale, box, &c., whether wrapper or filler tobacco, Quebrado or self-working bales, as the case may be.				
	In the examination for classification of any invoice of imported leaf tobacco, at least one bale if less than ten bales, and one bale in every ten bales and more, if deemed necessary by the appraising officer, shall be examined by the appraiser or person authorised by law to make such examination, and for the purpose of fixing the classification and amount of duty chargeable on such invoice of leaf tobacco, the examination of ten hands out of each examined bale thereof shall be taken to be a legal examination.				
186	Tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, of all descriptions, not specially enumerated or provided for	Lb. 0·40	Lb. 0·40	Cwt. 9 6 8	Cwt. 9 6
137	Snuff and snuff flour, manufactured of tobacco, ground dry or damp, and pickled, scented, or otherwise, of all descriptions	" 0·50	" 0·50	" 11 13 4	" 11 13 4
188	Cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots, of all kinds	" 4·00 and 25 % ad val.	" 4·50 and 25 % ad val.	" 93 6 8 and 25 % ad val.	" 105 0 0 and 25 % ad val.
	<i>Note.</i> —Paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, will be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed upon cigars.				
	AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.				
139	All live animals, not specially provided for	20 % ad val.	—	20 % ad val.	—
	<i>Horses and mules valued at less than 150 dollars</i>	—	Each 30·00	—	Each 6 5 0
	<i>Ditto, valued at 150 dollars and over</i>	—	30 % ad val.	—	30 % ad val.
	<i>Cattle, more than 1 year old</i>	—	Each 10·00	—	Each 2 1 8
	<i>Ditto, 1 year old or less</i>	—	" 2·00	—	" 0 8 4
	<i>Hogs</i>	—	" 1·50	—	" 0 6 3
	<i>Sheep, 1 year old or more</i>	—	" 1·50	—	" 0 6 3
	<i>Ditto, less than 1 year old</i>	—	" 0·75	—	" 0 3 1½
	<i>All other live animals not specially provided for</i>	—	20 % ad val.	—	20 % ad val.
190	Breadstuffs and Farinaceous substances:—				
	Buckwheat	—	Bush. of 48 lbs. } 0·15	—	Bush. of 48 lbs. } 0 0 7½
	Corn or maize	—	Bush. of 56 lbs. } 0·15	—	Bush. of 56 lbs. } 0 0 7½
	Corn meal	20 % ad val.	Bush. of 48 lbs. } 0·20	20 % ad val.	Bush. of 48 lbs. } 0 0 10
	Oats	—	Bush. 0·15	—	Bush. 0 0 7½
	Rye	—	" 0·10	—	" 0 0 5
	Rye-flour	—	Lb. 0·00½	—	Cwt. 0 2 4
	Wheat	—	Bush. 0·25	—	Bush. 0 1 0½
	Wheat-flour	—	25 % ad val.	—	25 % ad val.
	Oatmeal	15 % ad val.	Lb. 0·01	15 % ad val.	Cwt. 0 4 8
191	Barley	80 % ad val.	Bush. of 48 lbs. } 0·30	80 % ad val.	Bush. of 48 lbs. } 0 1 3
	Barley, pearled, patent, or hulled	—	Lb. 0·02	—	Cwt. 0 9 4
	Barley Malt	40 % ad val.	Bush. of 34 lbs. } 0·45	40 % ad val.	Bush. of 34 lbs. } 0 1 10½
192	Macaroni, vermicelli, and all similar preparations	20 % ad val.	Lb. 0·02	20 % ad val.	Cwt. 0 9 4
193	Rice:—				
	Cleaned	Lb. 0·01½	" 0·02	Cwt. 0 7 0	" 0 9 4
	Uncleaned, or rice free of the outer hull, and still having the inner cuticle on	" 0·00 ⁶ / ₁₀	" 0·01¼	" 0 3 9	" 0 5 10
	Rice flour, rice meal, and rice, broken, which will pass through a sieve known commercially as No. 12 wire sieve	" 0·00¼	" 0·00¼	" 0 1 2	" 0 1 2
	Paddy, or rice having the outer hull on	" 0·00¾	" 0·00¾	" 0 3 6	" 0 3 6
	Dairy Products:—				
194	Butter, and substitutes therefor	" 0·04	" 0·06	" 0 18 8	" 1 8 0
195	Cheese	" 0·04	" 0·06	" 0 18 8	" 1 8 0

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
		Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS— continued.				
	Dairy Products—continued.				
196	Milk, preserved or condensed, including weight of packages - - - - -	Lb. 0·02	Lb. 0·03	Cwt. 0 9 4	Cwt. 0 14 0
	Sugar of milk - - - - -	" 0·05	" 0·08	" 1 3 4	" 1 17 4
197	Farm and Field Products:— Beans - - - - -	20 % ad val.	Bush. of 60 lbs. } 0·40	20 % ad val.	Bush. of 60 lbs. } 0 1 8
198	Beans, peas, and mushrooms, prepared or pre- served, in tins, jars, bottles, or otherwise - - -	30 % ad val.	40 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	40 % ad val.
	Other vegetables prepared or preserved - - -		45 % ad val.		45 % ad val.
	Pickles and sauces of all kinds - - -				
198½	Eggs - - - - -	Doz. 0·03	Doz. 0·05	Doz. 0 0 1½	Doz. 0 0 2½
199	Hay - - - - -	Ton 2·00	Ton 4·00	Ton 0 8 4	Ton 0 16 8
200	Honey - - - - -	Gall. 0·10	Gall. 0·20	Gall. 0 0 6	Gall. 0 1 0
201	Hops - - - - -	Lb. 0·08	Lb. 0·15	Cwt. 1 17 4	Cwt. 3 10 0
202	Onions - - - - -	Bush. 0·20	Bush. 0·40	Bush. 0 0 10½	Bush. 0 1 8½
203	Pease, dried - - - - -	" 0·20	" 0·20	" 0 0 10½	" 0 0 10½
	Ditto, split - - - - -	Bush. of 60 lbs. } 0·50	Bush. of 60 lbs. } 0·50	Bush. of 60 lbs. } 0 2 1	Bush. of 60 lbs. } 0 2 1
	Ditto, in cartons, papers, or other small packages - - - - -	Lb. 0·01	Lb. 0·04	Cwt. 0 4 8	Cwt. 0 4 8
204	Potatoes - - - - -	Bush. of 60 lbs. } 0·15	Bush. of 60 lbs. } 0·25	Bush. of 60 lbs. } 0 0 7½	Bush. of 60 lbs. } 0 1 0½
	Seeds:—				
205	Castor beans or seeds - - - - -	Bush. of 50 lbs. } 0·25	Bush. of 50 lbs. } 0·50	Bush. of 50 lbs. } 0 1 0½	Bush. of 50 lbs. } 0 2 1
206	Flax-seed or linseed, poppy-seed, and other oil seeds, not specially provided for - - -	Bush. of 56 lbs. } 0·20	Bush. of 56 lbs. } 0·30	Bush. of 56 lbs. } 0 6 10	Bush. of 56 lbs. } 0 1 3
	Note.—No drawback is to be allowed on oilcake made from imported seed.				
206½	Garden seeds, agricultural seeds, and other seeds, not specially provided for - - -	10 % ad val.	20 % ad val.	10 % ad val.	20 % ad val.
207	Vegetables in their natural state, not specially provided for - - - - -	10 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	10 % ad val.	25 % ad val.
207½	Straw - - - - -	15 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	15 % ad val.	30 % ad val.
207½	Teazles - - - - -	15 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	15 % ad val.	30 % ad val.
	Fish:—				
208	Anchovies and sardines, packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes measuring not more than 5 inches long, 4 inches wide, and 3½ inches deep - - - - -	Box 0·10	Box 0·10	Box 0 0 5	Box 0 0 5
	Anchovies and sardines, packed in oil or other- wise, in half boxes, measuring not more than 5 inches long, 4 inches wide, and 1½ inches deep - - - - -	" 0·05	" 0·05	" 0 0 2½	" 0 0 2½
	Ditto, ditto, in quarter boxes, measuring not more than 4¾ inches long, 3½ inches wide, and 1¼ inches deep - - - - -	" 0·02½	" 0·02½	" 0 0 1½	" 0 0 1½
	Ditto, ditto, when imported in any other form - - -	40 % ad val.	40 % ad val.	40 % ad val.	40 % ad val.
209	Fish, smoked, dried, salted, pickled, or other- wise prepared for preservation - - -	Lb. 0·00¾	Lb. *0·00¾	Cwt. 0 3 6	Cwt. *0 3 6
	*Fish, pickled, in barrels or half barrels, and mackerel or salmon, pickled or salted - - -	—	" 0·04	—	" 0 4 8
210	Herrings, pickled, frozen, or salted, and salt water fish frozen or packed in ice - - -	Lb. 0·00½	—	Cwt. 0 2 4	—
	Herrings, pickled or salted - - - - -	—	Lb. 0·00½	—	Cwt. 0 2 4
	" fresh - - - - -	—	" 0·00¾	—	" 0 1 2
	Fish, frozen or packed in ice, and fresh fish not provided for - - - - -	—	" 0·00¾	—	" 0 3 6
211	Fish in cans or packages made of tin or other material, except anchovies and sardines, and fish packed in any other manner, not specially enumerated or provided for - - -	20 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	20 % ad val.	30 % ad val.
	Note.—Under the Tariff Act of 1890 cans or packages made of tin or other metal, con- taining shell fish, admitted free of duty, not exceeding one quart in contents, were subject to a duty of 8 cents per dozen cans or packages; and when exceeding one quart to each additional half quart or fractional part thereof.				
	Fruits and nuts:				
	Fruits:				
213	Apples, green or ripe - - - - -		Bush. 0·25		Bush. 0 1 0½
	Ditto, dried, desiccated, evaporated, or pre- pared in any manner, and not otherwise provided for - - - - -	20 % ad val.	Lb. 0·02	20 % ad val.	Cwt. 0 9 4
213½	Dates and pineapples - - - - -	20 % ad val.	Free	20 % ad val.	Free

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
	AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS— continued.	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Fruits and nuts—continued. Fruits—continued.				
214	Grapes	20 % ad val.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Barrel} \\ \text{of 3} \\ \text{cub. ft.} \\ \text{capacity or} \\ \text{part thereof} \end{array} \right\} 0.60$	20 % ad val.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Barrel} \\ \text{of 3} \\ \text{cub. ft.} \\ \text{capacity or} \\ \text{part thereof} \end{array} \right\} 2 \ 6$
215	Olives, green or prepared	20 % ad val.	Free	20 % ad val.	Free
216	Oranges, lemons, and limes: In packages of capacity of $1\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet or less		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Cubic} \\ \text{foot} \\ \text{of} \\ \text{capacity} \end{array} \right\} 0.08$		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Cubic} \\ \text{foot} \\ \text{of} \\ \text{capacity} \end{array} \right\} 0 \ 0 \ 4$
	Ditto, exceeding $1\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet, and not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet in capacity		" *0.25		" *0 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Ditto, exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet, and not exceeding 5 cubic feet in capacity		" *0.50		" *0 2 4
	Ditto, exceeding 5 cubic feet, for every additional cubic foot or fractional part thereof		" *0.40		" *0 0 5
	Ditto, in bulk	1,000 *1.50	1,000 *1.50	1,000 *0 6 3	1,000 *0 6 3
	* In addition to the above duties there will be levied on the boxes or barrels containing such oranges, lemons, or limes	30 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	30 % ad val.
	Note.—The thin wood, so-called, comprising the sides, tops, and bottoms of orange and lemon boxes of the growth and manufacture of the United States, exported as orange and lemon box shooks, may be re-imported in completed form, filled with oranges and lemons, by the payment of duty at one-half the rate imposed on similar boxes of entirely foreign growth and manufacture.				
217	Plums, prunes, figs, raisins, and other dried grapes, including Zante currants	Lb. 0.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Cwt. 0 7 0	—
	Plums and prunes	—	Lb. 0.02	—	Cwt. 0 9 4
	Figs	—	" 0.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	" 0 11 8
	Raisins	—	" 0.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	" 0 11 8
	Zante currants	—	Free	—	Free
218	Comfits, sweetmeats, and fruits preserved in sugar, syrup, or molasses, not specially provided for, and jellies of all kinds	30 % ad val.	35 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	35 % ad val.
	Cocoa-nut or copra, prepared or desiccated		10 % ad val.		10 % ad val.
219	Fruits preserved in their own juices	20 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	20 % ad val.	30 % ad val.
220	Orange peel and lemon peel, preserved or candied	30 % ad val.	Lb. 0.02	30 % ad val.	Cwt. 0 9 4
	Nuts:				
221	Almonds, not shelled	Lb. 0.03	" 0.05	Cwt. 0 14 0	" 1 3 4
	Ditto, clear shelled	" 0.05	" 0.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 1 3 4	" 1 15 0
222	Filberts and walnuts of all kinds, not shelled	" 0.02	" 0.03	" 0 9 4	" 0 14 0
	Ditto, shelled	" 0.04	" 0.06	" 0 18 8	" 1 8 0
223	Peanuts or ground beans, unshelled		" 0.04		" 0 4 8
	Ditto, shelled	20 % ad val.	" 0.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 % ad val.	" 0 7 0
224	Cocoa-nuts in the shell		Free		Free
	Other nuts, shelled or unshelled, not specially provided for	20 % ad val.	Lb. 0.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 % ad val.	Cwt. 0 7 0
	Meat products:				
224 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fresh beef, mutton, and pork	20 % ad val.	" 0.02	20 % ad val.	" 0 9 4
225	Extract of meat, all not specially provided for	15 % ad val.	" 0.35	15 % ad val.	" 8 3 4
	Fluid extract of meat	—	" 0.15	—	" 3 10 0
225 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lard	Lb. 0.01	" 0.02	Cwt. 0 4 8	" 0 9 4
225 $\frac{3}{4}$	Meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for	20 % ad val.	*25 % ad val.	20 % ad val.	*25 % ad val.
	* Bacon and hams	—	Lb. 0.05	—	Cwt. 1 3 4
226	Poultry	Lb. 0.02	" 0.03	Cwt. 0 9 4	" 0 14 0
	Ditto, dressed	" 0.03	" 0.05	" 0 14 0	" 1 3 4
	Miscellaneous products:				
227	Chicory-root, burnt or roasted, ground or granulated, or in rolls, or otherwise prepared, and not specially provided for	" 0.02	" 0.02	" 0 9 4	" 0 9 4
229	Cocoa, prepared or manufactured, not specially provided for	" 0.02	" 0.02	" 0 9 4	" 0 9 4
	Chocolate, sweetened, flavoured, or other:				
	Valued at 35 cents per pound or less	" 0.02		" 0 9 4	
	Valued at exceeding 35 cents per pound	35 % ad val.	—	35 % ad val.	—
	Chocolate confectionery				
	* Chocolate (other than chocolate confectionery, and chocolate, commercially known as sweetened chocolate)	—	Lb. 0.02	—	Cwt. 0 9 4
	* Chocolate confectionery valued at 12 cents or less per lb.	—	" 0.05	—	" 1 3 4
	* Ditto valued at over 12 cents per pound	—	50 % ad val.	—	50 % ad val.

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
	AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS— <i>continued.</i>	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Miscellaneous products— <i>continued.</i>				
230	Cocoa butter or cocoa butterine -	Lb. 0·03½	Lb. 0·03½	Cwt. 0 16 4	Cwt. 0 16 4
231	Dandelion-root and acorns prepared, and other articles used as coffee, or as substitutes for coffee, not specially provided for -	" 0·01½	" 0·01½	" 0 7 0	" 0 7 0
232	Starch, including all preparations, from whatever substance produced, commonly used as starch -	" 0·01½	" 0·02	" 0 7 0	" 0 9 4
233	Dextrine, burnt starch, gum substitute, or British gum -	" 0·01½	" 0·01½	" 0 7 0	" 0 7 0
234	Mustard, ground, preserved, or prepared, in bottles or otherwise -	25 % ad val.	" 0·10	25 % ad val.	" 2 6 8
234½	Orchids, lily of the valley, azaleas, palms, and other plants used for forcing under glass for cut flowers or decorative purposes -	10 % ad val.	Free	10 % ad val.	Free
235	Spices, ground or powdered, not specially provided for -	Lb. 0·03	Lb. 0·04	Cwt. 0 14 0	Cwt. 0 18 8
	Capsicum or red pepper, unground -	" 0·02½	" 0·02½	" 0 11 8	" 0 11 8
	Sage -	" 0·01	" 0·03	" 0 4 8	" 0 14 0
236	Vinegar : <i>Note.</i> —The standard for vinegar shall be taken to be that strength which requires 35 grains of bicarbonate of potash to neutralise 1 ounce troy of vinegar. (Under the 1890 Tariff Act drawback was allowed on the imported tin-plate used in the manufacture of cans, boxes, packages, and all articles of tinware exported, either empty or filled with domestic products, equal to the duty paid on such tin-plate, less 1 per cent. of such duty, which was retained for the use of the United States.)	Gall. 0·07½	Gall. 0·07½	Gall. 0 0 4½	Gall. 0 0 4½
	SPIRITS, WINES, AND OTHER BEVERAGES.				
	Spirits :				
237	Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not specially provided for -	Proof gall. } 1·80	{ Proof } 2·50 gall.	{ Proof } 9 0 gall.	{ Proof } 12 7 gall.
238	Each and every gauge or wine gallon of measurement shall be counted as at least 1 proof gallon; and the standard for determining the proof of brandy and other spirits or liquors of any kind imported shall be the same as that which is defined in the laws relating to internal revenue; but any brandy or other spirituous liquors imported in casks of less capacity than 14 gallons will be forfeited to the United States : Provided, that it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to authorise the ascertainment of the proof of wines, cordials, or other liquors, by distillation or otherwise, in cases where it is impracticable to ascertain such proof by the means prescribed by existing law or regulations.				
239	On all compounds or preparations (except as specified in the preceding paragraph of the chemical schedule relating to medicinal preparations, of which alcohol is a component part), of which distilled spirits are a component part of chief value, not specially provided for, there shall be levied a duty not less than that imposed upon distilled spirits.				
240	Cordials, liquors, arrack, absinthe, kirsch-wasser, ratafia, and other spirituous beverages or bitters of all kinds containing spirits, and not specially provided for -	Proof gall. } 1·80	{ Proof } 2·50 gall.	{ Proof } 9 0 gall.	{ Proof } 12 7 gall.
241	No lower rate or amount of duty is to be levied, collected, and paid on brandy, spirits, and other spirituous beverages than that fixed by law for the description of first proof; but it is to be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof, and all imitations of brandy, or spirits, or wines imported by any names whatever will be subject to the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine articles respectively intended to be represented, and in no case less than 1 dollar per gallon (1 dollar 50 cents in 1890 tariff).				
242	Bay-rum or bay-water, whether distilled or compounded, of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof -	Gall. 1·00	Gall. 1·50	Gall. 0 5 0	Gall. 0 7 6

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
		Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	SPIRITS, WINES, AND OTHER BEVERAGES— continued.				
	Wines :				
244	Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles :				
	Containing each not more than 1 quart and more than 1 pint - - -	Doz. 8'00	Doz. 8'00	Doz. 1 13 4	Doz. 1 13 4
	Containing not more than 1 pint each and more than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint - - -	" 4'00	" 4'00	" 0 16 8	" 0 16 8
	Containing $\frac{1}{2}$ pint each or less - - -	" 2'00	" 2'00	" 0 8 4	" 0 8 4
	Ditto, in bottles or other vessels containing more than 1 quart each, in addition to 8 dollars per dozen bottles, on the quantity in excess of 1 quart, at the rate of - -	Gall. 2'50	Gall. 2'50	Gall. 0 12 7	Gall. 0 12 7
244	Still wines, including ginger wine or ginger cordial and vermouth :				
	In casks or packages other than bottles or jugs :				
	If containing 14 per cent. or less of absolute alcohol - - -	" 0'30	" 0'50	" 0 1 6	" 0 2 6
	If containing more than 14 per cent. of absolute alcohol - - -	" 0'50		" 0 2 6	
	In bottles or jugs, per case of 1 dozen bottles or jugs, containing each not more than 1 quart and more than 1 pint, or 24 bottles or jugs containing each not more than 1 pint - - -	Case 1'60	Case 1'60	Case 0 6 8	Case 0 6 8
	<i>Note.</i>—Any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs will be subject to a duty of 5 cents per pint or fractional part thereof ; but no separate or additional duty will be assessed on the bottles or jugs. Any wines, ginger-cordial, or vermouth imported containing more than 24 per cent. of alcohol will be classed as spirits and pay duty accordingly. No constructive or other allowance for breakage, leakage, or damage on wines, liquors, cordials, or distilled spirits will be made. Wines, cordials, brandy and other spirituous liquors imported in bottles or jugs shall be packed in packages containing not less than 1 dozen bottles or jugs in each package, or duty shall be paid as if such package contained at least one dozen bottles or jugs. The percentage of alcohol in wines and fruit juices shall be determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall by regulation prescribe.				
245	Ale, porter, and beer in bottles or jugs - - -	Gall. 0'30	Gall. 0'40	Gall. 0 1 6	Gall. 0 2 0
	<i>Note.</i> —No separate or additional duty is to be assessed on the bottles or jugs.				
	Ditto, ditto, otherwise than in bottles or jugs - -	" 0'15	" 0'20	" 0 0 9	" 0 1 0
246	Malt extract, including all preparations bearing the name and commercially known as such fluid, in casks - - -	" 0'15	" 0'20	" 0 0 9	" 0 1 0
	Ditto, ditto, in bottles or jugs - - -	" 0'30	" 0'40	" 0 1 6	" 0 2 0
	Ditto, ditto, solid or condensed - - -	30 % ad val.	40 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	40 % ad val.
247	Cherry juice and prune juice, or prune wine, and other fruit juice, not specially provided for :				
	Containing 18 per cent. or less of alcohol - -	Gall. 0'50	Gall. 0'60	Gall. 0 2 6	Gall. 0 3 0
	Containing more than 18 per cent. of alcohol -	{ Proof } 1'80 { gall. }	{ Proof } 2'50 { gall. }	{ Proof } 0 { gall. }	{ Proof } 12 7 { gall. }
248	Ginger ale or ginger beer - - -	20 % ad val.	*—	20 % ad val.	*—
	<i>*In plain green or coloured moulded or pressed glass bottles containing each not more than $\frac{3}{4}$ths of a pint</i>	—	Doz. bts. 0'13	—	Doz. bts 0 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<i>*Ditto, ditto, containing more than $\frac{3}{4}$ths of a pint each, and not more than 1$\frac{1}{2}$ pints</i>	—	" 0'26	—	" 0 1 1
	<i>Note.</i> —No separate or additional duty is to be assessed on the bottles. (A similar provision was enacted in the 1890 tariff.)				
	<i>*Imported otherwise than as above</i>	—	Gall. 0'50	—	Gall. 0 2 6
	<i>(In addition to the foregoing rate duty was collected on the bottles or other coverings at the rates chargeable thereon if imported empty.)</i>				

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
	SPIRITS, WINES, AND OTHER BEVERAGES— <i>cont.</i>	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
249	All imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters - *All imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters not specially provided for, in green or coloured glass bottles:— *Containing not more than 1 pint - *Containing more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart - (No separate duty being chargeable upon the bottles.) *Ditto, ditto, if imported otherwise than in plain green or coloured glass bottles, or if imported in such bottles containing more than 1 quart - (In addition to the foregoing rate duty was levied upon the bottles or other covering at the same rates as would have been charged if imported empty or separately).	20 % ad val.	*—	20 % ad val	*—
		—	Doz. bts. 0·16	—	Doz. bts. 0 0 8
		—	" 0·25	—	" 0 1 0½
		—	Gall. 0·20	—	Gall. 0 1 0
	COTTON MANUFACTURES.				
250	Cotton thread and carded yarn, warps or warp yarn, in singles, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins, or cops, or in any other form, except spool thread of cotton herein-after provided for: Not coloured, bleached, dyed, nor advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together— All numbers up to and including No. 15 - All numbers exceeding No. 15, and up to and including No. 30 - All numbers exceeding No. 30 - Coloured, bleached, dyed, combed, or advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together— All numbers up to and including No. 20 - All numbers exceeding No. 20 - Note.—In no case is the duty levied to exceed 8 cents per lb. on yarns valued at not exceeding 25 cents per lb. Nor is the duty to exceed 15 cents per lb. on yarns valued at over 25 cents per lb. and not exceeding 40 cents per lb.— On all yarns valued at more than 40 cents per lb. there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of - * Under the 1890 Tariff Act the duties leviable on cotton thread, yarn, warps, or warp yarn, whether single or advanced beyond the condition of single, by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins, or cops, or in any other form, except spool-thread of cotton, were: * Valued at not exceeding 25 cents per lb. - * " over 25 and not exceeding— 40 cents per lb. * " 40 " 50 " " * " 50 " 60 " " * " 60 " 70 " " * " 70 " 80 " " * " 80 " 1 dol. " * " 1 dol. per lb. - 251 Spool thread of cotton, containing on each spool: Not exceeding 100 yards of thread - Exceeding 100 yards on each spool, for every additional 100 yards of thread or fractional part thereof in excess of 100 yards - 252 Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, coloured, stained, painted, nor printed, and not exceeding 50 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling - Ditto, bleached - Ditto, dyed, coloured, stained, painted, or printed -	Lb. 0·03 Per lb. for each number, } 0·00½ Per lb. for each number, } 0·00½	—* —* —*	Cwt. 0 14 0 Per lb. for each number, } 0 0 0½ Per lb. for each number, } 0 0 0½	—* —* —*
		Lb. 0·06 Per lb. for each number } 0·00¾	—* —*	Cwt. 1 8 0 Per lb. for each number, } 0 0 0¾	—* —*
		45 % ad val.	—*	45 % ad val.	—*
		—	Lb. 0·10	—	Cwt. 2 6 8
		—	" 0·18	—	" 4 4 0
		—	" 0·23	—	" 5 7 4
		—	" 0·28	—	" 6 10 8
		—	" 0·33	—	" 7 14 0
		—	" 0·38	—	" 8 17 4
		—	" 0·48	—	" 11 4 0
		—	50 % ad val.	—	50 % ad val.
251	Spool thread of cotton, containing on each spool: Not exceeding 100 yards of thread - Exceeding 100 yards on each spool, for every additional 100 yards of thread or fractional part thereof in excess of 100 yards -	Doz. 0·05½ " 0·05½	Doz. 0·07 " 0·07	Doz. 0 0 2½ " 0 0 2½	Doz. 0 0 3½ " 0 0 3½
252	Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, coloured, stained, painted, nor printed, and not exceeding 50 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling - Ditto, bleached - Ditto, dyed, coloured, stained, painted, or printed -	Sq. yd. 0·01 " 0·01½ " 0·02	Sq. yd. 0·02 " 0·02½ " 0·04	Sq. yd. 0 0 0½ " 0 0 0½ " 0 0 1	Sq. yd. 0 0 1 " 0 0 1½ " 0 0 2

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
		Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
COTTON MANUFACTURES—continued.					
253	Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, coloured, stained, painted, nor printed, exceeding 50 and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling :				
	Not exceeding 6 square yards to the lb.	Sq. yd. 0·01 $\frac{1}{2}$	} Sq. yd. 0·02 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ Sq. yd. 0 0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	} Sq. yd. 0 0 1 $\frac{1}{8}$
	Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 9 sq. yds. to the lb.	" 0·01 $\frac{1}{2}$		" 0 0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	
	Exceeding 9 square yards to the lb.	" 0·01 $\frac{1}{2}$		" 0 0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	
	Ditto, bleached :				
	Not exceeding 6 square yards to the lb.	" 0·01 $\frac{1}{2}$	} " 0·03	{ " 0 0 0 $\frac{3}{8}$	} " 0 0 1 $\frac{1}{8}$
	Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 9 sq. yds. to the lb.	" 0·01 $\frac{1}{2}$		" 0 0 0 $\frac{3}{8}$	
	Exceeding 9 square yards to the lb.	" 0·02 $\frac{1}{2}$		" 0 0 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	
	Ditto, dyed, coloured, stained, painted, or printed :				
	Not exceeding 6 square yards to the lb.	" 0·02 $\frac{3}{4}$	} " 0·04	{ " 0 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	} " 0 0 2
	Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 9 sq. yds. to the lb.	" 0·03 $\frac{1}{2}$		" 0 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	Exceeding 9 square yards to the pound	" 0·03 $\frac{1}{2}$		" 0 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	On all cotton cloth not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch counting the warp and filling—				
	(a.) Not bleached, dyed, coloured, stained, painted, nor printed, valued at over 7 cents per square yard (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents in 1890 Tariff)	25 % ad val.	} 35 % ad val.	{ 25 % ad val.	} 35 % ad val.
	(b.) Bleached, valued at over 9 cents per square yard	25 % ad val.		{ 25 % ad val.	
	(c.) Dyed, coloured, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 12 cents per square yard	30 % ad val.		{ 30 % ad val.	
254	Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, coloured, stained, painted, nor printed, exceeding 100 and not exceeding 150 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling :				
	Not exceeding 4 square yards to the lb.	Sq. yd. 0·01 $\frac{1}{2}$	} Sq. yd. 0·03	{ Sq. yd. 0 0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	} Sq. yd. 0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Exceeding 4 and not exceeding 6 square yards to the lb.	" 0·02		" 0 0 1	
	Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 8 square yards to the lb.	" 0·02 $\frac{1}{2}$		" 0 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	Exceeding 8 square yards to the lb.	" 0·02 $\frac{3}{4}$		" 0 0 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	
	Ditto, bleached :				
	Not exceeding 4 square yards to the lb.	" 0·02 $\frac{1}{2}$	} " 0·04	{ " 0 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	} " 0 0 2
	Exceeding 4 and not exceeding 6 square yards to the lb.	" 0·03		" 0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 8 square yards to the lb.	" 0·03 $\frac{1}{2}$		" 0 0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	Exceeding 8 square yards to the lb.	" 0·03 $\frac{3}{4}$		" 0 0 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	
	Ditto, dyed, coloured, stained, painted, or printed :				
	Not exceeding 4 square yards to the lb.	" 0·03 $\frac{1}{2}$	} " 0·05	{ " 0 0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	} " 0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Exceeding 4 and not exceeding 6 square yards to the lb.	" 0·03 $\frac{3}{4}$		" 0 0 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	
	Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 8 square yards to the lb.	" 0·04 $\frac{1}{4}$		" 0 0 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	
	Exceeding 8 square yards to the lb.	" 0·04 $\frac{1}{2}$		" 0 0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	On all cotton cloth exceeding 100 and not exceeding 150 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—				
	(a.) Not bleached, dyed, coloured, stained, painted, nor printed, valued at over 9 cents per square yard (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents in 1890 Tariff)	30 % ad val.	} 40 % ad val.	{ 30 % ad val.	} 40 % ad val.
	(b.) Bleached, valued at over 11 cents per square yard (10 cents in 1890 Tariff)	35 % ad val.		{ 35 % ad val.	
	(c.) Dyed, coloured, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per square yard	35 % ad val.		{ 35 % ad val.	
255	Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, coloured, stained, painted, nor printed, exceeding 150 and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling :				
	Not exceeding 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ square yards to the pound	Sq. yd. 0·02	} Sq. yd. 0·03 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ Sq. yd. 0 0 1	} Sq. yd. 0 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Exceeding 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ and not exceeding 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ square yards to the pound	" 0·02 $\frac{3}{4}$		" 0 0 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	
	Exceeding 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound	" 0·03		" 0 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	Exceeding 6 square yards to the pound	" 0·03 $\frac{1}{2}$		" 0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Ditto, ditto, bleached :				
	Not exceeding 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ square yards to the pound	" 0·02 $\frac{3}{4}$	} " 0·04 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ " 0 0 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	} " 0 0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Exceeding 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ and not exceeding 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ square yards to the pound	" 0·03 $\frac{1}{2}$		" 0 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	Exceeding 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound	" 0·04		" 0 0 2	
	Exceeding 6 square yards to the pound	" 0·04 $\frac{1}{2}$		" 0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Ditto, dyed, coloured, stained, painted, or printed :				
	Not exceeding 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ square yards to the pound	" 0·04 $\frac{1}{2}$	} " 0·05 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ " 0 0 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	} " 0 0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Exceeding 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ and not exceeding 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ square yards to the pound	" 0·04 $\frac{3}{4}$		" 0 0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	Exceeding 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound	" 0·04 $\frac{3}{4}$		" 0 0 2 $\frac{3}{8}$	
	Exceeding 6 square yards to the pound	" 0·05		" 0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
		Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	COTTON MANUFACTURES—continued.				
	On all cotton cloth exceeding 150 and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch counting the warp and filling—				
	(a.) Not bleached, dyed, coloured, stained, painted, nor printed, valued at over 10 cents. per square yard (8 cents in 1890 Tariff) -	35 % ad val.		35 % ad val.	
	(b.) Bleached, valued at over 12 cents per square yard (10 cents in 1890 Tariff) -	35 % ad val.	45 % ad val.	35 % ad val.	45 % ad val.
	(c.) Dyed, coloured, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 12½ cents per square yard (12 cents in 1890 Tariff) -	40 % ad val.		40 % ad val.	
256	Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, coloured, stained, painted, nor printed, exceeding 200 threads to the square inch counting the warp and filling :				
	Not exceeding 2½ square yards to the pound -	Sq. yd. 0·03		Sq.yd.0 0 1½	
	Exceeding 2½ and not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound -	" 0·03½		" 0 0 1¾	
	Exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 5 square yards to the pound -	" 0·04	Sq.yd. 0·04½	" 0 0 2	Sq.yd.0 0 2½
	Exceeding 5 square yards to the pound -	" 0·04½		" 0 0 2¼	
	Ditto, bleached :				
	Not exceeding 2½ square yards to the pound -	" 0·04		" 0 0 2	
	Exceeding 2½ and not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound -	" 0·04½		" 0 0 2¼	
	Exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 5 square yards to the pound -	" 0·05	" 0·05½	" 0 0 2½	" 0 0 2¾
	Exceeding 5 square yards to the pound -	" 0·05½		" 0 0 2¾	
	Ditto, dyed, coloured, stained, painted, or printed :				
	Not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound -	" 0·05¾		" 0 0 2¾	
	Exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound -	" 0·06½	" 0·06¾	" 0 0 3¼	" 0 0 3⅝
	On all such cotton cloths not bleached, dyed coloured, stained, painted, nor printed, valued at over 12 cents per square yard (10 cents in 1890 Tariff); bleached, valued at over 14 cents per square yard (12 cents in 1890 Tariff); and dyed, coloured, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 16 cents per square yard (15 cents in 1890 Tariff) -	35 % ad val.	45 % ad val.	35 % ad val.	45 % ad val.
257	The term cotton cloth, or cloth, wherever used in the foregoing paragraphs of this schedule, shall be held to include all woven fabrics of cotton in the piece, whether figured, fancy, or plain, not specially provided for, the warp and filling threads of which can be counted by unravelling or other practical means.				
258	Clothing ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, handkerchiefs, and neck-ties or neck wear, composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre, or of which cotton or other vegetable fibre is the component material of chief value, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, all of the foregoing not specially provided for -	40 % ad val.	*50 % ad val.	40 % ad val.	*50 % ad val.
	*Collars and cuffs composed entirely of cotton -	—	{ Doz. } 0 15 pieces and 35 % ad val.	—	{ Doz. } 0 0 7½ pieces and 35 % ad val.
	*All such clothing ready made, and articles of wearing apparel having india-rubber as a component material (not including gloves or elastic articles specially provided for) -	—	{ Lb. } 0·50 and 50 % ad val.	—	{ Cwt. 11 13 4 and 50 % ad val.
259	Plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, and all pile fabrics composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre, not bleached, dyed, coloured, stained, painted, nor printed -	40 % ad val.	{ Sq. yd. 0·10 and 20 % ad val.	40 % ad val.	{ Sq. yd. 0 0 3 and 20 % ad val.
	Plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, and all pile fabrics composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre—bleached -	47½ % ad val.	{ Sq. yd. 0·12 and 20 % ad val. Sq. yd. 0·14 and 20 % ad val.	47½ % ad val.	{ Sq. yd. 0 0 6 and 20 % ad val. Sq. yd. 0 0 7 and 20 % ad val.
	Ditto, ditto, ditto, dyed, coloured, stained, painted, or printed -				
	(Under the 1890 Tariff the foregoing articles in this paragraph were not to pay a less rate of duty than 40 per cent. ad val.)				
260	Chenille curtains, table covers, and all goods manufactured of cotton chenille, or of which cotton chenille forms the component material of chief value -	40 % ad val.	60 % ad val.	40 % ad val.	60 % ad val.

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
	COTTON MANUFACTURES—continued.	Dols. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
260— cont.	Sleeve linings or other cloths, composed of cotton and silk, whether known as silk stripe sleeve linings, silk stripes, or otherwise - - -	45 % ad val.	*—	45 % ad val.	*—
	* Cotton cloth bleached, dyed, coloured, stained, painted, or printed, containing an admixture of silk, and not otherwise provided for - - -	—	{ Sq yd. 0 10 and 35 % ad val. }	—	{ Sq. yd. 0 0 5 and 35 % ad val. }
261	Stockings, hose and half-hose, made on knitting machines or frames, composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre, and not otherwise specially provided for - - -	30 % ad val.	35 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	35 % ad val.
262	Ditto, ditto, selvedged, fashioned, narrowed, or shaped wholly or in part by knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, including such as are commercially known as seamless or clocked stockings, hose or half-hose, all of the above composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre, finished or unfinished:				
	Valued at not more than 60 cents per dozen pairs - - -	50 % ad val.	{ Doz. prs. 0·20 and 20 % ad val. Doz. prs. 0·50 and 30 % ad val. Doz. prs. 0·75 and 40 % ad val. Doz. prs. 1·00 and 40 % ad val. }	50 % ad val.	{ Doz. prs. 0 0 10 and 20 % ad val. Doz. prs. 0 2 1 and 30 % ad val. Doz. prs. 0 3 1½ and 40 % ad val. Doz. prs. 0 4 2 and 40 % ad val. }
	" more than 60 cents and not more than 2 dollars per dozen pairs - - -				
	" more than 2 dollars and not more than 4 dollars per dozen pairs - - -				
	" more than 4 dollars per dozen pairs - - -				
	Knitted shirts and drawers composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre, finished or unfinished - -	50 % ad val.	*—	50 % ad val.	*—
	* Valued at not more than 1 dollar 50 cents per dozen - - -	—	35 % ad val.	—	35 % ad val.
	* " more than 1 dollar 50 cents and not more than 3 dollars per dozen - - -	—	{ Doz. 1·00 and 35 % ad val. }	—	{ Doz. 0 4 2 and 35 % ad val. }
	* " more than 3 dollars and not more than 5 dollars per dozen - - -	—	{ Doz. 1·25 and 40 % ad val. }	—	{ Doz. 0 5 2½ and 40 % ad val. }
	* " more than 5 dollars and not more than 7 dollars per dozen - - -	—	{ Doz. 1·50 and 40 % ad val. }	—	{ Doz. 0 6 3 and 40 % ad val. }
	* " more than 7 dollars per dozen - - -	—	{ Doz. 2·00 and 40 % ad val. }	—	{ Doz. 0 8 4 and 40 % ad val. }
263	Cotton cords, braids, boot, shoe, and corset lacings - - -	45 % ad val.	{ Lb. 0·35 and 40 % ad val. }	45 % ad val.	{ Cwt. 8 3 4 and 40 % ad val. }
	Cotton tapes, gimps, galloons, webbings, goring, suspenders, and braces - - -		40 % ad val.		40 % ad val.
	Woven, braided, or twisted lamp or candle wicking, lining for bicycle tyres or spindle binding - Any of the foregoing articles in this paragraph made of cotton, or other vegetable fibre, and whether composed in part of india-rubber or otherwise.		40 % ad val.		40 % ad val.
264	All manufactures of cotton including cotton duck and cotton damask, in the piece or otherwise, not specially provided for, and including cloth having india-rubber as a component material - (* Under the Tariff of 1890, cloth having india-rubber as a component material, was chargeable with duty according to the constituent of chief value.)	35 % ad val.	* 40 % ad val.	35 % ad val.	* 40 % ad val.
FLAX HEMP, AND JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF.					
265	Flax, hackled, known as "dressed line" - - -	Lb. 0·01½	Lb. 0·03	Ton 7 0 0	Ton 14 0 0
266	Hemp, hackled, known as "dressed line" - - -	" 0·01	Ton 50·00	" 4 13 4	" 10 8 4
267	Yarn, of jute - - -	30 % ad val.	35 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	35 % ad val.
268	Cables, cordage, and twine (except binding twine) composed in whole or in part of New Zealand hemp, istle or Tampico fibre, manila, sisal grass, or sunn - - -	10 % ad val.	Lb. * 0·01½	10 % ad val.	Cwt. 0 7 0
	* Of hemp - - -	—	" 0·02½	—	" 0 11 8
	* Tarred - - -	—	" 0·03	—	" 0 14 0
269	Hemp and jute carpets and carpetings - - -	20 % ad val.	Sq. yd. 0·06	20 % ad val.	Sq. yd. 0 0 3
272	Flax gill-netting, nets, webs, and seines:				
	When the thread or twine of which they are composed is made of yarn of a number not higher than 20 - - -	40 % ad val.	{ Lb. 0·15 and 35 % ad val. Lb. 0·20 and 45 % ad val. }	40 % ad val.	{ Cwt. 3 10 0 and 35 % ad val. Cwt. 4 13 4 and 45 % ad val. }
	When made of threads or twines, the yarn of which is finer than No. 20 - - -				

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
	FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF —continued.	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
273	Oil-cloth for floors, stamped, painted, or printed, including linoleum, corticene, cork carpets, figured or plain, and all other oilcloth (except silk oil-cloth), and waterproof cloth, not specially provided for: Valued at 25 cents or less per square yard - " above 25 cents per square yard -	25 % ad val. 40 % ad val.	40 % ad val. Sq. yd. 0.15 and 30 % ad val.	25 % ad val. 40 % ad val.	40 % ad val. Sq. yd. 0 0 7½ and 30 % ad val.
273½	Linen hydraulic hose, made in whole or in part of flax, hemp, or jute -	40 % ad val.	Lb. 0.20	40 % ad val.	Cwt. 4 13 4
274	Yarns or threads composed of flax or hemp, or of a mixture of either of these substances: Valued at 13 cents or less per lb. - " at more than 13 cents per lb. -	35 % ad val. Doz. } 0.30 pieces and 30 % ad val.	0.06 Doz. } 0.30 and 40 % ad val.	35 % ad val. Doz. } 0 1 3 pieces and 40 % ad val.	" 1 8 0 45 % ad val. Doz. } 0 1 3 pieces and 40 % ad val.
275	Collars and cuffs composed wholly or in part of linen - Shirts and all other articles of wearing apparel of every description, not specially provided for, composed wholly or in part of linen -	50 % ad val.	55 % ad val.	50 % ad val.	55 % ad val.
275½	Tapes composed of flax, woven with or without metal threads, on reels or spools, designed expressly for use in the manufacture of measuring tapes -	25 % ad val.	50 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	50 % ad val.
276	Laces, edgings, nettings, and veilings, embroideries, insertings, neck ruffings, ruchings, trimmings, tuckings, lace window curtains, tamboured articles, and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, embroidered handkerchiefs, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, ruffings, tuckings, or ruchings, all of the above composed of flax, jute, cotton, or other vegetable fibre, or of which these substances, or either of them, or a mixture of any of them, is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for -	50 % ad val.	60 % ad val.	50 % ad val.	60 % ad val.
277	All manufactures of flax, hemp, jute, or other vegetable fibre, except cotton, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for: *All manufactures of flax or hemp, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for - *All manufactures of jute or other vegetable fibre, except flax, hemp, or cotton, or of which jute or other vegetable fibre, except flax, hemp, or cotton is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for: Valued at 5 cents per lb. or less - " above 5 cents per lb. -	35 % ad val. — —	*— 50 % ad val.	35 % ad val. —	*— 50 % ad val.
	WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.				
279	On flecks, mungo, shoddy, garnetted waste, and carded waste, and carbonised noils, or carbonised wool - *Mungo and flecks - *Shoddy, garnetted waste, and all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool, carbonised noils, or carbonised wool - Wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other like animals in the form of roving, roping, or tops - *Under the Tariff of 1890 the goods mentioned in this paragraph were chargeable with duty as manufactures of wool not specially provided for; for rates of duty see No. 283 below.	15 % ad val. — — 20 % ad val.	*— Lb. 0.10 " 0.30 *—	15 % ad val. —	*— Cwt. 2 6 8 " 7 0 0 *—
280	Woollen and worsted yarns made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals: Valued at not more than 30 cents per lb. - " more than 30 cents and not exceeding 40 cents per lb. - " more than 40 cents per lb. -	30 % ad val. 40 % ad val.	{ Lb. 0.27½ and 35 % ad val. Lb. 0.33 and 35 % ad val. Lb. 0.38½ and 40 % ad val. }	30 % ad val. 40 % ad val.	{ Cwt. 6 8 4 and 35 % ad val. Cwt. 7 14 0 and 35 % ad val. Cwt. 8 19 8 and 40 % ad val. }

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
		Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL—continued.				
281	On knit fabrics, and all fabrics made on knitting machines or frames, not including wearing apparel, and on shawls made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals:				
	Valued at not exceeding 30 cents per lb. -	35% ad val.	Lb. 0.33 and 40% ad val.	35% ad val.	Cwt. 7 14 0 and 40% ad val.
	" more than 30 cents and not exceeding 40 cents per lb. - -		Lb. 0.38½ and 40% ad val.		Cwt. 8 19 8 and 40% ad val.
	" more than 40 cents per lb. - -	40% ad val.	Lb. 0.44 and 50% ad val.	40% ad val.	Cwt. 10 5 4 and 50% ad val.
282	Blankets, hats of wool, flannels for underwear, and felts for printing machines, composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals:				
	Valued at not more than 30 cents per lb. -	25% ad val.	Lb. 0.16½ and 30% ad val.	25% ad val.	Cwt. 3 17 0 and 30% ad val.
	" more than 30, and not more than 40 cents per lb. - -	30% ad val.	Lb. 0.22 and 35% ad val.	30% ad val.	Cwt. 5 2 8 and 35% ad val.
	" more than 40, and not more than 50 cents. per lb. - -		Lb. 0.33 and 35% ad val.		Cwt. 7 14 0 and 35% ad val.
	Blankets and hats of wool, composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at more than 50 cents. per lb. - -	35% ad val.	Lb. 0.38½ and 40% ad val.	35% ad val.	Cwt. 8 19 8 and 40% ad val.
	Flannels composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at more than 50 cents per lb. - -		*—		*—
	<i>Note.</i>—On blankets over 3 yards in length the same duties are to be paid as on woollen and worsted cloths; and on flannels weighing over 4 ounces per square yard, the same duties as on dress goods. <i>*(Under the Tariff of 1890 flannels valued at more than 50 cents per lb. were chargeable with duty as women's and children's dress goods, and felts for printing machines as manufactures of wool not specially provided for: for rates of duty see below.)</i>				
283	Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloth, bunting, or goods of similar description or character, and all manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, including such as have india-rubber as a component material, and not specially provided for:				
	Valued at not over 50 cents per pound - -	40% ad val.	*—	40% ad val.	*—
	" more than 50 cents per pound - -	50% ad val.	*—	50% ad val.	*—
	<i>*Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar character or description, of which the warp consists wholly of cotton or other vegetable material, with the remainder of the fabric composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals:</i>				
	<i>*Valued at not exceeding 15 cents per square yard - -</i>	—	Sq. yd. 0.07 and 40% ad val.	—	Sq. yd. 0 0 3½ and 40% ad val.
	<i>* " above 15 cents per square yard</i>	—	Sq. yd. 0.08 and 50% ad val.	—	Sq. yd. 0 0 4 and 50% ad val.
	<i>*On all such goods weighing over 4 ounces per square yard</i>	—	Lb. 0.44 and 50% ad val.	—	Cwt. 10 5 4 and 50% ad val.
	<i>*Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloth, bunting, and goods of similar description or character, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, and not separately provided for - -</i>	—	Sq. yd. 0.12 and 50% ad val.	—	Sq. yd. 0 0 6 and 50% ad val.
	<i>*On all such goods weighing over 4 ounces per square yard - -</i>	—	Lb. 0.44 and 50% ad val.	—	Cwt. 10 5 4 and 50% ad val.

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
		Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL— <i>continued.</i>				
283— <i>cont.</i>	<i>* Woollen or worsted cloths, and all manufactures of every description made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals not specially provided for :</i>				
	<i>* Valued at not more than 30 cents per lb. -</i>	—	Lb. 0·33 and 40 % ad val.	—	Cwt. 7 14 0 and 40 % ad val.
	<i>* „ more than 30 and not more than 40 cents. per lb. -</i>	—	Lb. 0·38½ and 40 % ad val.	—	Cwt. 8 19 8 and 40 % ad val.
	<i>* „ more than 40 cents per lb. -</i>	—	Lb. 0·44 and 50 % ad val.	—	Cwt. 10 5 4 and 50 % ad val.
	<i>* Plushes and other pile fabrics -</i>	—	Lb. 0·49½ and 60 % ad val.	—	Cwt. 11 11 0 and 60 % ad val.
284	Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, not specially provided for; felts, not specially provided for; all the foregoing, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, including those having india-rubber as a component material : Valued at above 1 dollar 50 cents per lb. -	50 % ad val.	Lb. 0·49½ and 60 % ad val.	50 % ad val.	Cwt. 11 11 0 and 60 % ad val.
285	Valued at less than 1 dollar 50 cents per lb. - Cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters, or other outside garments for ladies' and children's apparel, and goods of similar description or used for like purposes, and on knit wearing apparel, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part -	45 % ad val.	Lb. 0·49½ and 60 % ad val.	45 % ad val.	Cwt. 11 11 0 and 60 % ad val.
286	Webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, laces, embroideries, head nets, nettings, and veilings, buttons, or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms, for tassels or ornaments, any of the foregoing which are elastic or non-elastic, made of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, or of which wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals is a component material -	50 % ad val.	Lb. 0·60 and 60 % ad val.	50 % ad val.	Cwt. 14 0 0 and 60 % ad val.
287	Carpets : Aubusson, Axminster, Moquette, and Chenille carpets, figured or plain, carpets woven whole for rooms, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, and Oriental, Berlin, and other similar rugs -	40 % ad val.	Sq. yd. 0·60 and 40 % ad val.	40 % ad val.	Sq. yd. 0 2 6 and 40 % ad val.
288	Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting, of like character or description -	40 % ad val.	Sq. yd. 0·60 and 40 % ad val.	40 % ad val.	Sq. yd. 0 2 6 and 40 % ad val.
289	Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description -	40 % ad val.	Sq. yd. 0·44 and 40 % ad val.	40 % ad val.	Sq. yd. 0 1 10 and 40 % ad val.
290	Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description -	40 % ad val.	Sq. yd. 0·40 and 40 % ad val.	40 % ad val.	Sq. yd. 0 1 8 and 40 % ad val.
291	Tapestry Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, printed on the warp or otherwise -	42½ % ad val.	Sq. yd. 0·28 and 40 % ad val.	42½ % ad val.	Sq. yd. 0 1 2 and 40 % ad val.
292	Treble ingrain, three-ply, and all chain Venetian carpets -	32½ % ad val.	Sq. yd. 0·19 and 40 % ad val.	32½ % ad val.	Sq. yd. 0 0 9½ and 40 % ad val.
293	Wool Dutch, and two-ply ingrain carpets -	30 % ad val.	Sq. yd. 0·14 and 40 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	Sq. yd. 0 0 7 and 40 % ad val.
294	Druggets and bookings, printed, coloured, or otherwise -	30 % ad val.	Sq. yd. 0·22 and 40 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	Sq. yd. 0 0 11 and 40 % ad val.
	Felt carpeting, figured or plain -	—	Sq. yd. 0·11 and 40 % ad val.	—	Sq. yd. 0 0 5½ and 40 % ad val.
295	Carpets and carpeting of wool, flax, or cotton, or composed in part of either, not specially provided for -	30 % ad val.	50 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	50 % ad val.

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
	WOOLS AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL—continued.	Dolls. etc.	Dolls. etc.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Carpets—continued.</i>				
296	Mats, rugs for floors, screens, covers, hassocks, bed-sides, art squares, and other portions of carpets or carpeting made wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for, will be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpetings of like character or description.				
297	N.B.—The reduction of the rates of duty herein provided for manufactures of wool shall take effect from 1st January 1895.				
	SILK AND SILK GOODS.				
298	Silk partially manufactured from cocoons or from waste silk, and not further advanced or manufactured than carded or combed silk -	20 % ad val.	Lb. 0.50	20 % ad val.	Cwt. 11 13 4
	Thrown silk, not more advanced than singles, tram, organzine, sewing silk, twist, floss, and silk threads or yarns of every description -	30 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	30 % ad val.
	Spun silk in skeins, cops, warps, or on beams -		35 % ad val.		35 % ad val.
299	Velvets, chenilles, or other pile fabrics, composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value -	Lb. 1.50	—	Cwt. 35 0 0	—
	Plushes composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value -	" 1.00	—	" 23 6 8	—
	<i>Note.</i> —In no case will any of the foregoing articles pay a less rate of duty than 50 % ad valorem.				
	* Velvets, plushes, or other pile fabrics, containing, exclusive of selvedges, less than 75 per cent. in weight of silk -	—	Lb. 1.50 and 15 % ad val.	—	Cwt. 35 0 0 and 15 % ad val.
	* Ditto, ditto, containing, exclusive of selvedges, 75 per cent. or more in weight of silk -	—	Lb. 3.50 and 15 % ad val.	—	Cwt. 81 13 4 and 15 % ad val.
300	Webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, cords, and tassels; any of the foregoing which are elastic or non-elastic, buttons, and ornaments, made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value -	45 % ad val.	50 % ad val.	45 % ad val.	50 % ad val.
301	Laces and articles made wholly or in part of lace, and embroideries, including articles or fabrics embroidered by hand or machinery, handkerchiefs, neck ruffings and ruchings, nettings and veilings, clothing ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including knit goods, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, and beaded silk goods, not specially provided for -	50 % ad val.	*60 % ad val.	50 % ad val.	*60 % ad val.
	* All such clothing ready made, and articles of wearing apparel, when composed in part of india rubber (not including gloves or elastic articles specially provided for) -	—	Lb. 1.28 and 60 % ad val.	—	Cwt. 29 17 4 and 60 % ad val.
302	All manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, including those having india-rubber as a component material, not specially provided for -	45 % ad val.	*50 % ad val.	45 % ad val.	*50 % ad val.
	(Under the Tariff of 1890 all such manufactures of which wool, or the hair of the camel, goat, or other like animals formed a component material, were classified as manufactures of wool.)				
	* Cotton cloth bleached, dyed, coloured, stained, painted, or printed, containing an admixture of silk, and not otherwise provided for -	—	Sq. yd. 0.10 and 35 % ad val.	—	Sq. yd. 0 0 3 and 35 % ad val.
	PULP, PAPERS, AND BOOKS.				
	Pulp and Paper:				
303	Mechanically ground wood pulp -	10 % ad val.	Ton dry 2.50 6.00 weight 7.00	10 % ad val.	Ton dry 0 10 5 1 5 0 weight 1 9 2
	Chemical wood pulp, unbleached -				
	Ditto, bleached -	10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.
304	Sheathing paper and roofing felt -	15 % ad val.	15 % ad val.	15 % ad val.	15 % ad val.
306	Printing paper, unsized, suitable only for books and newspapers -		20 % ad val.		20 % ad val.
	Ditto, sized or glued, suitable only for books and newspapers -				
307	Papers known commercially as copying paper, filtering paper, silver paper, and tissue paper, white, printed, or coloured, made up in copying books, reams, or in any other form -	35 % ad val.	Lb. 0.08 and 15 % ad val.	35 % ad val.	Cwt. 1 17 4 and 15 % ad val.

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
	PULP, PAPERS, AND BOOKS—continued.	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Pulp and paper—continued.				
307— cont.	Albumenized or sensitized paper - - - - -	30 % ad val.	{ 35 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	{ 35 % ad val.
	Writing paper and envelopes, embossed, engraved, printed, or ornamented - - -		*—		*—
	*Writing paper - - - - -	—	25 % ad val.	—	25 % ad val.
	*Envelopes - - - - -	—	1,000 0·25	—	1,000 0 1 0½
308	Parchment papers, and surface coated papers, and manufactures thereof, cardboards, and photograph, autograph, and scrap albums, wholly or partially manufactured - - -	30 % ad val.	35 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	35 % ad val.
	Lithographic prints from either stone or zinc, bound or unbound (except cigar labels and bands, lettered or blank, music, and illustrations when forming a part of a periodical or newspaper and accompanying the same, or if bound in, or forming part of printed books), on paper or other material not exceeding $\frac{8}{1000}$ ths of an inch in thickness - - -	Lb. 0·20	35 % ad val.	Cwt. 4 13 4	35 % ad val.
	Ditto, ditto, on paper or other material exceeding $\frac{8}{1000}$ ths of an inch and not exceeding $\frac{20}{1000}$ ths of an inch in thickness, and exceeding 35 square inches cutting size in dimensions - - -	" 0·08	35 % ad val.	" 1 17 4	35 % ad val.
	Prints exceeding $\frac{8}{1000}$ ths of an inch and not exceeding $\frac{20}{1000}$ ths of an inch in thickness, and not exceeding 35 square inches cutting size in dimensions - - -	" 0·05	35 % ad val.	" 1 3 4	35 % ad val.
	Lithographic prints from either stone or zinc on cardboard or other material, exceeding $\frac{20}{1000}$ ths of an inch in thickness - - -	" 0·06	35 % ad val.	" 1 8 0	35 % ad val.
	Lithographic cigar labels and bands, lettered or blank, printed from either stone or zinc, if printed in less than 10 colours, but not including bronze or metal leaf printing - - -	" 0·20	35 % ad val.	" 4 13 4	35 % ad val.
	Ditto, ditto, if printed in 10 or more colours, or in bronze printing, but not including metal leaf printing - - -	" 0·30	35 % ad val.	" 7 0 0	35 % ad val.
	Ditto, ditto, if printed in whole or in part in metal leaf - - -	" 0·40	35 % ad val.	" 9 6 8	35 % ad val.
	Manufactures of paper :				
309	Paper envelopes - - - - -	20 % ad val.	1,000 0·25	20 % ad val.	1,000 0 1 0½
310	Paper hangings, and paper for screens or fire boards, writing paper, drawing paper, and all other paper not specially provided for - -	20 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	20 % ad val.	25 % ad val.
311	Blank books of all kinds - - - - -	20 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	20 % ad val.	25 % ad val.
	Books, including pamphlets and engravings, bound, or unbound, photographs, etchings, maps, music, charts, and all printed matter not specially provided for - - -	25 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	25 % ad val.
312	Playing cards, in packs not exceeding 54 cards, and at a like rate for any number in excess - - -	Pack 0·10 and 50 % ad val.	Pack 0·50	Pack 0 0 5 and 50 % ad val.	Pack 0 2 1
313	Manufactures of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for - - -	20 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	20 % ad val.	25 % ad val.
	SUNDRIES.				
314	Hair pencils, brushes, and feather dusters - -	35 % ad val.	40 % ad val.	35 % ad val.	40 % ad val.
	Brooms - - - - -	20 % ad val.	40 % ad val.	20 % ad val.	40 % ad val.
	Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared in any manner - - -	Lb. 0·07½	Lb. 0·10	Cwt. 1 15 0	Cwt. 2 6 8
315	Buttons and button forms :				
	Button forms:—Lastings, mohair, cloth, silk, or other manufactures of cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape, or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for buttons exclusively - - -	10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.
316	Buttons commercially known as "agate" buttons - - - - -	25 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	25 % ad val.
	Pearl and shell buttons, wholly or partially manufactured (per line button measure of one-fortieth of an inch) per gross - -	Per line per gross } 0·01 and 15 % ad val.	Per line per gross } 0·02½ and 25 % ad val.	Per line per gross } 0·0 0 ½ and 15 % ad val.	Per line per gross } 0 0 1½ and 25 % ad val.
317	Buttons of ivory, vegetable ivory, glass, bone, or horn, wholly or partially manufactured - -	35 % ad val.	50 % ad val.	35 % ad val.	50 % ad val.
318	Shoe buttons, made of paper, board, papier-maché, pulp, or other similar material, not specially provided for - - -	25 % ad val.	Gross 0·01	25 % ad val.	Gross 0 0 1 0½
318½	Coal, bituminous and shale - - - - -	Ton 0·40	Ton 0·75	Ton 0 0 13 8	Ton 0 3 1½
	Coal slack or culm such as will pass through a half-inch screen - - - - -	" 0·15	" 0·30	" 0 0 7 ½	" 0 1 3

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
	SUNDRIES—continued.	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
318 $\frac{3}{4}$	Coke - - - - -	15 % ad val.	20 % ad val.	15 % ad val.	20 % ad val.
319	Corks, wholly or partially manufactured - - -	Lb. 0·10	—	Cwt. 2 6 8	—
	Cork bark, cut into squares or cubes - - -	—	Lb. 0·10	—	Cwt. 2 6 8
	Corks, manufactured - - - - -	—	„ 0·15	—	„ 3 10 0
320	Dice, draughts, chess-men, chess-balls, and billiard, pool, and bagatelle balls, of ivory, bone, or other materials - - -	50 % ad val.	50 % ad val.	50 % ad val.	50 % ad val.
321	Dolls, doll-heads, toy marbles of whatever material composed, and all other toys not composed of rubber, china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen or stoneware, and not specially provided for - - -	25 % ad val.	35 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	35 % ad val.
	<i>Note.</i> —This paragraph is not to take effect until the 1st January 1895.				
322	Emery grains, and emery manufactured, ground, pulverized, or refined - - -	Lb. 0·00 $\frac{8}{10}$	Lb. 0·01	Cwt. 0 3 9	Cwt. 0 4 8
	Explosive substances :				
323	Fire-crackers of all kinds - - - - -	50 % ad val.	„ 0·08	50 % ad val.	„ 1 17 4
	<i>Note.</i> —No allowance will be made for tare or damage thereon.				
324	Fulminates, fulminating powders, and like articles, not specially provided for - - -	30 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	30 % ad val.
325	Gunpowder, and all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery, or sporting purposes :				
	Valued at 20 cents or less per pound - - -	Lb. 0·05	Lb. 0·05	Cwt. 1 3 4	Cwt. 1 3 4
	over 20 cents per pound - - - - -	„ 0·08	„ 0·08	„ 1 17 4	„ 1 17 4
326	Matches, friction or lucifer, of all descriptions - - -	20 % ad val.	—	20 % ad val.	—
	Per gross of 144 boxes, containing not more than 100 matches per box - - -	—	Gross 0·10	—	Gross 0 0 5
	Imported otherwise than in boxes containing not more than 100 matches each - - -	—	1,000 matches } 0·01	—	1,000 matches } 0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
326 $\frac{1}{2}$	Musical instruments or parts thereof (except pianoforte actions and parts thereof), strings for musical instruments not otherwise enumerated, cases for musical instruments, pitch pipes, tuning forks, tuning hammers, and metronomes - - -	25 % ad val.	*—	25 % ad val.	*—
	<i>(*Under the Tariff of 1890 musical instruments and parts thereof were charged with duty according to the component material of chief value.)</i>				
327	Percussion caps - - - - -	20 % ad val.	} 40 % ad val. {	30 % ad val.	} 40 % ad val. {
	Blasting caps - - - - -	Per 1,000 } 2·07		Per 1,000 } 0 8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
328	Feathers and downs of all kinds when dressed, coloured, or manufactured, including quilts of down, and other manufactures of down, and also including dressed and finished birds suitable for millinery ornaments, and artificial and ornamental feathers, fruits, grains, leaves, flowers, and stems, or parts thereof, of whatever material composed, suitable for millinery use, not specially provided for - - -	35 % ad val.	50 % ad val.	35 % ad val.	50 % ad val.
329	Furs, dressed on the skin, but not made up into articles; and furs not on the skin, prepared for hatters' use - - - - -	26 % ad val.	20 % ad val.	20 % ad val.	20 % ad val.
330	Fans of all kinds, except common palm leaf fans - - -	40 % ad val.	*—	40 % ad val.	*—
	<i>(*Under the Tariff of 1890 fans were charged with duty according to the component material of chief value.)</i>				
331	Gun-wads of all descriptions - - - - -	10 % ad val.	35 % ad val.	10 % ad val.	35 % ad val.
332	Hair, human, if clean or drawn, but not manufactured - - - - -	20 % ad val.	20 % ad val.	20 % ad val.	20 % ad val.
332 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hair, curled, suitable for beds or mattresses - - -	10 % ad val.	15 % ad val.	10 % ad val.	15 % ad val.
333	Hair-cloth, known as "crinoline cloth" - - -	Sq. yd. 0·06	Sq. yd. 0·08	Sq. yd. 0 0 3	Sq. yd. 0 0 4
334	Hair-cloth, known as "hair seating" - - - - -	„ 0·20	„ 0·30	„ 0 0 10	„ 0 1 3
335	Hats, for men's, women's, and children's wear, composed of the fur of the rabbit, beaver, or other animals, or of which such fur is the component material of chief value, wholly or partially manufactured, including fur hat bodies - - -	40 % ad val.	55 % ad val.	40 % ad val.	55 % ad val.
	Jewellery and precious stones:				
336	Jewellery: All articles, not specially provided for, commercially known as "jewellery," and cameos in frames - - -	35 % ad val.	50 % ad val.	35 % ad val.	50 % ad val.
337	Pearls, including pearls strung, but not set - - -	10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.
338	Precious stones of all kinds, cut, but not set - - -	25 % ad val.	10 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	10 % ad val.
	Ditto, if set, and not specially provided for, including pearls set - - -	30 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	25 % ad val.
	Imitations of precious stones, not exceeding 1 inch in dimensions, not set - - -	10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.
	Precious stones of all kinds, uncut - - - - -	10 % ad val.	Free.	10 % ad val.	Free.

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
	SUNDRIES—continued.	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Leather and manufactures of (<i>see also</i> Tariff No. 353):				
339	Sole leather - - - - -	10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.
340	Bend or belting leather, and leather not specially provided for -	10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.
341	Calf-skins tanned, or tanned and dressed, dressed upper leather, including patent, enamelled, and japanned leather, dressed or undressed, and finished; chamois or other skins not specially enumerated or provided for -	20 % ad val.	20 % ad val.	20 % ad val.	20 % ad val.
	Japanned calf skins - - - - -	—	30 % ad val.	—	30 % ad val.
	Book-binders' calf skins, kangaroo, sheep, and goat skins, including lamb and kid skins, dressed and finished -	20 % ad val.	20 % ad val.	20 % ad val.	20 % ad val.
	Skins for morocco, tanned, but unfinished -	10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.
	Pianoforte leather and pianoforte action leather - - - - -	20 % ad val.	35 % ad val.	20 % ad val.	35 % ad val.
	Boots and shoes made of leather - - - -	20 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	20 % ad val.	25 % ad val.
342	Leather cut into shoe uppers or vamps, or other forms, suitable for conversion into manufactured articles - - - - -	20 % ad val.	*—	20 % ad val.	*—
	<i>*Under the Tariff of 1890 these goods were classed as manufactures of leather, and paid duty accordingly.</i>				
343	Gloves made wholly or in part of leather, whether wholly or partly manufactured, will pay duty at the following rates, the length stated in each case being the extreme length when stretched to their full extent, viz.:—				
344	Ladies' or children's "glace" finish, Schmaschen (of sheep origin)—				
	Not over 14 inches in length - - - {	Doz. } 1·00 {	Doz. } *1·75 {	Doz. } 0 4 2 {	Doz. } *0 7 3½ {
	Over 14 inches and not over 17 inches in length - - - - - {	" } 1·50 {	" } *50 % ad val. {	" } 0 6 3 {	" } *50 % ad val. {
	Over 17 inches in length - - - - - {	" } 2·00 {	" } *50 % ad val. {	" } 0 8 4 {	" } *50 % ad val. {
	Men's "glace" finish, Schmaschen (sheep) - - - - - {	" } 3·00 {	" } *50 % ad val. {	" } 0 12 6 {	" } *50 % ad val. {
345	Ladies' or children's "glace" finish, lamb or sheep—				
	Not over 14 inches in length - - - {	" } 1·75 {	Doz. } *2·25 {	" } 0 7 3½ {	Doz. } *0 9 4½ {
	Over 14 inches and not over 17 inches in length - - - - - {	" } 2·75 {	" } *50 % ad val. {	" } 0 11 5½ {	" } *50 % ad val. {
	Over 17 inches in length - - - - - {	" } 3·75 {	" } *50 % ad val. {	" } 0 15 7½ {	" } *50 % ad val. {
	Men's "glace" finish, lamb or sheep - - - - - {	" } 4·00 {	" } *50 % ad val. {	" } 0 16 8 {	" } *50 % ad val. {
346	Ladies' or children's "glace" finish, goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin—				
	Not over 14 inches in length - - - {	" } 2·25 {	Doz. } *3·25 {	" } 0 9 4½ {	Doz. } *0 13 6½ {
	Over 14 inches and not over 17 inches in length - - - - - {	" } 3·00 {	" } *50 % ad val. {	" } 0 12 6 {	" } *50 % ad val. {
	Over 17 inches in length - - - - - {	" } 4·00 {	" } *50 % ad val. {	" } 0 16 8 {	" } *50 % ad val. {
	Men's "glace" finish, kid, goat, or other leather than of sheep origin - - - - - {	" } 4·00 {	" } *50 % ad val. {	" } 0 16 8 {	" } *50 % ad val. {
347	Ladies' or children's, of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known—				
	Not over 17 inches in length - - - {	" } 1·75 {	" } *50 % ad val. {	" } 0 7 3½ {	" } *50 % ad val. {
	Over 17 inches in length - - - - - {	" } 2·75 {	" } *50 % ad val. {	" } 0 11 5½ {	" } *50 % ad val. {
	Men's, of sheep origin, with exterior surface removed, by whatever name known - - - - - {	" } 4·00 {	" } *50 % ad val. {	" } 0 16 8 {	" } *50 % ad val. {
348	Ladies' or children's goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known—				
	Not over 14 inches in length - - - {	Doz. } 2·25 {	Doz. } 0 9 4½ {	Doz. } 0 9 4½ {	Doz. } 0 9 4½ {
	Over 14 inches and not over 17 inches in length - - - - - {	" } 3·00 {	" } *50 % ad val. {	" } 0 12 6 {	" } *50 % ad val. {
	Over 17 inches in length - - - - - {	" } 4·00 {	" } *50 % ad val. {	" } 0 16 8 {	" } *50 % ad val. {
	Men's goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known - - - - - {	" } 4·00 {	" } *50 % ad val. {	" } 0 16 8 {	" } *50 % ad val. {

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
	SUNDRIES—continued.	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Leather and manufactures of—continued.				
	Gloves—continued.				
349	In addition to the foregoing rates, there shall be paid on all leather gloves when lined *Under the Tariff of 1890 the following additional duties were payable:— On all men's gloves, 1 dollar per dozen pairs; On all pique or prick-seam gloves, 50 cents per dozen pairs; On all embroidered gloves with more than three single strands or cords, 50 cents per dozen pairs; And no leather gloves were to pay a less rate of duty than 50 per cent. ad valorem.	Doz. } 1·00 pairs. }	Doz. } 1·00 pairs. }	Doz. } 0 4 2 pairs. }	Doz. } 0 4 2 pairs. }
350	Glove trunks, with or without the usual accompanying pieces, shall pay 75 per cent. of the duty provided for the gloves in the fabrication of which they are suitable.				
	Miscellaneous manufactures:—				
351	Manufactures of amber, asbestos, bladders, coral, cork, cat-gut, or whip-gut, or worm-gut, jet, paste, spar, wax, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for	25 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	25 % ad val.
	Manufactures of cork	—	20 % ad val.	—	20 % ad val.
352	Manufactures of bone, chip, grass, horn, india-rubber, palm-leaf, straw, weeds, or whale-bone, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for Note.—The terms grass and straw in the foregoing paragraph are to be understood to mean those substances in their natural form and structure, and not the separated fibre thereof.	25 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	30 % ad val.
353	Manufactures of leather, fur, gutta-percha, vulcanised india-rubber, known as hard-rubber, human hair, papier-maché, plaster of Paris, indurated fibre wares, and other manufactures composed of wood or other pulp, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value; all of the above not specially provided for * Manufactures of plaster of Paris other than casts	30 % ad val.	*35 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	*35 % ad val.
		—	{ Not separately tariffed. }	—	{ Not separately tariffed. }
354	Manufactures of ivory, vegetable ivory, mother of-pearl, gelatin, and shell, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for * Under the Tariff of 1890 manufactures of gelatine were charged with duty under the paragraph relating to gelatine, &c., according to value. (See par. No. 19 for rates of duty.) Manufactures known commercially as bead, beaded, or jet trimmings or ornaments * Under the Tariff of 1890 these goods were charged with duty according to the component material of chief value.	35 % ad val.	*40 % ad val.	35 % ad val.	*40 % ad val.
		35 % ad val.	*—	35 % ad val.	*—
355	Masks composed of paper or pulp	25 % ad val.	35 % ad val.	25 % ad val.	35 % ad val.
356	Matting made of cocoa-fibre or rattan	20 % ad val.	Sq. yd. 0·12 Sq. ft. 0·08	20 % ad val.	Sq. yd. 0 0 6 Sq. ft. 0 0 4
357	Mats made of cocoa-fibre or rattan		Gross 0 50 and 30 % ad val.		Gross 0 2 1 and 30 % ad val.
	Pencils of wood filled with lead or other material	50 % ad val.	Gross 0·04 Gross 0·04	50 % ad val.	Gross 0 0 2 Gross 0 0 2
	Slate pencils, covered with wood		10 % ad val.		10 % ad val.
358	All other slate pencils	30 % ad val.	60 % ad val.	30 % ad val.	60 % ad val.
358½	Pencil leads not in wood	10 % ad val.		10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.
359	Photographic dry plates or films	25 % ad val.		25 % ad val.	25 % ad val.
	Pipes, pipe bowls, of all materials, and all smokers' articles whatsoever, not specially provided for, including cigarette-books, cigarette book-covers, pouches for smoking or chewing tobacco, and cigarette-paper in all forms	50 % ad val.	70 % ad val.	50 % ad val.	70 % ad val.
	All common tobacco pipes and pipe bowls made wholly of clay, valued at not more than 50 cents per gross	10 % ad val.	Gross 0·15	10 % ad val.	Gross 0 0 7½

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
		Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SUNDRIES—continued.					
360	Umbrellas, parasols, and sun-shades, covered with material composed wholly or in part of silk, wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, or other material than paper -	45 % ad val.	—	45 % ad val.	—
	<i>Covered with silk or alpaca</i> -	—	55 % ad val.	—	53 % ad val.
	<i>Covered with other material</i> -	—	45 % ad val.	—	45 % ad val.
361	Sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sun shades: -				
	If plain, finished, or unfinished -	30 % ad val.	{ 35 % ad val. 50 % ad val.	{ 30 % ad val.	{ 35 % ad val. 50 % ad val.
	If carved -				
362	Waste, not specially provided for -	10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.
FREE LIST.					
363	Acids used for medicinal, chemical, or manufac- turing purposes -	Free	Free	Free	Free
	<i>Sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol</i> -	—	Lb. 0·00½	—	Cwt. 0 1 2
364	Aconite -	Free	Free	Free	Free
365	Acorns, raw, dried or undried, but unground -	"	"	"	"
366	Agates, unmanufactured -	"	"	"	"
367	Albumen -	"	"	"	"
368	Alizarine and alizarine colours or dyes, natural or artificial -	"	"	"	"
369	Amber, and amberoid unmanufactured, or crude gum -	"	"	"	"
370	Ambergris -	"	"	"	"
372	Aniline salts -	"	"	"	"
373	Animals imported specially for breeding purposes -	"	"	"	"
	Provided that no such animal shall be admitted free unless pure bred of a recognised breed, and duly registered in the book of record established for that breed; and the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe such additional regulations as may be required for the strict enforcement of this provision.				
	Cattle, horses, sheep, or other domestic animals which have strayed across the boundary line into any foreign country, or have been or may be driven across such boundary line by the owner for pasturage purposes, together with their increase, may be brought back to the United States free of duty under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.				
374	Animals brought into the United States temporarily for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association; but a bond shall be given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury -	"	"	"	"
	Teams of animals, including their harness and tackle and the waggons or other vehicles actually owned by persons emigrating from foreign countries to the United States with their families, and in actual use for the purpose of such emigration, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe -	"	"	"	"
	Wild animals intended for exhibition in zoological collections for scientific and educational purposes, and not for sale or profit -	"	"	"	"
375	Annatto, roucou, rocoa, or orleans, and all extracts of -	"	"	"	"
376	Antimony ore, crude sulphite of -	"	{ Lb. 0·00¾ }	"	{ Cwt. 0 3 6 }
	Antimony as regulus or metal -	"		"	
377	Apatite -	"	Free	"	Free
380	Argal or argol, or crude tartar -	"	"	"	"
381	Arrowroot, raw or unmanufactured -	"	"	"	"
382	Arsenic and sulphide of, or orpiment -	"	"	"	"
383	Arseniate of aniline -	"	"	"	"
384	Art educational stops, composed of glass and metal, and valued at more than 6 cents per gross -	"	"	"	"
385	Articles imported by the United States -	"	"	"	"
386	Articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning, not specially provided for -	"	"	"	"

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
	FREE LIST—continued.	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
387	Articles the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, when returned after having been exported, without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means; casks, barrels, carboys, bags, and other vessels of American manufacture, exported filled with American products or exported empty and returned filled with foreign products, including shooks when returned as barrels or boxes; also quicksilver flasks or bottles, of either domestic or foreign manufacture, which shall have been actually exported from the United States; but proof of the identity of such articles shall be made, under general regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the exemption of bags from duty shall apply only to such domestic bags as may be imported by the exporter thereof; and if any such articles are subject to internal tax at the time of exportation, such tax shall be proved to have been paid before exportation, and not refunded; Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to any article upon which an allowance of drawback has been made, the re-importation of which is prohibited except upon payment of duties equal to the drawbacks allowed; or to any article manufactured in bonded warehouse and exported under any provision of law; and further provided, that when manufactured tobacco which has been exported without payment of internal revenue tax shall be re-imported, it shall be retained in the custody of the Collector of Customs until internal revenue stamps in payment of the legal duties shall be placed thereon.				
388	Asbestos, unmanufactured - - -	Free	Free	Free	Free
389	Ashes, wood and lye of, and beet-root ashes - - -	"	"	"	"
390	Asphaltum and bitumen, crude or dried, but not otherwise manipulated or treated - - -	"	"	"	"
391	Asafetida - - -	"	"	"	"
392½	Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and all similar material suitable for covering cotton, composed in whole or in part of hemp, flax, jute, or jute butts - - -	"	*—	"	*—
	* Valued at 6 cents or less per square yard - - -	—	Sq. yd. 0·01 $\frac{6}{10}$	—	Sq. yd. 0 0 0 $\frac{9}{10}$
	* Valued at more than 6 cents per square yard - - -	—	" 0·01 $\frac{9}{10}$	—	Sq. yd. 0 0 0 $\frac{9}{10}$
393	Balm of Gilead - - -	Free	Free	Free	Free
394	Barks, cinchona or other, from which quinine may be extracted - - -	"	"	"	"
395	Baryta, carbonate of, or witherite - - -	"	"	"	"
	Baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, unmanufactured, including barytes earth - - -	"	Ton 1·12	"	Ton 0 4 8
396	Bauxite, or beauuxite - - -	"	Free	"	Free
397	Beeswax - - -	"	"	"	"
398	Bells, broken, and bell metal broken and fit only to be remanufactured - - -	"	"	"	"
399	All binding twine manufactured in whole or in part from New Zealand hemp, istle or Tampico fibre, sisal grass, or sunn of single ply and measuring not exceeding 600 feet to the lb. - - -	"	Lb. 0·00 $\frac{1}{10}$	"	Cwt. 0 3 3½
	Manila twine not exceeding 650 feet to the lb. - - -	"	" 0·00 $\frac{1}{10}$	"	" 0 3 3½
400	Bird skins, prepared for preservation, but not further advanced in manufacture - - -	"	Free	"	Free
401	Birds, and land and water fowls - - -	"	"	"	"
402	Bismuth - - -	"	"	"	"
403	Bladders, and all integuments of animals, and fish-sounds or bladders, crude, salted for preservation, and unmanufactured, not specially provided for - - -	"	"	"	"
404	Blood, dried - - -	"	"	"	"
405	Blue vitriol or sulphate of copper - - -	"	Lb. 0·02	"	Cwt. 0 9 4
406	Bologna sausages - - -	"	Free	"	Free
407	Bolting cloths, especially for milling purposes, but not suitable for the manufacture of wearing apparel - - -	"	"	"	"
408	Bones, crude, or not burned, calcined, ground, steamed, or otherwise manufactured, and bone-dust or animal carbon, and bone ash, fit only for fertilising purposes - - -	"	"	"	"
410	Books, engravings, photographs, bound or unbound, etchings, music, maps and charts, which shall have been printed more than twenty years at the date of importation, and all hydrographic charts, and scientific books and periodicals devoted to original scientific research, and publications issued for their subscribers by scientific and literary associations or academies, or publications of individuals for gratuitous private circulation, and public documents issued by foreign governments - - -	"	"	"	"

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
	FREE LIST—continued.	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
411	Books and pamphlets printed exclusively in languages other than English; also books and music, in raised print, used exclusively by the blind -	Free	Free	Free	Free
412	Books, engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, maps and charts imported by authority, or for the use of the United States, or for the use of the Library of Congress -	"	"	"	"
413	Books, maps, music, lithographic prints and charts, specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, in good faith, for the use of any society incorporated or established for educational, philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States, or any State or public library, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury -	"	"	"	"
414	Books, libraries, usual furniture and similar household effects of persons or families from foreign countries, if actually used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale -	"	"	"	"
416	Brazil paste -	"	"	"	"
417	Braids, plaits, laces, and similar manufactures composed of straw, chip, grass, palm-leaf, willow, osier, or rattan, suitable for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets, and hoods -	"	"	"	"
418	Brazilian pebble, unwrought or unmanufactured -	"	"	"	"
419	Breccia, in block or slabs -	"	"	"	"
420	Bristles, crude not sorted, bunched, or prepared -	"	Lb. 0.10	"	Cwt. 2 6 8
421	Bromine -	"	Free	"	Free
422	Broom corn -	"	Ton 8.00	"	Ton 1 13 4
423	Bullion, gold or silver -	"	Free	"	Free
424	Burgundy pitch -	"	"	"	"
424½	Burlaps and bags for grain made of burlaps -	"	"	"	"
	* Burlaps, not exceeding 60 inches in width, of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp, or either of them, is the component material of chief value (except such as may be suitable for bagging for cotton) -	"	Lb. 0.04½	"	Cwt. 0 7 7
	* Bags for grain made of Burlaps -	"	" 0.02	"	" 0 9 4
425	Cabbages -	Free	Each 0.03	Free	Each 0 0 1½
426	Old coins and medals, and other antiquities; but the term "antiquities" is to include only such articles as are suitable for souvenirs or cabinet collections, and which shall have been produced at any period prior to the year 1700 -	"	Free	"	Free
427	Cadmium -	"	"	"	"
428	Calamine -	"	"	"	"
429	Camphor, crude -	"	"	"	"
430	Castor or castoreum -	"	"	"	"
431	Cat-gut, whip-gut, or worm-gut, unmanufactured, or not further manufactured than in strings or cords -	"	"	"	"
432	Cerium -	"	"	"	"
433	Chalk, unmanufactured -	"	"	"	"
434	Charcoal -	"	"	"	"
435	Chicory root, raw, dried or undried, but unground -	"	"	"	"
436	Cider -	"	Gall. 0.05	"	Gall. 0 0 3
437	Civet, crude -	"	Free	"	Free
438	Chromate of iron or chromic ore -	"	15% ad val.	"	15% ad val.
439	Clay, common, blue clay in casks, suitable for the manufacture of crucibles -	"	Free	"	Free
441	Coal, anthracite -	"	"	"	"
	Coal stores of American vessels; but none shall be unloaded -	"	"	"	"
443	Coal tar, crude -	"	"	"	"
	Coal tar preparations, except medicinal coal tar preparations, and products of coal tar, not colours or dyes, not specially provided for -	"	20% ad val.	"	20% ad val.
444	Cobalt and cobalt ore -	"	Free	"	Free
445	Cocculus indicus -	"	"	"	"
446	Cochineal -	"	"	"	"
447	Cocoa, or cacao, crude, leaves and shells of -	"	"	"	"
448	Coffee -	"	"	"	"
449	Coins, gold, silver, and copper -	"	"	"	"
450	Coir and coir yarn -	"	"	"	"
451	Copper imported in the form of ores -	"	Lb. *0.00½	"	Cwt. *0 2 4
	(* On the fine copper contained therein.)	"	"	"	"
452	Copper, old, fit only for re-manufacture, clipping from new copper, and all composition metal of which copper is a component material of chief value, not specially provided for -	"	" 0.01	"	" 0 4 8
453	Copper, regulus of, and black or coarse copper, and copper cement -	"	" *0.01	"	" *0 4 8
	(* On the fine copper contained therein.)	"	"	"	"

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
	FREE LIST—continued.	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
454	Copper in plates, bars, ingots, or pigs, and other forms, not manufactured, not specially provided for	Free	Lb. 0.04½	Free	Cwt. 0 5 10
455	Copperas, or sulphate of iron	"	0.00 ³ / ₁₀	"	0 1 5
456	Coral, marine, uncut and unmanufactured	"	Free	"	Free
457	Cork-wood, or cork-bark, unmanufactured	"	"	"	"
458	Cotton, and cotton waste or flocks	"	"	"	"
459	Cotton ties of iron or steel cut to lengths, punched or not punched, with or without buckles, for baling cotton	"	*	"	*
	<i>*Under the Tariff of 1890 these goods were charged with duty under the paragraph relating to hoop, band, or scroll iron, according to value. For rates of duty, see paragraph 116.</i>				
460	Cryolite, or kryolith	"	Free	"	Free
461	Cudbear	"	"	"	"
462	Curling-stones or quoits, and curling-stone handles	"	"	"	"
463	Curry, and curry powder	"	"	"	"
464	Cutch	"	"	"	"
465	Cuttle-fish bone	"	"	"	"
466	Dandelion roots, raw, dried, or undried, but unground	"	"	"	"
467	Diamonds; miners', glaziers', and engravers' diamonds not set, and diamond dust or bort, and jewels to be used in the manufacture of watches or clocks	"	"	"	"
468	Divi-divi	"	"	"	"
469	Dragon's blood	"	"	"	"
470	Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, bulbous roots, excrescences, fruits, flowers, dried fibres, dried insects, grains, gums and gum-resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots and stems, spices, vegetables, seeds aromatic, seeds of morbid growth, weeds, and woods used expressly for dyeing; any of the foregoing drugs which are not edible and which have not been advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, and not specially provided for	"	"	"	"
471	Eggs of birds, fish, and insects	"	"	"	"
	<i>Note.—This is not to be held to include the eggs of game birds, the importation of which is prohibited, except specimens for scientific collections.</i>				
472	Emery ore	"	"	"	"
473	Ergot	"	"	"	"
474	Fans, common palm-leaf, and palm-leaf unmanufactured	"	"	"	"
475	Farina	"	"	"	"
476	Fashion-plates, engraved on steel or copper, or on wood, coloured or plain	"	"	"	"
477	Feathers and downs for beds	"	"	"	"
	Feathers and downs of all kinds, crude or not dressed, coloured or manufactured, not specially provided for	"	10% ad val.	"	10% ad val.
478	Feldspar	"	Free	"	Free
479	Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels	"	"	"	"
480	Fibrin, in all forms	"	"	"	"
481	Fish, frozen or packed in ice, fresh	"	"	"	"
482	Fish for bait	"	"	"	"
483	Fish skins	"	"	"	"
484	Flint, flints, and ground flint stones	"	"	"	"
485	Floor-matting manufactured from round or split straw, including what is commonly known as Chinese matting	"	"	"	"
486	Fossils	"	"	"	"
487	Fruit-plants, tropical and semi-tropical, for the purpose of propagation or cultivation	"	"	"	"
	Fruits and nuts:—				
489	Fruits, green, ripe, or dried, not specially provided for	"	"	"	"
490	Tamarinds	"	"	"	"
491	Brazil nuts, cream nuts, palm nuts, and palm nut kernels, not otherwise provided for	"	"	"	"
492	Furs, undressed; dressed fur pieces suitable only for use in the manufacture of hatters' fur	"	"	"	"
493	Fur-skins of all kinds, not dressed in any manner	"	"	"	"
494	Gambier	"	"	"	"
495	Glass, broken, and old glass, which cannot be cut for use, and fit only to be re-manufactured	"	"	"	"
496	Glass plates or discs, rough cut or unwrought, for use in the manufacture of optical instruments, spectacles, and eye-glasses, and suitable only for such use	"	"	"	"
	<i>Note.—Such discs exceeding 8 inches in diameter may be polished sufficiently to enable the character of the glass to be determined.</i>				

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
	FREE LIST--continued.	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
497	Grasses and fibres:—				
	Isle and Tampico fibre	Free	Free	Free	Free
	Jute	"	"	"	"
	Jute butts	"	"	"	"
	Manilla	"	"	"	"
	Sisal grass	"	"	"	"
	Sunn	"	"	"	"
	Flax straw	"	"	"	"
	Flax, not hackled	"	Ton 5.00	"	Ton 1 0 16
	Tow of flax or hemp	"	Lb. 0.01	"	Cwt. 0 4 8
	Hemp, not hackled	"	" 0.00½	"	" 0 2 4
	Flax, jute, and tow wastes	"	Ton 25.00	"	Ton 5 4 2
	All other textile grasses or fibrous vegetable substances, unmanufactured or undressed, not specially provided for	"	Not separately tariffed.	"	Not separately tariffed.
	Gold beaters' moulds and gold beaters' skin	"	Free	"	Free
498	Grease and oils, including cod oil, such as are commonly used in soap-making or in wire-drawing, or for stuffing or dressing leather, and which are fit only for such uses, not specially provided for	"	"	"	"
499	Guano, manures, and all substances expressly used for manure	"	"	"	"
500	Gunny bags and gunny cloths, old or refuse, fit only for re-manufacture	"	"	"	"
501	Gutta-percha, crude	"	"	"	"
503	Hair of horse, cattle, and other animals, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, not specially provided for	"	"	"	"
504	Human hair, raw, uncleaned, and not drawn	"	"	"	"
505	Hides and skins, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled	"	"	"	"
506	Hide cuttings, raw, with or without hair, and all other glue stock	"	"	"	"
507	Hide rope	"	"	"	"
508	Hones and whetstones	"	"	"	"
509	Hoofs, unmanufactured	"	"	"	"
510	Hop roots for cultivation	"	"	"	"
511	Horns, and parts of, unmanufactured, including horn strips and tips	"	"	"	"
512	Ice	"	"	"	"
513	India-rubber, crude, and milk of, and old scrap or refuse india-rubber which has been worn out by use and is fit only for re-manufacture	"	"	"	"
514	Indigo	"	"	"	"
	" extracts or pastes of	"	Lb. " 0.00½	"	Cwt. " 0 3 6
	" carmined	"	" 0.10	"	" 2 6 8
515	Iodine, crude	"	" Free	"	" Free
	" re-sublimed	"	Lb. 0.30	"	Cwt. 7 0 0
516	Ipecac	"	Free	"	Free
517	Iridium	"	"	"	"
519	Ivory sawed or cut into logs, but not otherwise manufactured, and vegetable ivory	"	"	"	"
520	Jalap	"	"	"	"
521	Jet, unmanufactured	"	"	"	"
522	Joss-stick, or joss-light	"	"	"	"
523	Junk, old	"	"	"	"
524	Kelp	"	"	"	"
525	Kieserite	"	"	"	"
526	Kyanite, or cyanite, and kainite	"	"	"	"
527	Lac-dye, crude, seed, button, stick, and shell	"	"	"	"
528	Lac spirits	"	"	"	"
529	Lactarine	"	"	"	"
531	Lava, unmanufactured	"	"	"	"
532	Leeches	"	"	"	"
533	Lemon juice, lime juice, and sour orange juice	"	"	"	"
534	Licorice root, unground	"	"	"	"
535	Life-boats and life-saving apparatus specially imported by societies incorporated or established to encourage the saving of human life	"	"	"	"
536	Lime, citrate of	"	"	"	"
537	Lime, chloride of, or bleaching powder	"	"	"	"
538	Lithographic stones not engraved	"	"	"	"
539	Litmus, prepared or not prepared	"	"	"	"
540	Loadstones	"	"	"	"
541	Madder and Munjeet, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of	"	"	"	"
542	Magnesia, sulphate of, or Epsom salts	†	Lb. 0.00¾	"	Cwt. 0 1 5
543	Magnesite, or native mineral carbonate of magnesia	"	Free	"	Free
544	Magnesium	"	"	"	"
545	Magnets	"	"	"	"
546	Manganese, oxide and ore of	"	"	"	"
547	Manna	"	"	"	"
548	Manuscripts	"	"	"	"
549	Marrow, crude	"	"	"	"
550	Marsh mallows	"	"	"	"

† So in original, but see also paragraph No. 24.

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
	FREE LIST—continued.	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
551	Medals of gold, silver, or copper, and other metallic articles, manufactured as trophies or prizes, and actually received or bestowed and accepted as honorary distinctions	Free	Free	Free	Free
553	Meerschaum, crude or manufactured	"	"	"	"
554	Milk, fresh	"	Gall. 0.05	"	Gall. 0 0 3
555	Mineral waters, all not artificial, and mineral salts of the same, obtained by evaporation, when accompanied by duly authenticated certificate, showing that they are in no way artificially prepared, and are the product of a designated mineral spring; lemonade, soda water, and all similar waters	"	*Free	"	*Free
	*Lemonade, soda water, and other similar waters in plain green or coloured moulded or pressed glass bottles:				
	*Containing each not more than $\frac{3}{4}$ ths pint	—	Doz. botts. 0.13	—	Doz. bts. 0 0 6½
	*Containing more than $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a pint each, and not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints (No separate or additional duty being chargeable on the bottles.)	—	" 0.26	—	" 0 1 1
	*Ditto, ditto, if imported otherwise than in plain green or coloured moulded or pressed glass bottles, or in such bottles containing more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints each (In addition to the foregoing rate, duty was collected on the bottles or other coverings, at the rates chargeable thereon if imported empty.)	—	Gall. 0.50	—	Gall. 0 2 6
556	Minerals, crude, or not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, not specially provided for	Free	Free	Free	Free
557	Models of inventions and of other improvements in the arts, including patterns for machinery; but no article shall be deemed a model or pattern which can be fitted for use otherwise	"	"	"	"
557½	Molasses testing not above 40 degrees polariscope test, and containing 20 per cent. or less of moisture	"	"	"	"
558	Moss, sea-weeds, and vegetable substances, crude or unmanufactured, not otherwise specially provided for	"	"	"	"
559	Musk, crude, in natural pods	"	"	"	"
560	Myrobalan	"	"	"	"
561	Needles, hand sewing and darning	"	"	"	"
562	Newspapers and periodicals	"	"	"	"
	Note.—The term "periodicals" as herein used is to be understood to embrace only unbound or paper-covered publications, containing current literature of the day, and issued regularly at stated periods, as weekly, monthly, or quarterly.				
564	Nux vomica	"	"	"	"
565	Oakum	"	"	"	"
566	Ochre and ochery earths, sienna and sienna earth, umber and umber earths, not specially provided for, dry	"	Lb. 0.00½	"	Cwt. 6 1 2
567	Oil-cake	"	Free	"	Free
568	Oils: Almond, amber, crude and rectified ambergris, anise or anise-seed, aniline, aspic or spike lavender, bergamot, cajeput, caraway, cassia, cinnamon, cédrat, chamomile, citronella or lemon grass, civet, cotton seed, croton, fennel, jasmine or jasimine, juglandium, juniper, lavender, lemon, limes, mace, neroli or orange flower, enfleurage grease, nut oil or oil of nuts not otherwise specially provided for, orange oil, olive oil, for manufacturing or mechanical purposes, unfit for eating and not otherwise provided for, ottar of roses, palm and cocoa-nut, rosemary or anthoss, sesame or sesamum seed or bean, thyme, origanum, red or white, valerian; also spermaceti, whale, and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all fish and other products of such fisheries; petroleum, crude or refined	"	"	"	"
	Provided, That if there be imported into the United States crude petroleum, or the products of crude petroleum produced in any country which imposes a duty on petroleum or its products exported from the United States, there shall be levied, paid, and collected upon said crude petroleum or its products so imported, 40 per cent. ad valorem.				
	Cotton seed oil	—	{ Gall. of 7½ lbs. wt. } 0.10	—	{ Gall. of 7½ lbs. wt. } 0 0 5
	Croton oil	—	Lb. 0.30	—	Lb. 0 1 3
	Petroleum, crude	—	10% ad val.	—	10% ad val.
	" refined	—	20% ad val.	—	20% ad val.

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
	FREE LIST—continued.	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
569	Opium, crude or unmanufactured, and not adulterated, containing 9 per cent. and over of morphia	Free	Free	Free	Free
570	Orange and lemon peel, not preserved, candied, or otherwise prepared	"	"	"	"
571	Orchil, or orchil liquid	"	"	"	"
573	Ores of gold, silver, nickel, and nickel matte	"	"	"	"
574	Osmium	"	"	"	"
575	Paintings in oil or water colours, original drawings and sketches, and artists' proofs of etchings and engravings, and statuary, not otherwise provided for	"	—	"	—
	<i>Note.</i> —The term "statuary" as herein used is to be understood to include only professional productions, whether round or in relief, in marble, stone, alabaster, wood, or metal, of a statuary or sculptor; and the word "painting" is not to be understood to include such as are made wholly or in part by stencilling or other mechanical process.				
	<i>Paintings in oil or water colours, and statuary, not otherwise provided for</i>	—	15 % ad val.	—	15 % ad val.
576	Palladium	Free	Free	Free	Free
577	Paper stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses, fibres, rags, waste, shavings, clippings, old paper, rope ends, waste rope, waste bagging, old or refuse gunny bags, or gunny cloth, and poplar or other woods, fit only to be converted into paper	"	"	"	"
578	Paraffine	"	"	"	"
579	Parchment and vellum	"	"	"	"
580	Pearl, mother of, not sawed or cut, or otherwise manufactured	"	"	"	"
581	Pease, green, in bulk or in barrels, sacks, or similar packages	"	{ Bush. of 60 lbs. } 0.40	"	{ Bush. of 60 lbs. } 0 1 8
582	Peltries, and other usual goods and effects of Indians passing or re-passing the boundary line of the United States, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe	"	Free	"	Free
	<i>Note.</i> —This exemption is not to apply to goods in bales or other packages unusual among Indians.				
583	Personal and household effects not merchandise of citizens of the United States dying in foreign countries	"	"	"	"
584	Pewter and Britannia metal, old, and fit only to be re-manufactured	"	"	"	"
585	Philosophical and scientific apparatus, utensils, instruments, and preparations, including bottles and boxes containing the same; statuary, casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of Paris; paintings, drawings, and etchings, specially imported in good faith for the use of any society or institution incorporated or established for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for encouragement of the fine arts, and not intended for sale	"	"	"	"
586	Phosphates, crude or native	"	"	"	"
587	Plants, trees, shrubs, and vines of all kinds commonly known as nursery stock, not specially provided for	"	20 % ad val.	"	20 % ad val.
588	Plaster of Paris and sulphate of lime, unground	"	Free	"	Free
589	Platina, in ingots, bars, sheets, and wire	"	"	"	"
590	Platinum, unmanufactured, and vases, retorts, and other apparatus, vessels, and parts thereof composed of platinum, adapted for chemical uses	"	"	"	"
591	Ploughs, tooth and disc harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills, and planters, mowers, horse-rakes, cultivators, threshing machines, and cotton gins	"	45 % ad val.	"	45 % ad val.
	<i>Provided, that all articles mentioned in this paragraph, if imported from a country which lays an import duty on like articles imported from the United States, shall be subject to the duties in force under the Tariff of 1890.</i>				
592	Plumbago	"	Free	"	Free
593	Plush, black, known commercially as hatters' plush, composed of silk, or of silk and cotton, and used exclusively for making men's hats	"	10 % ad val.	"	10 % ad val.
594	Polishing stones	"	Free	"	Free
595	Potash, crude, carbonate of, or "black salts"	"	"	"	"
	Caustic potash, or hydrate of, including refined, in sticks or rolls	"	"	"	"
	<i>Caustic potash, or hydrate of potash, refined, in sticks or rolls</i>	—	Lb. 0.01	—	Cwt. 0 4 8

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
	FREE LIST—continued.	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
595—	Nitrate of potash, or saltpetre, crude - - -	Free	Free	Free	Free
cont.	Sulphate of potash, crude or refined - - -	"	"	"	"
	Chlorate of potash - - - - -	"	"	"	"
	Muriate of potash - - - - -	"	"	"	"
596	Professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, in the actual possession at the time of persons arriving in the United States - - -	"	"	"	"
	<i>Note.</i> —This exemption is not to be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for any other person or persons, or for sale; nor shall it be construed to include theatrical scenery, properties, and apparel, but such articles brought by proprietors or managers of theatrical exhibitions, arriving from abroad for temporary use by them in such exhibitions and not for any other person, and not for sale, and which have been used by them abroad, shall be admitted free of duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; but bonds shall be given for the payment to the United States of such duties as may be imposed by law upon any and all such articles as shall not be exported within six months after such importation. The Secretary of the Treasury may in his discretion extend the period for a further term of six months in case application shall be made therefor.				
597	Pulu - - - - -	"	"	"	"
598	Pumice - - - - -	"	"	"	"
600	Quills, prepared or unprepared, but not made up into complete articles - - -	"	"	"	"
601	Quinia, sulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark - - -	"	"	"	"
602	Rags, not otherwise specially provided for - - -	"	"	"	"
603	Regalia and gems, statues, statuary, and specimens or casts of sculpture where specially imported in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established solely for educational, philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school, seminary of learning, or public library in the United States - - -	"	"	"	"
	<i>Note.</i> —The term "regalia" as herein used, is to be held to embrace only such insignia of rank or office or emblems, as may be worn upon the person or borne in the hand during public exercises of the society or institution, and is not to include articles of furniture or fixtures or of regular wearing apparel nor personal property of individuals.				
604	Rennets, raw or prepared - - -	"	"	"	"
605	Saffron and safflower, and extract of, and saffron cake - - -	"	"	"	"
606	Sago, crude, and sago flour - - -	"	"	"	"
607	Salacine - - - - -	"	"	"	"
608	Salt in bulk - - - - -	"	{ 100 lbs. 0.08 }	"	{ 100 lbs. 0 0 4 }
	Salt in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages - - -	"	{ " 0.12 }	"	{ " 0 0 6 }
	<i>Note.</i> —The coverings are to pay the same rate of duty as if imported separately. If salt is imported from any country, whether independent or a dependency, which imposes a duty upon salt exported from the United States, then there shall be levied, paid, and collected upon such salt the rate of duty existing prior to the passage of this Act.				
	<i>(Under the 1890 Tariff Act, imported salt in bond was allowed to be used in curing fish taken by vessels licensed to engage in the fisheries, and in curing fish on the shores of the navigable waters of the United States, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and on proof that the salt had been used for either of these purposes, the duties on the same were remitted. Exporters of meats, whether packed or smoked, which had been cured in the United States with imported salt, upon satisfactory proof to that effect being given, were entitled to have refunded to them from the Treasury the duties paid on the salt so used in curing such exported meats, in amounts not less than 100 dollars.)</i>				
609	Sauer-kraut - - - - -	Free	Free	Free	Free
610	Sausage skins - - - - -	"	"	"	"
611	Seeds; anise, canary, caraway, cardamon, coriander, cotton, croton, cummin, fennel, fenugreek, hemp, horehound, mustard, rape, Saint John's bread or bean, sugar-beet, mangel-wurzel, sorghum or sugar cane for seed, and all flower and grass seeds, bulbs and roots, not edible; all the foregoing not specially provided for - - -	"	"	"	"
612	Selep, or saloup - - - - -	"	"	"	"
613	Shells of all kinds, not cut, ground, or otherwise manufactured - - -	"	"	"	"

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
	FREE LIST—continued.	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
614	Shotgun barrels, forged, rough bored - - -	Free	Free	Free	Free
615	Shrimps and other shell fish, canned or otherwise -	"	"	"	"
616	Silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, but not doubled, twisted, nor advanced in manufacture in any way -	"	"	"	"
617	Silk cocoons and silk waste - - -	"	"	"	"
618	Silkworms' eggs - - -	"	"	"	"
619	Skeletons, and other preparations of anatomy -	"	"	"	"
620	Snails - - -	"	"	"	"
621	Soda, nitrate of, or cubic nitrate - - -	"	"	"	"
	Soda, chlorate of - - -	"	"	"	"
622	Soda, sulphate of, or salt cake, or nitre cake -	"	Ton 1'25	"	Ton 0 5 2½
623	Sodium - - -	"	Free	"	Free
624	Sparterrie, suitable for making or ornamenting hats -	"	"	"	"
625	Specimens of natural history, botany, and mineralogy, when imported for cabinets or as objects of science, and not for sale -	"	"	"	"
	Spices:				
626	Cassia, cassia vera, and cassia buds, unground -	"	"	"	"
627	Cinnamon, and chips of, unground - - -	"	"	"	"
628	Cloves and clove stems, unground - - -	"	"	"	"
629	Ginger root, unground, and not preserved or candied -	"	"	"	"
630	Mace - - -	"	"	"	"
631	Nutmegs - - -	"	"	"	"
632	Pepper, black or white, unground - - -	"	"	"	"
633	Pimento, unground - - -	"	"	"	"
635	Spunk - - -	"	"	"	"
636	Spurs and stiltis used in the manufacture of earthen, porcelain, and stone ware -	"	"	"	"
636½	Stamps: Foreign postage or revenue stamps, cancelled or uncanceled -	"	25 % ad val.	"	25 % ad val.
638	Stone and sand: Burr-stone in blocks, rough or manufactured, or bound up into millstones; cliff stone, unmanufactured; pumice stone, rotten stone, and sand, crude or manufactured -	"	"	"	"
	Burr stones manufactured or bound up into millstones -	—	15 % ad val.	—	15 % ad val.
	Burr stone in blocks, rough or manufactured, and not bound up into millstones, cliff stones, &c., &c., as above -	—	Free	—	Free
639	Storax or styrax - - -	Free	"	Free	"
640	Strontia, oxide of, and protoxide of strontian, and strontianite, or mineral carbonate of strontia -	"	"	"	"
642	Sulphur lac or precipitated, and sulphur or brimstone, crude in bulk; sulphur ore, as pyrites, or sulphuret of iron in its natural state containing in excess of 25 per cent. of sulphur, and sulphur not otherwise provided for -	"	"	"	"
643	Sulphuric acid -	"	—*	"	—*
	Sulphuric acid for use in manufacturing artificial manures (i.e., not exceeding specific gravity of 1·380 at 60° Fahr.) -	—	Free	—	Free
	All other sulphuric acid -	—	Lb. 0·00½	—	Cwt. 0 1 2
	Provided, that upon sulphuric acid imported from any country, whether independent or a dependency, which imposes a duty upon sulphuric acid exported from the United States, there shall be levied and collected the rate of duty leviable under the Tariff of 1890.				
644	Sweepings of silver and gold - - -	Free	Free	Free	Free
645	Tallow -	"	Lb. 0·01	"	Cwt. 0 4 8
	Wool grease, including that known commercially as degreas or brown wool grease -	"	" 0·00½	"	" 0 2 4
646	Tapioca, cassava or cassady - - -	"	Free	"	Free
647	Tar and pitch of wood, and pitch of coal tar -	"	"	"	"
648	Tea and tea plants - - -	"	"	"	"
650	Teeth, natural or unmanufactured - - -	"	"	"	"
651	Terra alba - - -	"	"	"	"
652	Terra japonica - - -	"	"	"	"
653	Tin-ore, cassiterite or black oxide of tin, and tin in bars, blocks, pigs, or grain, or granulated -	"	Lb. 0·04	"	Cwt. 0 18 8
654	Tinsel wire, lame, or lahn - - -	"	Free	"	Free
655	Tobacco stems - - -	"	"	"	"
656	Tonquin, tongqua, or tonka beans - - -	"	"	"	"
657	Tripoli - - -	"	"	"	"
658	Turmeric - - -	"	"	"	"
659	Turpentine, Venice - - -	"	"	"	"
660	Turpentine, spirits of - - -	"	"	"	"
661	Turtles - - -	"	"	"	"
662	Types, old, and fit only to be re-manufactured -	"	"	"	"
663	Uranium, oxide, and salts of - - -	"	"	"	"
664	Vaccine virus - - -	"	"	"	"
665	Valonia - - -	"	"	"	"
666	Verdigris, or subacetate of copper - - -	"	"	"	"
667	Wafers, unmedicated, and not edible - - -	"	"	"	"
668	Wax, vegetable or mineral - - -	"	"	"	"

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
	FREE LIST—continued.	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
669	Wearing apparel, and other personal effects (not merchandise) of persons arriving in the United States	Free	Free	Free	Free
	<i>Note.</i> —This exemption is not to be held to include articles not actually in use, and necessary and appropriate for the use of such persons for the purposes of their journey and present comfort and convenience, or which are intended for any other person or persons, or for sale.				
671	Whalebone, unmanufactured	"	"	"	"
	Wood:				
672	Logs and round manufactured timber, not specially enumerated or provided for	"	"	"	"
673	Firewood, handle bolts, heading bolts, stave bolts, and shingle bolts, hop poles, fence posts, railroad ties, ship timber and ship planking, not specially provided for	"	"	"	"
674	Timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves	"	10% ad val.	"	10% ad val.
675	Timber, squared or sided	"	Cub. ft. 0·00½	"	Cub. ft. 0 0 ½
676	Sawed boards, plank, deals, and other lumber rough or dressed, except boards, plank, deals, and other lumber of cedar, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all other cabinet woods	"	—	"	—
	<i>Of hemlock, whitewood, sycamore, white pine, and bass wood</i>	—	1000 ft. 1·00	—	1000 ft. 0 4 2
	<i>Sawed lumber not specially provided for</i>	—	1000 ft. 2·00	—	1000 ft. 0 8 4
677	Pine clapboards	Free	1000 1·00	Free	1000 0 4 2
678	Spruce clapboards	"	1000 1·50	"	1000 0 6 3
679	Hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, waggon blocks, oar blocks, gun blocks, heading, and all like blocks or sticks, rough hewn or sawed only	"	20% ad val.	"	20% ad val.
680	Laths	"	1000 0·15	"	1000 0 0 7½
681	Pickets and palings	"	10% ad val.	"	10% ad val.
682	Shingles	"	—	"	—
	<i>White pine</i>	—	1000 0·20	—	1000 0 0 10
	<i>All other</i>	—	—	—	—
683	Staves of wood of all kinds	Free	10% ad val.	Free	10% ad val.
	Wood, unmanufactured	Free	20% ad val.	Free	20% ad val.
	<i>Provided, that all of the articles mentioned in paragraphs 672 to 683, inclusive, when imported from any country which lays an export duty or imposes discriminating stumpage dues on any of them shall be subject to the duties leviable under the Tariff of 1890.</i>				
684	Woods, namely, cedar, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all forms of cabinet woods, in the log, rough or hewn; bamboo and rattan, unmanufactured; briar root, or briar wood, and similar wood unmanufactured, or not further manufactured than cut into blocks suitable for the articles into which they are intended to be converted; bamboo, reeds, and sticks of partridge, hairwood, pimento, orange, myrtle, and other woods, not specially provided for, in the rough or not further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, whips, or walking canes, and India malacca joints, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for the manufactures into which they are intended to be converted	"	Free	"	Free
	<i>Cedar: paving posts, railroad ties, and telephone and telegraph poles of cedar</i>	—	20% ad val.	—	20% ad val.
	<i>Sawed boards, plank, deals, and all forms of sawed cedar, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all other cabinet woods not further manufactured than sawed</i>	—	15% ad val.	—	15% ad val.
	<i>Veneers of wood</i>	—	20% ad val.	—	20% ad val.
685	Wool: All wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals, and all wool and hair on the skin, noils, yarn waste, card waste, bur waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, and all waste, or rags composed wholly or in part of wool, all the foregoing, not otherwise provided for	Free	*—	Free	*—

* *Note.*—Under the Tariff of 1890 the raw wools and hair referred to above were divided into three classes for the purpose of fixing the duties to be charged thereon, as follows:—

Class I.—Merino, mestiza, metz, or metis wools, or other wools of merino blood, immediate or remote, down clothing wools, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including such as usually imported

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
	FREE LIST—continued, Wool—continued.	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, and elsewhere, and also including all wools not designated in Classes II. and III.				
	Class II.—Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and also hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals.				
	Class III.—Donskoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Russian camels' hair, and including all such wools as usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Syria, and elsewhere, excepting improved wools.				
	Wools of Class III. improved by the admixture of merino or English blood were classified for duty either under Class I. or Class II.				
	The duty on wools of the first class, imported washed, was fixed at twice the amount of the duty to which they would have been subjected if unwashed; and the duty on wools in Classes I. and II., imported scoured, was fixed at three times the duty to which they would have been subjected if imported unwashed.				
	The rates of duty fixed were:—				
	Upon all wools and hair of the first class -	—	Lb. 0·11	—	Cwt. 2 11 4
	Upon all wools and hair of the second class	—	„ 0·12	—	„ 2 16 0
	Upon wools of the third class, and on camels' hair of the third class:				
	Valued at 13 cents or less per lb., including charges -	—	32 % ad val.	—	32 % ad val.
	Valued at over 13 cents per lb., including charges -	—	50 % ad val.	—	50 % ad val.
	Wools on the skin paid the same rates as other wools, the quantity and value being ascertained under rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.				
	Nails, shubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, yarn waste, and all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool -	—	Lb. 0·30	—	Cwt. 7 0 6
	Woollen rags -	—	„ 0·10	—	„ 2 6 8
	All wools and hair advanced in any manner or by any process of manufacture beyond the washed or scoured condition, were subject to the same duties as imposed upon manufactures of wool not specially provided for.				
686	Works of art, the production of American artists, residing temporarily abroad, or other works of art, including pictorial paintings on glass, imported expressly for presentation to a national institution, or to any state or municipal corporation, or incorporated religious society, college, or other public institution, including stained or painted window glass, or stained or painted glass windows; but such exemption shall be subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe	Free	*Free	Free	*Free
	* Stained or painted window glass and stained or painted glass windows -	—	45 % ad val.	—	45 % ad val.
687	Works of art, drawings, engravings, photographic pictures, and philosophical and scientific apparatus brought by professional artists, lecturers, or scientists arriving from abroad for use by them temporarily for exhibition and in illustration, promotion, and encouragement of art, science, or industry in the United States, and not for sale; and photographic pictures, imported for exhibition by any association established in good faith and duly authorised under the laws of the United States, or of any State, expressly and solely for the promotion and encouragement of science, art, or industry, and not intended for sale; the foregoing will be admitted free of duty under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury -	Free	Free	Free	Free
	Note.—Bonds are to be given for the payment to the United States of such duties as may be imposed by law upon any and all such articles as shall not be exported within six months after such importation; <i>Provided</i> , that the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, extend such period for a further term of six months in cases where applications therefor shall be made.				
688	Works of art, collections in illustration of the progress of the arts, science, or manufactures, photographs, works in terra cotta, parian, pottery, or porcelain, and artistic copies of antiquities in metal or other material, imported in good faith for permanent exhibition at a fixed place by any society or institution established for the encouragement of the arts or of science, and all like articles imported in good faith by any society or association for the purpose of erecting a public monument, and not intended for sale, nor for any other purpose than herein expressed	„	„	„	„

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		English Equivalents.	
		Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.	Under New Tariff.	Under Old Tariff.
		Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	FREE LIST—continued.				
	Works of art, &c.—continued.				
	<i>Note.</i> —Bonds are to be given under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe for the payment of lawful duties which may accrue should any of the articles aforesaid be sold, transferred, or used contrary to this provision, and such articles shall be subject, at any time, to examination and inspection by the proper officers of the Customs; <i>Provided</i> that the privileges of this and the preceding section shall not be allowed to associations or corporations engaged in or connected with business of a private or commercial character.				
689	Yams - - - - -	Free	Free	Free	Free
690	Zaffer - - - - -	"	"	"	"
	UNENUMERATED ARTICLES.				
	There shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of all raw or unmanufactured articles, not enumerated or provided for - -	10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.	10 % ad val.
	There shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of all articles, manufactured in whole or in part, not provided for - - -	20 % ad val.	20 % ad val.	20 % ad val.	20 % ad val.

REMAINING PROVISIONS OF THE NEW TARIFF ACT.

Unenumerated articles. SEC. 3. There shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of all raw or unmanufactured articles, not enumerated or provided for in this Act, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem; and on all articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not provided for in this Act, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 4. Each and every imported article, not enumerated in this Act, which is similar, either in material, quality, texture, or the use to which it may be applied, to any article enumerated in this Act as chargeable with duty shall pay the same rate of duty which is levied on the enumerated article which it most resembles in any of the particulars before mentioned; and if any non-enumerated article equally resembles two or more enumerated articles on which different rates of duty are chargeable, there shall be levied on such non-enumerated article the same rate of duty as is chargeable on the article which it resembles paying the highest rate of duty; and on articles not enumerated, manufactured of two or more materials, the duty shall be assessed at the highest rate at which the same would be chargeable if composed wholly of the component material thereof of chief value; and the words "component material of chief value," wherever used in this Act, shall be held to mean that component material which shall exceed in value any other single component material of the article; and the value of each component material shall be determined by the ascertained value of such material in its condition as found in the article. If two or more rates of duty shall be applicable to any imported article it shall pay duty at the highest of such rates.

Marking, stamping, and branding. SEC. 5. All articles of foreign manufacture, such as are usually or ordinarily marked, stamped, branded, or labelled, and all packages containing such or other imported articles, shall, respectively, be plainly marked, stamped, branded, or labelled in legible English words, so as to indicate the country of their origin and the quantity of their contents; and until so marked, stamped, branded, or labelled they shall not be delivered to the importer; should any article of imported merchandise be marked, stamped, branded, or labelled so as to indicate a quantity, number, or measurement in excess of the quantity, number, or measurement actually contained in such article, no delivery of the same shall be made to the importer until the mark, stamp, brand, or label, as the case may be, shall be changed so as to conform to the facts of the case.

SEC. 6. No article of imported merchandise which shall copy or simulate the name or trade-mark of any domestic manufacture or manufacturer shall be admitted to entry at any custom-house of the United States. And in order to aid the officers of the Customs in enforcing this prohibition any domestic manufacturer who has adopted trade-marks may require his name and residence and a description of his trade-marks to be recorded in books which shall be kept for that purpose in the Department of the Treasury under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and may furnish to the Department facsimiles of such trade-marks; and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause one or more copies of the same to be transmitted to each collector or other proper officer of the Customs.

Fraudulent trade marks.

SEC. 7. All materials of foreign production which may be necessary for the construction of vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership, or for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and all such materials necessary for the building of their machinery, and all articles necessary for their outfit and equipment, after the passage of this Act, may be imported in bond under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and upon proof that such materials have been used for such purposes no duties shall be paid thereon. But vessels receiving the benefit of this section shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States more than two months in any one year except upon the payment to the United States of the duties of which a rebate is herein allowed: Provided, that vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States.

Materials for shipbuilding and repair.

SEC. 8. All articles of foreign production needed for the repair of American vessels engaged in foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, may be withdrawn from bonded warehouses free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 9. All articles manufactured in whole or in part of imported materials, or of materials subject to internal-revenue tax, and intended for exportation without being charged with duty and without having an internal-revenue stamp affixed thereto shall, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, in order to be so manufactured and exported be made and manufactured in bonded warehouses similar to those known and designated in Treasury Regulations as bonded warehouses, class six: Provided, that the manufacturer of such articles shall first give satisfactory bonds for the faithful observance of all the provisions of law and of such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided further, that the manufacture of distilled spirits from grain, starch, molasses, or sugar, including all dilutions or mixtures of them, or either of them, shall not be permitted in such manufacturing warehouses.

Manufacture in bond for export.

Whenever goods manufactured in any bonded warehouse established under the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be exported directly therefrom, or shall be duly laden for transportation and immediate exportation under the supervision of the proper officer who shall be duly designated for that purpose, such goods shall be exempt from duty and from the requirements relating to revenue stamps.

Any materials used in the manufacture of such goods, and any packages, coverings, vessels, brands, and labels used in putting up the same may, under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, be conveyed without the payment of revenue tax or duty into any bonded manufacturing warehouse, and imported goods may, under the aforesaid regulations, be transferred without the exaction of duty from any bonded warehouse into any bonded manufacturing warehouse; but this privilege shall not be held to apply to implements, machinery, or apparatus to be used in the construction or repair of any bonded manufacturing warehouse or for the prosecution of the business carried on therein.

No articles or materials received into such bonded manufacturing warehouse shall be withdrawn or removed therefrom except for direct shipment and exportation, or for transportation and immediate exportation in bond under the supervision of the officer duly designated therefor by the collector of the port, who shall certify to such shipment and exportation, or lading for transportation, as the case may be, describing the articles by their mark or otherwise, the quantity, the date of exportation, and the name of the vessel. All labour performed and services rendered under these provisions shall be

under the supervision of a duly designated officer of the Customs and at the expense of the manufacturer.

A careful account shall be kept by the collector of all merchandise delivered by him to any bonded manufacturing warehouse, and a sworn monthly return, verified by the Customs officers in charge, shall be made by the manufacturer containing a detailed statement of all imported merchandise used by him in the manufacture of exported articles.

Before commencing business the proprietor of any manufacturing warehouse shall file with the Secretary of the Treasury a list of all the articles intended to be manufactured in such warehouse, and state the formula of manufacture and the names and quantities of the ingredients to be used therein.

Articles manufactured under these provisions may be withdrawn under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe for transportation and delivery into any bonded warehouse at an exterior port for the sole purpose of immediate export therefrom.

The provisions of Revised Statutes thirty-four hundred and thirty-three shall, so far as may be practicable, apply to any bonded manufacturing warehouse established under this Act and to the merchandise conveyed therein.

Prohibitions
and contra-
ventions :—
Obscene
literature,
&c.

SEC. 10. All persons are prohibited from importing into the United States from any foreign country any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, writing, advertisement, circular, print, picture, drawing, or other representation, figure, or image on or of paper or other material, or any cast, instrument, or other article of an immoral nature, or any drug or medicine, or any article whatever for the prevention of conception or for causing unlawful abortion, or any lottery ticket or any advertisement of any lottery. No such articles, whether imported separately or contained in packages with other goods entitled to entry, shall be admitted to entry; and all such articles shall be proceeded against, seized, and forfeited by due course of law. All such prohibited articles and the package in which they are contained in the course of importation shall be detained by the officer of Customs, and proceedings taken against the same as herein-after prescribed, unless it appears to the satisfaction of the collector of Customs that the obscene articles contained in the package were inclosed therein without the knowledge or consent of the importer, owner, agent, or consignee: Provided, that the drugs herein-before mentioned, when imported in bulk and not put up for any of the purposes herein-before specified, are excepted from the operation of this section.

SEC. 11. Whoever, being an officer, agent, or employee of the Government of the United States, shall knowingly aid or abet any person engaged in any violation of any of the provisions of law prohibiting importing, advertising, dealing in, exhibiting, or sending or receiving by mail obscene or indecent publications or representations, or means for preventing conception or procuring abortion, or other articles of indecent or immoral use or tendency, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall for every offence be punishable by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment at hard labour for not more than ten years, or both.

SEC. 12. Any judge of any district or circuit court of the United States, within the proper district, before whom complaint in writing of any violation of the two preceding sections is made, to the satisfaction of such judge, and founded on knowledge or belief, and if upon belief, setting forth the grounds of such belief, and supported by oath or affirmation of the complainant, may issue, conformably to the Constitution, a warrant directed to the marshal or any deputy marshal in the proper district, directing him to search for, seize, and take possession of any such article or thing mentioned in the two preceding sections, and to make due and immediate return thereof to the end that the same may be condemned and destroyed by proceedings, which shall be conducted in the same manner as other proceedings in the case of municipal seizure, and with the same right of appeal or writ of error.

Machinery
for repair.

SEC. 13. Machinery for repair may be imported into the United States without payment of duty, under bond, to be given in double the appraised value thereof, to be withdrawn and exported after said machinery shall have been repaired; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorised and directed to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to protect the revenue against fraud and secure the identity and character of all such importations when again withdrawn and exported, restricting and limiting the export and withdrawal to the same port of entry where imported, and also limiting all bonds to a period of time of not more than six months from the date of the importation.

SEC. 14. A discriminating duty of ten per centum *ad valorem*, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all goods, wares, or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States; but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares, and merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, entitled, by treaty or any Act of Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be paid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States.

Discriminating duty on goods brought by certain vessels.

SEC. 15. No goods, wares, or merchandise, unless in cases provided for by treaty, shall be imported into the United States from any foreign port or place, except in vessels of the United States, or in such foreign vessels as truly and wholly belong to the citizens or subjects of that country of which the goods are the growth, production, or manufacture, or from which such goods, wares, or merchandise can only be, or most usually are, first shipped for transportation. All goods, wares, or merchandise imported contrary to this section, and the vessel wherein the same shall be imported, together with her cargo, tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States; and such goods, wares, or merchandise, ship, or vessel, and cargo shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned in like manner, and under the same regulations, restrictions, and provisions as have been heretofore established for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of forfeitures to the United States by the several revenue laws.

SEC. 16. The preceding section shall not apply to vessels or goods, wares, or merchandise imported in vessels of a foreign nation which does not maintain a similar regulation against vessels of the United States.

SEC. 17. The importation of neat cattle and the hides of neat cattle from any foreign country into the United States is prohibited: Provided, that the operation of this section shall be suspended as to any foreign country or countries, or any parts of such country or countries, whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall officially determine, and give public notice thereof, that such importation will not tend to the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases among the cattle of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorised and empowered, and it shall be his duty, to make all necessary orders and regulations to carry this section into effect, or to suspend the same as herein provided, and to send copies thereof to the proper officers in the United States, and to such officers or agents of the United States in foreign countries as he shall judge necessary.

Prevention of import of diseased animals.

SEC. 18. Any person convicted of a wilful violation of any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 19. Upon the re-importation of articles once exported of the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, upon which no internal tax has been assessed or paid, or upon which such tax has been paid and refunded by allowance or drawback, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty equal to the tax imposed by the internal-revenue laws upon such articles, except articles manufactured in bonded warehouses and exported pursuant to law, which shall be subject to the same rate of duty as if originally imported.

Re-importation of articles exported.

SEC. 20. Whenever any vessel laden with merchandise in whole or in part subject to duty has been sunk in any river, harbour, bay, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and within its limits, for the period of two years, and is abandoned by the owner thereof, any person who may raise such vessel shall be permitted to bring any merchandise recovered therefrom into the port nearest to the place where such vessel was so raised free from the payment of any duty thereupon, but under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Salvage from sunken vessels.

SEC. 21. The works of manufacturers engaged in smelting or refining metals, or both smelting and refining, in the United States may be designated as bonded warehouses under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: Provided, that such manufacturers shall first give satisfactory bonds to the Secretary of the Treasury. Ores or metals in any crude form requiring smelting or refining to make them readily available in the arts, imported into the United States to be smelted or refined, and intended to be exported in a refined but unmanufactured state, shall, under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and under the

Smelting and refining metals in bond.

direction of the proper officer, be removed in original packages or in bulk from the vessel or other vehicle on which they have been imported, or from the bonded warehouse in which the same may be, into the bonded warehouse in which such smelting or refining, or both, may be carried on, for the purpose of being smelted or refined, or both, without payment of duties thereon, and may there be smelted or refined, together with other metals of home or foreign production: Provided, that each day a quantity of refined metal equal to the amount of imported metal smelted or refined that day shall be set aside and such metal so set aside shall not be taken from said works except for transportation to another bonded warehouse or for exportation, under the direction of the proper officer having charge thereof as aforesaid, whose certificate, describing the articles by their marks or otherwise, the quantity, the date of importation, and the name of vessel or other vehicle by which it was imported, with such additional particulars as may from time to time be required, shall be received by the Collector of Customs as sufficient evidence of the exportation of the metal, or it may be removed under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, upon entry and payment of duties, for domestic consumption. All labour performed and services rendered under these regulations shall be under the supervision of an officer of the Customs, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and at the expense of the manufacturer.

Drawbacks.

SEC. 22. Where imported materials on which duties have been paid are used in the manufacture of articles manufactured or produced in the United States, there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the duties paid on the materials used, less one per centum of such duties: Provided, that when the articles exported are made in part from domestic materials the imported materials, or the parts of the articles made from such materials, shall so appear in the completed articles that the quantity or measure thereof may be ascertained: And provided further, that the drawback on any article allowed under existing law shall be continued at the rate herein provided. That the imported materials used in the manufacture or production of articles entitled to drawback of customs duties when exported shall, in all cases where drawback of duties paid on such materials is claimed, be identified, the quantity of such materials used and the amount of duties paid thereon shall be ascertained, the facts of the manufacture or production of such articles in the United States and their exportation therefrom shall be determined, and the drawback due thereon shall be paid to the manufacturer, producer, or exporter, to the agent of either, or to the person to whom such manufacturer, producer, exporter, or agent shall in writing order such drawback paid, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

Licenses to Custom House brokers.

SEC. 23. The Collector or chief officer of the Customs at any port of entry or delivery shall issue a license to any reputable and competent person desiring to transact business as a custom-house broker. Such license shall be granted for a period of one year, and may be revoked for cause at any time by the Secretary of the Treasury. From and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, no person shall transact business as a custom-house broker without a license granted in accordance with this provision; but this Act shall not be so construed as to prohibit any importer from transacting business at a custom-house pertaining to his own importations.

Prohibition of importation of products of convict labour.

SEC. 24. All goods, wares, articles, and merchandise manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict labour shall not be entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States, and the importation thereof is hereby prohibited, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorised to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of this provision.

Foreign currency, provision for estimating value of.

SEC. 25. The value of foreign coin as expressed in the money of account of the United States shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value; and the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated quarterly by the Director of the Mint, and be proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury immediately after the passage of this Act, and thereafter quarterly on the first day of January, April, July, and October in each year. And the values so proclaimed shall be followed in estimating the value of all foreign merchandise exported to the United States during the quarter for which the value is proclaimed, and the date of the consular certification of any invoice shall, for the purposes of this section, be considered the date of exportation: Provided, that the Secretary of the

Treasury may order the reliquidation of any entry at a different value, whenever satisfactory evidence shall be produced to him showing that the value in United States currency of the foreign money specified in the invoice was, at the date of certification, at least ten per centum more or less than the value proclaimed during the quarter in which the consular certification occurred.

SEC. 26. That section twenty-eight hundred and four of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read: Imports of
cigars.

"SEC. 2804. No cigars shall be imported unless the same are packed in boxes of not more than five hundred cigars in each box; and no entry of any imported cigars shall be allowed of less quantity than three thousand in a single package; and all cigars on importation shall be placed in public store or bonded warehouse, and shall not be removed therefrom until the same shall have been inspected and a stamp affixed to each box indicating such inspection, and also a serial number to be recorded in the custom house. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorised to provide the requisite stamps, and to make all necessary regulations for carrying the above provisions of law into effect."

SEC. 27. From and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and until the first day of January, nineteen hundred, there shall be assessed, levied, collected, and paid annually upon the gains, profits, and income received in the preceding calendar year by every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and every person residing therein, whether said gains, profits, or income be derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends, or salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, a tax of two per centum on the amount so derived over and above four thousand dollars, and a like tax shall be levied, collected, and paid annually upon the gains, profits, and income from all property owned, and of every business, trade, or profession carried on in the United States by persons residing without the United States. And the tax herein provided for shall be assessed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and collected and paid upon the gains, profits, and income for the year ending the thirty-first day of December next preceding the time for levying, collecting, and paying said tax. Internal
Revenue :—
Income
Tax.

SEC. 28. In estimating the gains, profits, and income of any person there shall be included all income derived from interest upon notes, bonds, and other securities, except such bonds of the United States, the principal and interest of which are by the law of their issuance exempt from all Federal taxation; profits realised within the year from sales of real estate purchased within two years previous to the close of the year for which income is estimated; interest received or accrued upon all notes, bonds, mortgages, or other forms of indebtedness bearing interest, whether paid or not, if good and collectible, less the interest which has become due from said person, or which has been paid by him during the year; the amount of all premium on bonds, notes, or coupons; the amount of sales of live stock, sugar, cotton, wool, butter, cheese, pork, beef, mutton, or other meats, hay and grain, or other vegetable or other productions, being the growth or produce of the estate of such person, less the amount expended in the purchase or production of said stock or produce, and not including any part thereof consumed directly by the family; money and the value of all personal property acquired by gift or inheritance; all other gains, profits, and income derived from any source whatever except that portion of the salary, compensation, or pay received for services in the civil, military, naval, or other service of the United States, including senators, representatives, and delegates in Congress, from which the tax has been deducted, and except that portion of any salary upon which the employer is required by law to withhold, and does withhold the tax and pays the same to the officer authorised to receive it. In computing incomes the necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on any business, occupation, or profession, shall be deducted, and also all interest due or paid within the year by such person on existing indebtedness. And all national, State, county, school, and municipal taxes, not including those assessed against local benefits, paid within the year shall be deducted from the gains, profits, or income of the person who has actually paid the same, whether such person be owner, tenant, or mortgagor; also losses actually sustained during the year incurred in trade or arising from fires, storms, or shipwreck, and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, and debts ascertained to be worthless, but excluding all estimated depreciation of values and losses within the year on sales of real estate

Internal
Revenue:--
Income
Tax.

purchased within two years previous to the year for which income is estimated. Provided, that no deduction shall be made for any amount paid out for new buildings, permanent improvements, or betterments, made to increase the value of any property or estate; Provided further, that only one deduction of four thousand dollars shall be made from the aggregate income of all the members of any family, composed of one or both parents, and one or more minor children, or husband and wife; that guardians shall be allowed to make a deduction in favour of each and every ward, except that in case where two or more wards are comprised in one family, and have joint property interests, the aggregate deduction in their favour shall not exceed four thousand dollars: And provided further, that in cases where the salary or other compensation paid to any person in the employment or service of the United States shall not exceed the rate of four thousand dollars per annum, or shall be by fees, or uncertain or irregular in the amount or in the time during which the same shall have accrued or been earned, such salary or other compensation shall be included in estimating the annual gains, profits, or income of the person to whom the same shall have been paid, and shall include that portion of any income or salary upon which a tax has not been paid by the employer, where the employer is required by law to pay on the excess over four thousand dollars. Provided also, that in computing the income of any person, corporation, company, or association there shall not be included the amount received from any corporation, company, or association as dividends upon the stock of such corporation, company, or association if the tax of two per centum has been paid upon its net profits by said corporation, company, or association as required by this Act.

SEC. 29. It shall be the duty of all persons of lawful age having an income of more than three thousand five hundred dollars for the taxable year, computed on the basis herein prescribed, to make and render a list or return, on or before the day provided by law, in such form and manner as may be directed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the collector or a deputy collector of the district in which they reside, of the amount of their income, gains, and profits, as aforesaid; and all guardians and trustees, executors, administrators, agents, receivers, and all persons or corporations acting in any fiduciary capacity, shall make and render a list or return, as aforesaid, to the collector or a deputy collector of the district in which such person or corporation acting in a fiduciary capacity resides or does business, of the amount of income, gains, and profits of any minor or person for whom they act, but persons having less than three thousand five hundred dollars income are not required to make such report; and the collector or deputy collector shall require every list or return to be verified by the oath or affirmation of the party rendering it, and may increase the amount of any list or return if he has reason to believe that the same is understated; and in case any such person having a taxable income shall neglect or refuse to make and render such list and return, or shall render a wilfully false or fraudulent list or return, it shall be the duty of the collector or deputy collector to make such list, according to the best information he can obtain, by the examination of such person, or any other evidence, and to add fifty per centum as a penalty to the amount of the tax due on such list in all cases of wilful neglect or refusal to make and render a list or return; and in all cases of a wilfully false or fraudulent list or return having been rendered to add one hundred per centum as a penalty to the amount of tax ascertained to be due, the tax and the additions thereto as a penalty to be assessed and collected in the manner provided for in other cases of wilful neglect or refusal to render a list or return, or of rendering a false or fraudulent return: Provided, that any person or corporation in his, her, or its own behalf, or as such fiduciary, shall be permitted to declare, under oath or affirmation, the form and manner of which shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, that he, she, or his, or her, or its ward or beneficiary, was not possessed of an income of four thousand dollars, liable to be assessed according to the provisions of this Act; or may declare that he, she, or it, or his, her, or its ward or beneficiary has been assessed and has paid an income tax elsewhere in the same year, under authority of the United States, upon all his, her, or its income, gains, or profits, and upon all the income, gains, or profits for which he, she, or it is liable as such fiduciary, as prescribed by law; and if the collector or deputy collector shall be satisfied of the truth of the declaration, such person or corporation shall thereupon be exempt from income tax in the said district for that year; or if the list or return of any person or corporation, company, or association shall have been increased by the collector or deputy collector, such

person or corporation, company, or association may be permitted to prove the amount of income liable to be assessed; but such proof shall not be considered as conclusive of the facts, and no deductions claimed in such cases shall be made or allowed until approved by the collector or deputy collector. Any person or company, corporation, or association feeling aggrieved by the decision of the deputy collector in such cases may appeal to the collector of the district, and his decision thereon, unless reversed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, shall be final. If dissatisfied with the decision of the collector such person or corporation, company, or association may submit the case, with all the papers, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for his decision, and may furnish the testimony of witnesses to prove any relevant facts having served notice to that effect upon the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as herein prescribed.

Internal
Revenue:—
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Tax.

Such notice shall state the time and place at which, and the officer before whom, the testimony will be taken; the name, age, residence, and business of the proposed witness, with the questions to be propounded to the witness, or a brief statement of the substance of the testimony he is expected to give: Provided, that the Government may at the same time and place take testimony upon like notice to rebut the testimony of the witnesses examined by the person taxed.

The notice shall be delivered or mailed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a sufficient number of days previous to the day fixed for taking the testimony, to allow him, after its receipt, at least five days, exclusive of the period required for mail communication with the place at which the testimony is to be taken, in which to give, should he so desire, instructions as to the cross-examination of the proposed witness.

Whenever practicable, the affidavit or deposition shall be taken before a collector or deputy collector of internal revenue, in which case reasonable notice shall be given to the collector or deputy collector of the time fixed for taking the deposition or affidavit:

Provided further, that no penalty shall be assessed upon any person or corporation, company, or association for such neglect or refusal, or for making or rendering a wilfully false or fraudulent return, except after reasonable notice of the time and place of hearing, to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue so as to give the person charged an opportunity to be heard.

SEC. 30. The taxes on incomes herein imposed shall be due and payable on or before the first day of July in each year; and to any sum or sums annually due and unpaid after the first day of July as aforesaid, and for ten days after notice and demand thereof by the collector, there shall be levied, in addition thereto, the sum of five per centum on the amount of taxes unpaid, and interest at the rate of one per centum per month upon said tax from the time the same becomes due, as a penalty, except from the estates of deceased, insane, or insolvent persons.

SEC. 31. Any non-resident may receive the benefit of the exemptions herein-before provided for by filing with the deputy collector of any district a true list of all his property and sources of income in the United States, and complying with the provisions of section fifty-six of this Act as if a resident. In computing income he shall include all income from every source, but unless he be a citizen of the United States he shall only pay on that part of the income which is derived from any source in the United States. In case such non-resident fails to file such statement, the collector of each district shall collect the tax on the income derived from property situated in his district, subject to income tax, making no allowance for exemptions, and all property belonging to such non-resident shall be liable to distraint for tax: Provided, that non-resident corporations shall be subject to the same laws as to tax as resident corporations, and the collection of the tax shall be made in the same manner as provided for collections of taxes against non-resident persons.

SEC. 32. There shall be assessed, levied, and collected, except as herein otherwise provided, a tax of two per centum annually on the net profits or income above actual operating and business expenses, including expenses for materials purchased for manufacture or bought for resale, losses, and interest on bonded and other indebtedness of all banks, banking institutions, trust companies, saving institutions, fire, marine, life, and other insurance companies, railroad, canal, turnpike, canal navigation, slack-water, telephone, telegraph, express, electric light, gas, water, street railway companies, and all other corporations, companies, or associations doing business for profit in the United States, no matter how created and organized, but not including partnerships.

Internal
Revenue;—
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Tax.

Said tax shall be paid on or before the first day of July in each year, and if the president or other chief officer of any corporation, company, or association, or in the case of any foreign corporation, company, or association, the resident manager or agent shall neglect or refuse to file with the collector of the Internal Revenue District, in which said corporation, company, or association shall be located or be engaged in business, a statement verified by his oath or affirmation in such form as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the amount of net profits or income received by the said corporation, company or association during the whole calendar year last preceding the date of filing said statement as herein-after required, the corporation, company, or association making default shall forfeit as a penalty the sum of one thousand dollars and two per centum on the amount of taxes due for each month until the same is paid, the payment of said penalty to be enforced as provided in other cases of neglect and refusal to make return of taxes under the Internal Revenue laws.

The net profits or income of all corporations, companies, or associations shall include the amounts paid to shareholders, or carried to the account of any fund, or used for construction, enlargement of plant, or any other expenditure or investment paid from the net annual profits made or acquired by said corporations, companies, or associations.

Nothing herein contained shall apply to states, counties, or municipalities; nor to corporations, companies, or associations organized and conducted solely for charitable, religious, or educational purposes, including fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations operating upon the lodge system and providing for the payment of life, sick, accident, and other benefits to the members of such societies, orders, or associations and dependents of such members, nor to the stocks, shares, funds, or securities held by any fiduciary or trustee for charitable, religious, or educational purposes, nor to building and loan associations or companies which make loans only to their shareholders; nor to such savings banks, saving institutions or societies as shall, first, have no stockholders or members except depositors and no capital except deposits; secondly, shall not receive deposits to an aggregate amount in any one year of more than one thousand dollars from the same depositor; thirdly, shall not allow an accumulation or total of deposits by any one depositor exceeding ten thousand dollars; fourthly, shall actually divide and distribute to its depositors, ratably to deposits, all the earnings over the necessary and proper expenses of such bank, institution, or society, except such as shall be applied to surplus; fifthly, shall not possess in any form, a surplus fund exceeding ten per centum of its aggregate deposits; nor to such savings banks, savings institutions, or societies composed of members who do not participate in the profits thereof, and which pay interest or dividends only to their depositors; nor to that part of the business of any savings bank, institution, or other similar association having a capital stock, that is conducted on the mutual plan solely for the benefit of its depositors on such plan, and which shall keep its accounts of its business conducted on such mutual plan separate and apart from its other accounts.

Nor to any insurance company or association which conducts all its business solely upon the mutual plan, and only for the benefit of its policy holders or members, and having no capital stock and no stock or shareholders, and holding all its property in trust and in reserve for its policy holders or members; nor to that part of the business of any insurance company having a capital stock and stock and share holders, which is conducted on the mutual plan, separate from its stock plan of insurance, and solely for the benefit of the policy holders and members insured on said mutual plan, and holding all the property belonging to and derived from said mutual part of its business in trust and reserve for the benefit of its policy holders and members insured on said mutual plan.

All state, county, municipal, and town taxes paid by corporations, companies, or associations, shall be included in the operating and business expenses of such corporations, companies, or associations.

SEC. 33. There shall be levied, collected, and paid on all salaries of officers, or payments for services to persons in the civil, military, naval, or other employment or service of the United States, including senators and representatives and delegates in Congress, when exceeding the rate of four thousand dollars per annum, a tax of two per centum on the excess above the said four thousand dollars; and it shall be the duty of all paymasters and all disbursing officers under the Government of the United States, or persons in the employ thereof, when making any payment to any officers or persons as aforesaid, whose compensation is determined by a fixed salary, or upon settling or

adjusting the accounts of such officers or persons, to deduct and withhold the aforesaid tax of two per centum; and the pay roll, receipts, or account of officers or persons paying such tax as aforesaid shall be made to exhibit the fact of such payment. And it shall be the duty of the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, when auditing the accounts of any paymaster or disbursing officer, or any officer withholding his salary from moneys received by him, or when settling or adjusting the accounts of any such officer, to require evidence that the taxes mentioned in this section have been deducted and paid over to the Treasurer of the United States, or other officer authorised to receive the same. Every corporation which pays to any employee a salary or compensation exceeding four thousand dollars per annum shall report the same to the collector or deputy collector of his district, and said employee shall pay thereon, subject to the exemptions herein provided for, the tax of two per centum on the excess of his salary over four thousand dollars: provided, that salaries due to State, county, or municipal officers shall be exempt from the income tax herein levied.

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SEC. 34. Sections thirty-one hundred and sixty-seven, thirty-one hundred and seventy-two, thirty-one hundred and seventy-three, and thirty-one hundred and seventy-six of the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended are hereby amended so as to read as follows:—

“SEC. 3167. That it shall be unlawful for any collector, deputy collector, agent, clerk, or other officer or employee of the United States to divulge or make known in any manner whatever not provided by law to any person the operations, style of work or apparatus of any manufacturer or producer visited by him in the discharge of his official duties, or the amount or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or any particular thereof, set forth or disclosed in any income return by any person or corporation, or to permit any income return or copy thereof, or any book containing any abstract or particulars thereof, to be seen or examined by any person except as provided by law; and it shall be unlawful for any person to print or publish in any manner whatever not provided by law any income return, or any part thereof, or the amount or source of income, profits, losses, or expenditures appearing in any income return; and any offence against the foregoing provision shall be a misdemeanour, and be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court; and if the offender be an officer or employee of the United States, he shall be dismissed from office and be incapable thereafter of holding any office under the Government.”

“SEC. 3172. That every collector shall, from time to time, cause his deputies to proceed through every part of his district, and inquire after and concerning all persons therein who are liable to pay any internal revenue tax, and all persons owning or having the care and management of any objects liable to pay any tax, and to make a list of such persons and enumerate said objects.”

“SEC. 3173. That it shall be the duty of any person, partnership, firm, association, or corporation, made liable to any duty, special tax, or other tax imposed by law, when not otherwise provided for, in case of a special tax, on or before the thirty-first day of July in each year, in case of income tax on or before the first Monday of March in each year, and in other cases before the day on which the taxes accrue, to make a list or return, verified by oath or affirmation, to the collector or a deputy collector of the district where located, of the articles or objects, including the amount of annual income charged with a duty or tax, the quantity of goods, wares, and merchandise made or sold, and charged with a tax, the several rates and aggregate amount, according to the forms and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, for which such person, partnership, firm, association, or corporation is liable: Provided, that if any person liable to pay any duty or tax, or owning, possessing, or having the care or management of property, goods, wares, and merchandise, articles, or objects liable to pay any duty, tax, or licence, shall fail to make and exhibit a list or return required by law, but shall consent to disclose the particulars of any and all the property, goods, wares, and merchandise, articles, and objects liable to pay any duty or tax, or any business or occupation liable to pay any tax as aforesaid, then, and in that case, it shall be the duty of the collector or deputy collector to make such list or return, which, being distinctly read, consented to, and signed and verified by oath or affirmation by the person so owning, possessing, or having the care and management

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Revenue:—
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as aforesaid, may be received as the list of such person: Provided further, that in case no annual list or return has been rendered by such person to the collector or deputy collector as required by law, and the person shall be absent from his or her residence or place of business at the time the collector or a deputy collector shall call for the annual list or return, it shall be the duty of such collector or deputy collector to leave at such place of residence or business, with some one of suitable age and discretion, if such be present, otherwise to deposit in the nearest post office a note or memorandum addressed to such person, requiring him or her to render to such collector or deputy collector the list or return required by law, within ten days from the date of such note or memorandum, verified by oath or affirmation. And if any person on being notified or required as aforesaid shall refuse or neglect to render such list or return within the time required as aforesaid, or whenever any person who is required to deliver a monthly or other return of objects subject to tax fails to do so at the time required, or delivers any return which, in the opinion of the collector, is false or fraudulent, or contains any undervaluation or understatement, it shall be lawful for the collector to summon such person, or any other person having possession, custody, or care of books of account containing entries relating to the business of such person, or any other person he may deem proper, to appear before him and produce such books, at a time and place named in the summons, and to give testimony or answer interrogatories under oath, respecting any objects liable to tax or the returns thereof. The collector may summon any person residing or found within the State in which his district lies; and when the person intended to be summoned does not reside and can not be found within such State, he may enter any collection district where such person may be found, and there make the examination herein authorised. And to this end he may there exercise all the authority which he might lawfully exercise in the district for which he was commissioned."

"SEC. 3176. When any person, corporation, company, or association refuses or neglects to render any return or list required by law, or renders a false or fraudulent return or list, the collector or any deputy collector shall make, according to the best information which he can obtain, including that derived from the evidence elicited by the examination of the collector, and on his own view and information, such list or return according to the form prescribed, of the income, property, and objects liable to tax owned or possessed, or under the care or management of such person or corporation, company, or association, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall assess all taxes not paid by stamps, including the amount, if any, due for special tax, income or other tax, and in case of any return of a false or fraudulent list or valuation intentionally he shall add one hundred per centum to such tax; and in case of a refusal or neglect, except in cases of sickness or absence, to make a list or return, or to verify the same as aforesaid, he shall add fifty per centum to such tax. In case of neglect, occasioned by sickness or absence as aforesaid, the collector may allow such further time for making and delivering such list or return as he may deem necessary, not exceeding thirty days. The amount so added to the tax shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as the tax unless the neglect or falsity is discovered after the tax has been paid, in which case the amount so added shall be collected in the same manner as the tax; and the list or return so made and subscribed by such collector or deputy collector shall be held *primâ facie* good and sufficient for all legal purposes."

SEC. 35. Every corporation, company, or association doing business for profit shall make and render to the collector of its collection district, on or before the first Monday of March in every year, beginning with the year eighteen hundred and ninety-five, a full return, verified by oath or affirmation, in such form as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe, of all the following matters for the whole calendar year last preceding the date of such return:

First. The gross profits of such corporation, company, or association, from all kinds of business of every name and nature.

Second. The expenses of such corporation, company, or association, exclusive of interest, annuities, and dividends.

Third. The net profits of such corporation, company, or association, without allowance for interest, annuities, or dividends.

Fourth. The amount paid on account of interest, annuities, and dividends, stated separately.

- Fifth. The amount paid in salaries of four thousand dollars or less to each person employed.
- Sixth. The amount paid in salaries of more than four thousand dollars to each person employed, and the name and address of each of such persons, and the amount paid to each.

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Revenue :—
Income
Tax.

SEC. 36. It shall be the duty of every corporation, company, or association doing business for profit, to keep full regular and accurate books of account, upon which all its transactions shall be entered from day to day in regular order, and whenever a collector or deputy collector of the district in which any corporation, company, or association is assessable shall believe that a true and correct return of the income of such corporation, company, or association has not been made, he shall make an affidavit of such belief, and of the grounds on which it is founded, and file the same with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and if said Commissioner shall, on examination thereof, and after full hearing upon notice given to all parties, conclude there is good ground for such belief, he shall issue a request in writing to such corporation, company, or association to permit an inspection of the books of such corporation, company, or association to be made; and if such corporation, company, or association shall refuse to comply with such request, then the collector or deputy collector of the district shall make from such information as he can obtain an estimate of the amount of such income and then add fifty per centum thereto, which said assessment so made shall then be lawful assessment of such income.

SEC. 37. It shall be the duty of every collector of internal revenue, to whom any payment of any taxes other than the tax represented by an adhesive stamp or other engraved stamp, is made under the provisions of this Act, to give to the person making such payment a full written or printed receipt, expressing the amount paid and the particular account for which such payment was made, and whenever such payment is made such collector shall, if required, give a separate receipt for each tax paid by any debtor on account of payments made to or to be made by him to separate creditors in such form that such debtor can conveniently produce the same separately to his several creditors in satisfaction of their respective demands to the amounts specified in such receipts; and such receipts shall be sufficient evidence in favour of such debtor to justify him in withholding the amount therein expressed from his next payment to his creditor, but such creditor may, upon giving to his debtor a full written receipt acknowledging the payment to him of whatever sum may be actually paid, and accepting the amount of tax paid as aforesaid (specifying the same) as a further satisfaction of the debt to that amount, require the surrender to him of such collector's receipt.

SEC. 38. On and after the first day of August eighteen hundred and ninety-four, there shall be levied, collected, and paid by adhesive stamps a tax of two cents for and upon every pack of playing cards containing not more than fifty-four cards, manufactured and sold or removed, and also upon every pack in the stock of any dealer on and after that date; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall make regulations as to dies and adhesive stamps.

Internal
Revenue :—
Stamp duty
on playing
cards.

SEC. 39. In all cases where an adhesive stamp is used for denoting the tax imposed by this Act upon playing cards, except as herein after provided, the person using or affixing the same shall write thereon the initials of his name and the date on which such stamp is attached or used, so that it may not again be used. And every person who fraudulently makes use of an adhesive stamp to denote any tax imposed by this Act without so effectually cancelling and obliterating such stamp shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorised to prescribe such method for the cancellation of stamps as substitute for or in addition to the method prescribed in this section as he may deem expedient and effectual. And he is authorised, in his discretion, to make the application of such method imperative upon the manufacturers of playing cards.

SEC. 40. Every manufacturer of playing cards shall register with the collector of the district his name or style, place of residence, trade or business, and the place where such business is to be carried on, and a failure to register as herein provided and required shall subject such person to a penalty of fifty dollars.

Internal
Revenue.

SEC. 41. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall cause to be prepared for payment of the tax upon playing cards, suitable stamps denoting the tax thereon. Such stamps shall be furnished to collectors requiring them, and collectors shall, if there be any manufacturers of playing cards within their respective districts, keep on hand at all times a supply equal in amount to two months' sales thereof, and shall sell the same only to such manufacturers as have registered as required by law and to importers of playing cards who are required to affix the same to imported playing cards, and to persons who are required by law to affix the same to stocks of playing cards on hand when the tax thereon imposed first takes effect. Every collector shall keep an account of the number and denominate values of the stamps sold by him to each manufacturer and to other persons above described.

Penalties
for counter-
feiting
stamps.

SEC. 42. If any person shall forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be forged or counterfeited, any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, or any part of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument which shall have been provided or may hereafter be provided, made, or used in pursuance of the provisions of this Act or of any previous provisions of law on the same subjects, or shall forge, counterfeit, or resemble, or cause or procure to be forged, counterfeited, or resembled, the impression or any part of the impression of any such stamp, die, plate, or other instrument as aforesaid, upon any paper, or shall stamp or mark, or cause or procure to be stamped or marked any paper with any such forged or counterfeited stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, or part of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument as aforesaid, with intent to defraud the United States of any of the taxes hereby imposed or any part thereof; or if any person shall utter, or sell, or expose to sale any paper, article, or thing having thereupon the impression of any such counterfeited stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, or any part of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, or any such forged, counterfeited, or resembled impression, or part of impression as aforesaid, knowing the same to be forged, counterfeited, or resembled; or if any person shall knowingly use or permit the use of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument which shall have been so provided, made, or used, as aforesaid, with intent to defraud the United States; or if any person shall fraudulently cut, tear, or remove, or cause or procure to be cut, torn, or removed, the impression of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, which shall have been provided, made, or used in pursuance of this Act, or of any previous provisions of law on the same subjects from any paper, or any instrument or writing charged or chargeable with any of the taxes imposed by law, or if any person shall fraudulently use, join, fix, or place, or cause to be used, joined, fixed, or placed to, with, or upon any paper, or any instrument or writing charged or chargeable with any of the taxes hereby imposed, any adhesive stamp, or the impression of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument which shall have been provided, made, or used in pursuance of law, and which shall have been cut, torn, or removed from any other paper or any instrument or writing charged or chargeable with any of the taxes imposed by law; or if any person shall wilfully remove, or cause to be removed, alter, or cause to be altered, the cancelling or defacing marks on any adhesive stamp with intent to use the same, or to cause the use of the same, after it shall have been once used, or shall knowingly or wilfully sell or buy such washed or restored stamps, or offer the same for sale, or give or expose the same to any person for use, or knowingly use the same, or prepare the same with intent for the further use thereof; or if any person shall knowingly and without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on the person accused) have in his possession any washed, restored, or altered stamps, which have been removed from any article, paper, instrument, or writing, then, and in every such case, every person so offending, and every person knowingly and wilfully aiding, abetting, or assisting in committing any such offence as aforesaid shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit the said counterfeit, washed, restored or altered stamps and the articles upon which they are placed, and be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment and confinement to hard labour not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the Court. And the fact that any adhesive stamp so bought, sold, offered for sale, used, or had in possession as aforesaid, has been washed or restored by removing or altering the cancelling or defacing marks thereon, shall be *prima facie* proof that such stamp has been once used and removed by the possessor thereof from some paper, instrument, or writing charged with taxes imposed by law, in violation of the provisions of this section.

Playing
cards.

SEC. 43. Whenever any person makes, prepares, and sells, or removes for consumption or sale, playing cards, whether of domestic manufacture or imported, upon which a

tax is imposed by law, without affixing thereto an adhesive stamp denoting the tax before mentioned, he shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars for every omission to affix such stamp: Provided, that playing cards may be removed from the place of manufacture for export to a foreign country without payment of tax or affixing stamps thereto, under such regulations and the filing of such bonds as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.

Internal Revenue :—
Playing cards.

SEC. 44. Every manufacturer or maker of playing cards who, after the same are so made, and the particulars herein-before required as to stamps have been complied with, takes off, removes, or detaches, or causes, or permits, or suffers to be taken off, or removed, or detached, any stamp, or who uses any stamp, or any wrapper or cover to which any stamp is affixed, to cover any other article or commodity than that originally contained in such wrapper or cover, with such stamp when first used, with the intent to evade the stamp duties, shall, for every such article, respectively, in respect of which any such offence is committed, be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars, to be recovered together with the costs thereupon accruing; and every such article or commodity as aforesaid shall also be forfeited.

SEC. 45. Every maker or manufacturer of playing cards who, to evade the tax or duty chargeable thereon, or any part thereof, sells, exposes for sale, sends out, removes, or delivers any playing cards before the duty thereon has been fully paid by affixing thereon the proper stamp as provided by law, or who, to evade as aforesaid, hides or conceals, or causes to be hidden or concealed, or removes or conveys away, or deposits, or causes to be removed or conveyed away from or deposited in any place, any such article or commodity, shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars, together with the forfeiture of any such article or commodity.

SEC. 46. The tax on playing cards shall be paid by the manufacturer thereof. Every person who offers or exposes for sale playing cards, whether the articles so offered or exposed are of foreign manufacture and imported, or are of domestic manufacture, shall be deemed the manufacturer thereof, and subject to all the duties, liabilities, and penalties imposed by law in regard to the sale of domestic articles without the use of the proper stamps denoting the tax paid thereon, and all such articles of foreign manufacture shall, in addition to the import duties imposed on the same, be subject to the stamp tax prescribed in this Act.

SEC. 47. Whenever any article upon which a tax is required to be paid by means of a stamp is sold or removed for sale by the manufacturer thereof, without the use of the proper stamp, in addition to the penalties imposed by law for such sale or removal, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, within a period of not more than two years after such removal or sale, upon such information as he can obtain, to estimate the amount of the tax which has been omitted to be paid, and to make an assessment therefor upon the manufacturer or producer of such article. He shall certify such assessment to the collector, who shall immediately demand payment of such tax, and upon the neglect or refusal of payment by such manufacturer or producer, shall proceed to collect the same in the manner provided for the collection of other assessed taxes.

Additional penalties for disposing of goods liable to stamp duty without proper stamps.

SEC. 48. On and after the passage of this Act there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits in bond at that time, or that have been or that may be then or thereafter produced in the United States, on which the tax is not paid before that day, a tax of one dollar and ten cents on each proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof or wine gallon: Provided, that in computing the tax on any package of spirits all fractional parts of a gallon, less than one-tenth, shall be excluded.

Duty on distilled spirits.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe and furnish suitable stamps denoting the payment of the internal revenue tax imposed by this section; and until such stamps are prepared and furnished, the stamps now used to denote the payment of the internal revenue tax on distilled spirits shall be affixed to all packages containing distilled spirits on which the tax imposed by this section is paid; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall, by assessment or otherwise, cause to be collected the tax on any fractional gallon contained in each of such packages as ascertained by the original gauge, or regauge when made, before or at the time of removal of such packages from warehouse or other place of storage; and all provisions of existing laws relating to stamps denoting the payment of internal revenue tax on distilled spirits, so far as applicable, are hereby extended to the stamps provided for in this section.

Internal
Revenue :—
Duty on
distilled
spirits.

The tax herein imposed shall be paid by the distiller of the spirits on or before their removal from the distillery or place of storage, except in case the removal therefrom without payment of tax is authorised by law; and (upon spirits lawfully deposited in any distillery warehouse, or other bonded warehouse, established under internal revenue laws), within eight years from the date of the original entry for deposit in any distillery warehouse, or from the date of original gauge of fruit brandy deposited in special-bonded warehouse, except in case of withdrawal therefrom without payment of tax as authorised by law.

SEC. 49. Warehousing bonds and transportation and warehousing bonds, conditioned for the payment of the taxes on all distilled spirits entered for deposit into distillery or special bonded warehouses on and after the passage of this Act, shall be given by the distiller of said spirits as required by existing laws, conditioned, however, for payment of taxes at the rate imposed by this Act and before removal from warehouse and within eight years; as to fruit brandy, from the date of the original gauge, and as to all other spirits from the date of the original entry for deposit, and all warehousing bonds or transportation and warehousing bonds conditioned for the payment of the taxes on distilled spirits entered for deposit into distillery or special bonded warehouses prior to that date shall continue in full force and effect for the time named in said bonds, except where new or additional bonds are required under existing law.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue may require the distillers of the spirits to give bonds for the additional tax, and before the expiration of the original bonds shall prescribe rules and regulations for re-entry for deposit and for new bonds as provided for spirits originally entered for deposit under this Act, and conditioned for payment of tax at the rate imposed by this Act and before removal of the spirits from warehouse, and within eight years; as to fruit brandy, from the date of the original gauge, and as to all other spirits from the date of original entry for deposit. If the distiller of the spirits fails or refuses to give the bond for the additional tax, or to re-enter and re-bond the spirits, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may proceed to collect the tax as now provided by law for failure or refusal to give warehousing bonds on original entry into distillery warehouse or special bonded warehouse, and the provisions of section four of the Act of May twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty (twenty-first Statutes, one hundred and forty-five), so far as applicable, are hereby extended to bonds given under the provisions of this section: Provided, that the distiller may, at his option and under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe, execute an annual bond for the spirits so deposited in lieu of the bonds herein provided.

SEC. 50. The distiller of any distilled spirits deposited in any distillery warehouse, or special-bonded warehouse, or in any general-bonded warehouse established under the provisions of this Act may, prior to the expiration of four years from the date of original gauge as to fruit brandy, or original entry as to all other spirits, file with the collector a notice giving a description of the packages containing the spirits, and request a re-gauge of the same, and thereupon the collector shall direct a gauger to re-gauge the spirits, and to mark upon each such package the number of gauge or wine gallons and proof gallons therein contained. If upon such re-gauging it shall appear that there has been a loss of distilled spirits from any cask or package, without the fault or negligence of the distiller thereof, taxes shall be collected only on the quantity of distilled spirits contained in such cask or package at the time of the withdrawal thereof from the distillery warehouse or other bonded warehouse: Provided, however, that the allowance which shall be made for such loss of spirits as aforesaid shall not exceed one proof gallon for two months or part thereof; one and one-half gallons for three and four months; two gallons for five and six months; two and one-half gallons for seven and eight months; three gallons for nine and ten months; three and one-half gallons for eleven and twelve months; four gallons for thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen months; four and one-half gallons for sixteen, seventeen, and eighteen months; five gallons for nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one months; five and one-half gallons for twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four months; six gallons for twenty-five, twenty-six, and twenty-seven months; six and one-half gallons for twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty months; seven gallons for thirty-one, thirty-two, and thirty-three months; seven and one-half gallons for thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six months; eight gallons for thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, and forty months; eight and one-half gallons for forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, and forty-four months;

nine gallons for forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, and forty-eight months; and no further allowance shall be made: And provided further, that in case such spirits shall remain in warehouse after the same have been re-gauged, the packages containing the spirits shall, at the time of withdrawal from warehouse and at such other times as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may direct, be again re-gauged or inspected; and if found to contain a larger quantity than shown by the first re-gauge, the tax shall be collected and paid on the quantity contained in each such package as shown by the original gauge: And provided further, that taxes shall be collected on the quantity contained in each cask or package as shown by the original gauge, where the distiller does not request a re-gauge before the expiration of four years from the date of original entry or gauge: Provided also, that the foregoing allowance of loss shall apply only to casks or packages of a capacity of forty or more wine gallons, and that the allowance for loss on casks or packages of less capacity than forty gallons shall not exceed one-half the amount allowed on said forty gallon cask or package; but no allowance shall be made on casks or packages of less capacity than twenty gallons: And provided further, that the proof of such distilled spirits shall not in any case be computed at the time of withdrawal at less than one hundred per centum.

Internal
Revenue:—
Duty on
distilled
spirits.

SEC. 51. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall be, and is hereby authorised, in his discretion and upon the execution of such bond as he may prescribe, to establish one or more warehouses, not exceeding ten in number in any one collection district, to be known and designated as general bonded warehouses, and to be used exclusively for the storage of spirits distilled from materials other than fruit, each of which warehouses shall be in the charge of a storekeeper or storekeeper and gauger to be appointed, assigned, transferred, and paid in the same manner as such officers for distillery warehouses are now appointed, assigned, transferred, and paid. Every such warehouse shall be under the control of the collector of internal revenue of the district in which such warehouse is located, and shall be in the joint custody of the storekeeper and proprietor thereof, and kept securely locked, and shall at no time be unlocked or opened or remain open except in the presence of such storekeeper or other person who may be designated to act for him, as provided in the case of distillery warehouses; and such warehouses shall be under such further regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.

SEC. 52. Any distilled spirits made from materials other than fruit, and lawfully deposited in a distillery warehouse, may, upon application of the distiller thereof, be removed from such distillery warehouse to any general bonded warehouse established under the provisions of the preceding section; and the removal of said spirits to said general bonded warehouse shall be under such regulations, and after making such entries and executing and filing with the collector of the district in which the spirits were manufactured, such bonds and bills of lading, and the giving of such other additional security, as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 53. All spirits intended for deposit in a general bonded warehouse, before being removed from the distillery warehouse, shall have affixed to each package an engraved stamp indicative of such intention, to be provided and furnished to the several collectors as in the case of other stamps, and to be charged to them and accounted for in the same manner.

SEC. 54. Any spirits removed in bond as aforesaid may, upon its arrival at a general bonded warehouse, be deposited therein upon making such entries, filing such bonds and other securities, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. It shall be one of the conditions of the warehousing bond covering such spirits that the principal named in said bond shall pay the tax on the spirits as specified in the entry or cause the same to be paid within eight years from the date of the original entry of the same into the distillery warehouse, and before withdrawal, except as herein-after provided.

SEC. 55. Any spirits may be withdrawn once and no more from one general bonded warehouse for transportation to another general bonded warehouse, and when intended to be so withdrawn, shall have affixed thereto another general bonded warehouse stamp indicative of such intention; and the withdrawal of such spirits, and their transfer to and entry into such general bonded warehouse shall be under such regulations, and

Internal
Revenue :—
Duty on
distilled
spirits.

upon the filing of such notices, entries, bonds, and bills of lading as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may from time to time prescribe; and the bonds covering spirits in general bonded warehouses shall be given by distillers of the spirits, and shall be renewed at such times as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may, by regulations, require.

SEC. 56. The provisions of existing law in regard to the withdrawal of distilled spirits from warehouses upon payment of tax, or for exportation, or for transfer to a manufacturing warehouse, and as to the gauging, marking, branding, and stamping of the spirits upon such withdrawals, and in regard to withdrawals for the use of the United States or scientific institutions or colleges of learning, including the provisions for allowance for loss by accidental fire or other unavoidable accident, are hereby extended and made applicable to spirits deposited in general bonded warehouses under this Act.

SEC. 57. Whenever distilling shall have been suspended at any distillery for a period or periods aggregating six months during any calendar year, and the quantity of spirits remaining in the distillery warehouse does not exceed five thousand proof gallons, or whenever, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, any distillery warehouse or general bonded warehouse is unsafe or unfit for use, or the merchandise therein is liable to loss or great wastage, he may in either such case discontinue such warehouse and require the merchandise therein to be transferred to such other warehouse as he may designate, and within such time as he may prescribe; and all the provisions of section thirty-two hundred and seventy-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to transfers of spirits from warehouses, including those imposing penalties, are hereby made applicable to transfers to or from general bonded warehouses established under this Act.

SEC. 58. The tax upon any distilled spirits removed from a distillery warehouse for deposit in a general bonded warehouse, and in respect of which any requirement of this Act is not complied with, shall, at any time when knowledge of such fact is obtained by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, be assessed by him upon the distiller of the same, and returned to the collector, who shall immediately demand payment of such tax, and upon the neglect of payment by the distiller shall proceed to collect the same by distraint. But this provision shall not exclude any other remedy or proceeding provided by law to enforce the payment of the tax. If it shall appear at any time that there has been a loss of distilled spirits from any cask or package deposited in a general bonded warehouse or special bonded warehouse, other than the loss provided for in section thirty-two hundred and twenty-one of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is excessive, he may instruct the collector of the district in which the loss has occurred to require the withdrawal from warehouse of such cask or package of distilled spirits and to collect the tax accrued upon the original quantity of distilled spirits entered into the warehouse in such cask or package, less only the allowance for loss provided by law. If the said tax is not paid on demand the collector shall report the amount due, as shown by the original gauge, upon his next monthly list, and it shall be assessed and collected as other taxes are assessed and collected.

SEC. 59. In case any distilled spirits removed from a distillery warehouse for deposit in a general bonded warehouse shall fail to be deposited in such general bonded warehouse within ten days after such removal, or within the time specified in any bond given on such removal, or if any distilled spirits deposited in any general bonded warehouse shall be taken therefrom, for export or otherwise, without full compliance with the provisions of this Act, and with the requirements of any regulations made thereunder, and with the terms of any bond given on such removal, or if any distilled spirits which have been deposited in a general bonded warehouse shall be found elsewhere, not having been removed therefrom according to law, any person who shall be guilty of such failure, or any person who shall in any manner violate any provision of the next preceding eleven sections of this Act, shall be subject, on conviction, to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than three years for every such failure or violation; and the spirits as to which such failure or violation or unlawful removal shall take place shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 60. All assessments made under the provisions of section thirty-three hundred and nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and Acts amendatory thereof, shall be at the rate of tax imposed by this Act on each proof gallon.

Internal Revenue :—
Duty on distilled spirits.

SEC. 61. Any manufacturer finding it necessary to use alcohol in the arts, or in any medicinal or other like compound, may use the same under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and on satisfying the collector of internal revenue for the district wherein he resides or carries on business that he has complied with such regulations and has used such alcohol therein, and exhibiting and delivering up the stamps which show that a tax has been paid thereon, shall be entitled to receive from the Treasury of the United States a rebate or repayment of the tax so paid.

SEC. 62. No distiller who has given the required bond and who sells only distilled spirits of his own production at the place of manufacture, or at the place of storage in bond, in the original packages to which the tax-paid stamps are affixed, shall be required to pay the special tax of a wholesale liquor dealer on account of such sales : Provided, that he shall be required to keep the book prescribed by section thirty-three hundred and eighteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States, or so much as shall show the date when he sent out any spirits, the serial numbers of the packages containing same, the kind and quality of the spirits in wine gallons and taxable gallons, the serial numbers of the stamps on the packages, and the name and residence of the person to whom sent ; and the provisions of section five of an Act entitled "An Act to amend the laws relating to internal revenue," approved March fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, as to transcripts, shall apply to such books. Any failure, by reason of refusal or wilful neglect, to furnish the transcript by him shall subject the spirits owned or distilled by him to forfeiture.

SEC. 63. Storekeepers and storekeepers and gaugers, when transferred from one distillery to another, either in the same district or in different districts, shall receive compensation not exceeding four dollars per day during the time necessarily occupied in travelling from one distillery to the other, together with actual and necessary travelling expenses.

SEC. 64. The officer holding the combined office of storekeeper and gauger, under the provisions of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Act, approved August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six (Nineteenth Statutes, page one hundred and fifty-two), may be assigned by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to perform the separate duties of a storekeeper at any distillery, or at any general or special bonded warehouse, or to perform any of the duties of a gauger under the internal revenue laws. And the said officer, before entering upon the discharge of such separate duties, shall give a bond to be approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the faithful discharge of his duties in such form and for such amount as the Commissioner may prescribe.

SEC. 65. Internal Revenue gaugers may be assigned to duty at distilleries, rectifying houses, or wherever gauging is required to be done, and transferred from one place of duty to another, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in like manner as storekeepers and storekeepers and gaugers are now assigned and transferred.

SEC. 66. That section thirty-three hundred and twenty of the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended, be further amended by striking out all after said number and substituting the following :—

"Whenever any cask or package, containing five wine gallons or more is filled for shipment, sale, or delivery on the premises of any rectifier who has paid the special tax required by law, it shall be inspected and gauged by a United States gauger whose duty it shall be to mark and brand the same and place thereon an engraved stamp, which shall state the date when affixed and the number of proof gallons, and shall be in such form as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury : Provided, that when such cask or package is filled on the premises of a rectifier rectifying less than five hundred barrels a year counting forty gallons of proof spirits to the barrel, it may be gauged, marked, branded, and stamped by the United States gauger, or it may be gauged, marked, branded, and stamped by the rectifier, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulations prescribe."

SEC. 67. Whenever any person intending to commence or to continue the business of a distiller shall execute a bond under the provisions of section thirty-two hundred and sixty of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and file the same with the

Internal
Revenue.

collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which he proposes to distil, the collector may refuse to approve said bond if the person offering the same shall have been previously convicted, in a court of competent jurisdiction, of any fraudulent non-compliance with any of the provisions of law relating to the duties and business of distillers, or if the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall have compromised such an offence with the person upon the payment of penalties or otherwise, and, in case of such refusal, the person so proposing to distil may appeal to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, whose decision in the matter shall be final.

Sweetening
of wines
and wine-
spirits.

SEC. 68. That section forty-three of the Act approved October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An Act to reduce the revenue and equalise duties on imports, " and for other purposes," be amended so as to read as follows:—

"That the wine spirits mentioned in section forty-two of this Act is the product resulting from the distillation of fermented grape juice, and shall be held to include the product commonly known as grape brandy; and the pure sweet wine which may be fortified free of tax, as provided in said section, is fermented grape juice only, and shall contain no other substance of any kind whatever introduced before, at the time of, or after fermentation and such sweet wine shall contain not less than four per centum of saccharine matter, which saccharine strength may be determined by testing with Balling's saccharometer or must scale, such sweet wine, after the evaporation of the spirit contained therein, and restoring the sample tested to original volume by addition of water: Provided, that the addition of pure boiled or condensed grape must, or pure crystallized cane or beet sugar to the pure grape juice aforesaid, or the fermented product of such grape juice prior to the fortification provided for by this Act for the sole purpose of perfecting sweet wines according to commercial standard, shall not be excluded by the definition of pure sweet wine aforesaid: Provided further, that the cane or beet sugar so used shall not be in excess of ten per cent. of the weight of wines to be fortified under this Act."

Tobacco and
snuff.

SEC. 69. Every person whose business it is to manufacture tobacco or snuff for himself, or who employs others to manufacture tobacco or snuff, whether such manufacture be by cutting, pressing, grinding, crushing, or rubbing of any raw or leaf tobacco, or otherwise preparing raw or leaf tobacco, or manufactured or partially manufactured tobacco or snuff, or the putting up for use or consumption of scraps, waste, clippings, stems, or deposits of tobacco resulting from any process of handling tobacco, or by the working or preparation of leaf tobacco, tobacco stems, scraps, clippings, or waste by sifting, twisting, screening, or any other process, shall be regarded as a manufacturer of tobacco.

Every person shall also be regarded as a manufacturer of tobacco whose business it is to sell leaf tobacco in quantities less than a hogshead, case, or bale, or who sells directly to consumers or to persons other than duly registered dealers in leaf tobacco, or duly registered manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, or to persons who purchase in packages for export, and all tobacco so sold by such persons shall be regarded as manufactured tobacco, and such manufactured tobacco shall be put up and prepared by such manufacturer in such packages only as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe:—Provided, that farmers and growers of tobacco who sell leaf tobacco of their own growth and raising shall not be regarded as manufacturers of tobacco, and so much of section three thousand two hundred and forty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States and Acts amendatory thereof, as are in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed; Provided further, that section twenty-seven, chapter twelve hundred and forty-four, page eight hundred and sixty-three, volume one of Supplement to the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended by striking out all after the word "repealed," in line five of said section, as follows: "Provided, however, that it shall be the duty of every farmer or planter producing and selling leaf tobacco, on demand of any Internal Revenue officer or other authorised agent of the Treasury Department, to furnish said officer or agent a true and complete statement, verified by oath, of all of his sales of leaf tobacco, the number of hogsheads, cases, or pounds, with the name and residence in each instance of the person to whom sold, and the place to which it is shipped; and every farmer or planter who wilfully refuses to furnish such information, or who knowingly makes false statements as to any of the facts aforesaid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to a penalty not

"exceeding five hundred dollars." That section thirty-three hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed.

SEC. 70. That the Act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six (Nineteenth United States Statutes, page sixty), be amended by inserting after the words "imported into the United States by such firm or partnership" the following: "Or for any other purpose connected with the general transaction of "business at any custom house."

SEC. 71. Section three of an Act approved October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An Act to reduce the revenue and equalise duties on imports, and for other purposes" is hereby repealed, but nothing herein contained shall be held to abrogate, or in any way affect such reciprocal commercial arrangements as have been heretofore made and now exist between the United States and foreign countries, except where such arrangements are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

Repeal of
reciprocity
clause
in Tariff
Act of 1890.

SEC. 72. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, but the repeal of existing laws or modifications thereof embraced in this Act shall not affect any act done, or any right accruing or accrued, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil cause before the said repeal or modifications; but all rights and liabilities under said laws shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if said repeal or modifications had not been made. Any offences committed and all penalties or forfeitures or liabilities incurred prior to the passage of this Act, under any statute embraced in or changed, modified, or repealed by this Act, may be prosecuted or punished in the same manner and with the same effect as if this Act had not been passed. All Acts of limitation, whether applicable to civil causes and proceedings, or to the prosecution of offences, or for the recovery of penalties or forfeitures embraced in or modified, changed, or repealed by this Act shall not be affected thereby; and all suits, proceedings, or prosecutions, whether civil or criminal, for causes arising or acts done or committed prior to the passage of this Act, may be commenced and prosecuted within the same time and with the same effect as if this Act had not been passed: And provided further, that nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal the provisions of section three thousand and fifty-eight of the Revised Statutes as amended by the Act approved February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, in respect to the abandonment of merchandise to underwriters or the salvors of property, and the ascertainment of duties thereon.

Concluding
provisions.

SEC. 73. Every combination, conspiracy, trust, agreement, or contract is hereby declared to be contrary to public policy, illegal, and void, when the same is made by or between two or more persons or corporations either of whom is engaged in importing any article from any foreign country into the United States, and when such combination, conspiracy, trust, agreement, or contract is intended to operate in restraint of lawful trade, or free competition in lawful trade or commerce, or to increase the market price in any part of the United States of any article or articles imported or intended to be imported into the United States, or of any manufacture into which such imported article enters or is intended to enter. Every person who is or shall hereafter be engaged in the importation of goods or any commodity from any foreign country in violation of this section of this Act, or who shall combine or conspire with another to violate the same, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and, on conviction thereof in any court of the United States, such person shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars and not exceeding five thousand dollars, and shall be further punished by imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, for a term not less than three months nor exceeding twelve months.

SEC. 74. The several circuit courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of section seventy-three of this Act; and it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the Attorney-General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Such proceedings may be by way of petitions setting forth the case, and praying that such violations shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition the court shall proceed, as soon as may be, to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition and before final

decree, the court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises.

SEC. 75. Whenever it shall appear to the court before which any proceeding under the seventy-fourth section of this Act may be pending, that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the court, the court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside in the district in which the court is held or not; and subpoenas to that end may be served in any district by the marshal thereof.

SEC. 76. Any property owned under any contract or by any combination, or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in section seventy-three of this Act, and being in the course of transportation from one State to another, or to or from a territory, or the district of Columbia, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure, and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law.

SEC. 77. Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this Act may sue therefor in any circuit court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained, and the costs of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

[“Note by the Department of State.—The foregoing Act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.”]

STATISTICAL TABLES.

I.—STATEMENT showing the GENERAL EFFECT of the new UNITED STATES TARIFF BILL, as passed by the SENATE on the 2nd July 1894.

[Note.—The general effect of the Bill as passed by the Senate was not altered to any appreciable extent before the Tariff became law.]

“RECAPITULATION.”

Schedules.	Articles.	Importations of the Fiscal Year ended June 30th, 1893.		Estimated Duties by Bill as passed by the		Equivalent <i>ad valorem</i> Rate under		
		Value.	Duty received.	House of Representatives.	Senate.	Tariff Law of 1890.	House of Representative Proposals.	Senate Proposals.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
A.	Chemicals, oils, and paints -	21,066,224.25	6,284,555.13	5,096,316.00	4,860,370.05	31'61	25'09	24'44
B.	Earths, earthenware, and glassware.	23,666,698.85	12,118,239.41	8,060,370.31	8,333,152.65	51'20	34'13	35'21
C.	Metals, and manufactures of -	46,206,500.64	26,954,071.84	15,606,146.03	16,878,966.08	58'53	34'99	36'53
D.	Wood, and manufactures of -	2,247,205.40	714,518.62	488,098.36	484,931.17	31'79	21'96	23'02
E.	Sugar - - - -	109,817,948.14	193,294.48	16,332.14	43,478,957.57	14'55	28'43	39'59
F.	Tobacco, and manufactures of	12,588,407.12	14,831,989.99	11,528,783.11	13,337,977.28	117'82	91'58	105'95
G.	Agricultural products and provisions.	41,526,276.40	12,421,205.69	7,983,441.78	9,594,533.51	33'21	21'59	23'10
H.	Spirits, wines, and other beverages.	13,874,921.06	9,698,330.91	8,421,347.54	8,465,386.86	69'90	60'69	61'01
I.	Cotton manufactures - -	20,510,438.98	11,333,605.23	7,885,535.28	8,929,286.92	55'25	38'45	43'54
J.	Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of.	41,706,792.44	18,767,353.37	12,724,279.49	13,849,060.04	45'00	30'51	41'05
K.	Wool, and manufactures of -	36,913,737.16	36,404,797.81	14,714,879.23	18,019,778.37	98'62	39'78	48'82
L.	Silk, and silk goods - -	37,919,948.92	20,310,258.74	17,113,647.62	17,589,653.77	53'56	45'13	46'39
M.	Pulp, papers, and books -	8,680,319.32	2,070,124.10	1,658,398.97	1,781,922.00	23'85	19'10	20'53
N.	Sundries - - - -	54,975,796.63	14,573,836.16	13,100,352.45	13,444,152.56	26'80	26'33	24'45
Sect. 4	Unenumerated - - - -	1,564,192.47	258,951.01	258,951.01	203,973.33	18'98	18'98	18'73
—	Articles transferred to the free list.	41,398,000.71	11,438,264.48	—	—	27'63	—	—
	Total - - - -	514,463,408.49*	198,373,452.97	124,657,429.32	179,251,142.16	49'58	35'51	38'68

Note.—The computations of the average *ad valorem* rates of duty are calculated upon the dutiable value only. The value of the articles made free of duty, either by the Tariff of 1890 or House or Senate Bills, is omitted.

* This total does not agree with the dutiable value of imports stated in subsequent tables, on account of the figures here given including the values of goods transferred from the 1890 “free list” to the new dutiable list, as well as the value of goods transferred from the 1890 dutiable list to the new “free list.”

	Dutiable Value of Imports in 1892–93.	Duty.	<i>Ad valorem</i> Rates.	Decrease of Duty.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Per cent.	Dollars.
Under Tariff of 1890 - - - -	400,069,658.48*	198,373,452.97	49'58	—
Under House Bill - - - -	351,041,963.12	124,657,429.32	35'51	73,716,023.65
Under Senate Bill - - - -	463,447,163.11	179,251,142.16	38'68	19,122,310.81

* Partly estimated, the figure here given having been arrived at in anticipation of the close of the financial year.

I. (A).—OFFICIAL ESTIMATES of REVENUES under the TARIFF BILL, as passed by the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, and as amended and passed by the SENATE.

(a.) Estimate of Revenues under House Bill, 4864, as it passed the House.		(b.) Estimate of Revenues under House Bill, as amended and passed by the Senate, July 2, 1894.	
	Dollars.		Dollars.
Customs - - - -	124,657,429.32	Customs - - - -	179,251,142.16
Internal revenue (under previously existing law)	160,000,000.00	Internal revenue (as above stated) -	213,000,000.00
Internal revenue, additional (under Bill 4864)	53,000,000.00	Miscellaneous items (as above stated)	20,000,000.00
Miscellaneous items (under present law) -	20,000,000.00	Postal service (as above stated) -	84,427,748.00
Postal service (under present law) - -	84,427,748.00		
	442,085,177.32		496,678,890.16

II.—STATEMENT showing the Alterations in the “FREE LISTS” of the TARIFF of 1890 and of the BILL of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES made by the new TARIFF BILL as passed by the SENATE on 2nd July 1894.

[See Note at top of Table I.]

A.—Articles transferred from the Free List of the Tariff of 1890 to the Dutiable List of the Senate Bill.

	Rate of Duty under—		
	Tariff of 1890.	House Bill.	Senate Bill.
Fruits and nuts:			
Dates	Free	Free	20 per cent.
Olives, green or prepared	Do.	Do.	Do.
Pineapples	Do.	Do.	Do.
Cocoanuts	Do.	Do.	Do.
Orchids, or lily of the valley, azaleas, &c.	Do.	Do.	10 per cent.
Sugar not above No. 16	Do.	Do.	40 per cent.
Molasses	Do.	Do.	2 and 4 cents per gallon.

B.—Articles transferred from the Free List of the House Bill to the Dutiable List of the Senate Bill.

	Rates of Duty under—		
	Tariff of 1890.	House Bill.	Senate Bill.
Ammonia:			
Carbonate of	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound	Free	20 per cent.
Muriate of	$\frac{3}{4}$ cent per pound	Do.	10 per cent.
Sulphate	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound	Do.	20 per cent.
Borax, crude, or borate of soda	3 cents per pound	Do.	2 cents per pound.
Borate of lime	Do.	Do.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.
Camphor, refined	4 cents per pound	Do.	10 per cent.
Cobalt, oxide of	30 cents per pound	Do.	25 cents per pound.
Barks, beans, berries, &c.	10 per cent.	Do.	10 per cent.
Magnesia, sulphate of, or Epsom salts	$\frac{3}{10}$ cent per pound	Do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound.
Sulphur, refined	\$8 per ton	Do.	20 per cent.
Bone char, suitable for use, &c.	25 per cent.	Do.	Do.
Clays or earth, unwrought or unmanufactured	\$1.50 per ton	Do.	\$1 per ton.
Freestone, granite, &c., unmanufactured	11 cents per cubic foot.	Do.	7 cents per cubic foot.
Iron ore	75 cents per ton	Do.	40 cents per ton.
Nickel, nickel oxide, alloy, &c.	10 cents per pound	Do.	6 cents per pound.
Metals, unwrought, and metallic mineral substances in a crude state, not specially provided for	20 per cent.	Do.	20 per cent.
Mica	35 per cent.	Do.	Do.
Quicksilver	10 cents per pound	Do.	7 cents per pound.
Sawed boards, planks, deals, and all forms of sawed cedar, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all other cabinet woods not further manufactured than sawed	15 per cent.	Do.	25 per cent.
Molasses	Free	Do.	2 cents per gallon.
Sugar, raw	Do.	Do.	40 per cent.
Sugar, refined	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound	Do.	40 per cent. and $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. per pound.
Apples, green or ripe	25 cents per bushel	Do.	20 per cent.
Apples, dried, evaporated, &c.	2 cents per pound	Do.	Do.
Dates	Free	Do.	Do.
Olives, green or prepared	Do.	Do.	Do.
Orchids, &c.	Do.	Do.	10 per cent.
Beef	2 cents per pound	Do.	20 per cent.
Mutton	Do.	Do.	Do.
Pork	Do.	Do.	Do.
Eggs	5 cents per dozen	Do.	3 cents per dozen.
Garden seeds, agricultural seeds, and others	20 per cent.	Do.	10 per cent.
Straw	30 per cent.	Do.	15 per cent.
Teazels	Do.	Do.	Do.

B.—Articles transferred from the Free List of the House Bill to the Dutiable List of the Senate Bill—*continued*.

	Rates of Duty under—		
	Tariff of 1890.	House Bill.	Senate Bill.
Meats, dressed or undressed	10 per cent.	Free	20 per cent.
Meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved	25 per cent.	Do.	Do.
Bacon and hams	5 cents per pound	Do.	Do.
Lard	2 cents per pound	Do.	1 cent per pound.
Bristles	10 cents per pound	Do.	7½ cents per pound and free.
Hair, curled, suitable for beds or mattresses	15 per cent.	Do.	10 per cent.
Cork bark, cut into squares or cubes	10 cents per pound	Do.	25 per cent.
Coal, bituminous	75 cents per ton	Do.	40 cents per ton.
Coal, slack, or culm of	30 cents per ton	Do.	15 cents per ton.
Coke	20 per cent.	Do.	15 per cent.

C.—Articles transferred from the Dutiable List of the House Bill to the Free List of the Senate Bill.

	Tariff of 1890.	House Bill.	Senate Bill.
Opium, crude or unmanufactured	Free	\$1 per lb.	Free.
Boards, plank, deal, and other sawed lumber:			
Of hemlock, white wood, sycamore, white pine, and bass wood:			
Planed or finished on one side	\$1.50 per M feet	50 cents per M feet	Do.
Planed or finished on two sides	\$2 per M feet	\$1 per M feet	Do.
Planed on one side and tongued and grooved.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Planed on two sides and tongued and grooved.	\$2.50 per M feet	\$1.50 per M feet	Do.
All sawed lumber not specially provided for:			
Planed or finished on one side	\$3 per M feet	\$1 per M feet	Do.
Planed or finished on two sides	Do.	Do.	Do.
Planed on one side and tongued and grooved.	\$2.50 per M feet	50 cents per M feet	Do.
Planed on two sides and tongued and grooved.	\$3.50 per M feet	\$1.50 per M feet	Do.
Burlaps, of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp, or either of them, shall be the component material of chief value (except such as may be suitable for bagging for cotton):			
Not exceeding 60 inches in width	1½ cents per pound	15 per cent.	Do.
Exceeding 60 inches in width	40 per cent.	30 per cent.	Do.
Bags for grain made of burlaps	2 cents per pound	20 per cent.	Do.
Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and all similar material for covering cotton, composed in whole or in part of hemp, flax, jute, or jute butts:			
Valued at 6 cents or less per square yard	1 ⁶ / ₁₀ cents per square yard.	15 per cent.	Do.
Valued at more than 6 cents per square yard.	1 ⁸ / ₁₀ cents per square yard.	Do.	Do.
Enflourage grease	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Do.

D.—Articles transferred from the Free List of the Tariff of 1890 to the Dutiable List by both House and Senate Bills.

	Tariff of 1890.	House Bill.	Senate Bill.
Currants, Zante	Free	10 per cent.	1½ cents per pound.
Diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut	Do.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.

III.—STATEMENT showing the REDUCTIONS of IMPORT DUTY from the RATES fixed by the TARIFF of 1890 made by the new TARIFF LAW as passed by the UNITED STATES SENATE.

(From United States Official Returns.)

Articles.	Per cent. Reduction.	Articles.	Per cent. Reduction.
ONE HUNDRED PER CENT.*		ONE HUNDRED PER CENT.—cont.	
SCHEDULE A.		Schedule D.—cont.	
<i>Chemicals, Oils, and Paints.</i>		Lumber:	
Acid, sulphuric, or oil of vitriol, not otherwise specially provided for	100·00	Boards, planks, deals, and other sawed lumber—	
Copper, sulphate of, or blue vitriol	100·00	Of hemlock, white wood, sycamore, white pine, and basswood—	
Coal tar, all preparations of, not colours or dyes, not specially provided for	100·00	Not planed or finished	100·00
Oils, mineral:		Planed or finished on one side	100·00
Naphtha, benzine, benzole, dead oil, and similar products of coal tar	100·00	Planed or finished on two sides	100·00
All other	100·00	Planed on one side and tongued and grooved	100·00
Iron, sulphate of, or copperas	100·00	Planed on two sides and tongued and grooved	100·00
Indigo:		All sawed lumber, not specially provided for—	
Carmined	100·00	Not planed or finished	100·00
Extracts or pastes of	100·00	Planed or finished on one side	100·00
Iodine, re-sublimed	100·00	Planed or finished on two sides	100·00
Oils:		Planed on one side and tongued and grooved	100·00
Cotton seed	100·00	Planed on two sides and tongued and grooved	100·00
Croton	100·00	Paving posts, railroad ties, and telephone and telegraph poles of cedar	100·00
Paints, colours, &c.:		Unmanufactured, not specially provided for	100·00
Baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, including barytes earth, unmanufactured	100·00	Veneers of wood	100·00
Ochre and ochery earths, dry	100·00	Clapboards—	
Sienna and sienna earths, dry	100·00	Pine	100·00
Umber and umber earths, dry	100·00	Spruce	100·00
Potash, caustic or hydrate of, refined in sticks or rolls	100·00	Hubs for wheels, posts, last, wagon, oar, gun, and heading blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough hewn or sawed only	100·00
Soda, sulphate of:		Laths	100·00
Glauber salts	100·00	Pickets and palings	100·00
Salt cake, or nitre cake	100·00	Shingles—	
		White pine	100·00
		All other	100·00
		Staves of all kinds	100·00
SCHEDULE B.		SCHEDULE G.	
<i>Earth, Earthenware, and Glassware.</i>		<i>Agricultural Products, &c.</i>	
Stone:		Milk, fresh	100·00
Burr stone, manufactured or bound up into millstones	100·00	Broom corn	100·00
		Cabbages	100·00
		Cider	100·00
		Eggs, yolk of	100·00
		Plants, trees, shrubs, and vines	100·00
		Pease, green, in bulk or packages	100·00
		Fish, fresh:	
		Herring	100·00
		Salmon	100·00
		All other	100·00
		Tallow	100·00
		Grease of wool, known as degrass	100·00
		Salt:	
		In bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages	100·00
		In bulk	100·00
SCHEDULE C.		SCHEDULE H.	
<i>Metals, and Manufactures of.</i>		<i>Spirits, Wines, &c.</i>	
Iron ores:		Lemonade, soda water, and other similar waters:	
Chromate of iron, or chromic ore	100·00	In plain, green or coloured, moulded or pressed glass bottles—	
Cotton ties of iron or steel:		Containing each not more than three-fourths of a pint	100·00
Not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge	100·00	Containing more than three-fourths of a pint each and not more than one and one-half pints	100·00
Thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20	100·00	Otherwise than in such bottles, or in such bottles containing more than one and one-half pints each	100·00
Antimony, as regulus or metal	100·00		
Copper, and manufactures of:			
Ores (on the fine copper contained therein)	100·00		
Regulus of, and black or coarse copper, and copper cement, on the fine copper contained therein	100·00		
Old, fit only for remanufacture, and clippings from new copper	100·00		
Composition metal, of which copper is a component material of chief value, not specially provided for	100·00		
Plates, not rolled, bars, ingots, Chile or other pigs, and in other forms, not manufactured, not specially provided for	100·00		
SCHEDULE D.			
<i>Wood, and Manufactures of.</i>			
Timber:			
Used for spars and in building wharves	100·00		
Hewn and sawed	100·00		
Squared or sided, not specially provided for	100·00		

* All articles in this group of 100 per cent. reduction are made free of duty.

Articles.	Per cent. Reduction.
ONE HUNDRED PER CENT.— <i>cont.</i>	
SCHEDULE J.	
<i>Flax, Hemp, Jute, &c.</i>	
Flax:	
Straw - - - - -	100·00
Not hackled or dressed - - - - -	100·00
Tow of - - - - -	100·00
Hemp, tow of - - - - -	100·00
Hemp - - - - -	100·00
Twine, manufactured in whole or in part ofistle or Tampico fibre, manila, sisal grass, or sunn:	
Binding - - - - -	100·00
Burlaps, of flax, jute, or hemp, of which flax, jute, or hemp, or either of them, shall be the component material of chief value (except such as may be suitable for bagging for cotton)—	
Not exceeding 60 inches in width - - - - -	100·00
Exceeding 60 inches in width - - - - -	100·00
Bags for grain, made of burlaps - - - - -	100·00
Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and all similar material for covering cotton, composed in whole or in part of hemp, flax, jute, or jute butts—	
Valued at 6 cents or less per square yard - - - - -	100·00
Valued at more than 6 cents per square yard - - - - -	100·00

SCHEDULE K.	
<i>Wool.</i>	
Wools, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals, and manufactures of:	
Unmanufactured—	
Class 1: Merino, mestiza, metz or metis wools, or other wools of merino blood, immediate or remote, Down clothing wools, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, and elsewhere, and also includ- ing all wools not herein-after described or designated in classes 2 and 3—	
Unwashed wool - - - - -	100·00
Washed wool - - - - -	100·00
Scoured wool - - - - -	100·00
Class 2: Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used, and also all hair of the camel goat, alpaca, and other like animals—	
Wool, unscoured - - - - -	100·00
Wool, scoured - - - - -	100·00
Wool, sorted - - - - -	100·00
Hair of the goat, alpaca, and other like animals, unscoured - - - - -	100·00
Hair of the goat, alpaca, and other like animals, scoured - - - - -	100·00
Class 3: Donskoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Russian camel's hair, and including all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Syria, and elsewhere—	
Value 13 cents or less per pound—	
Wool - - - - -	100·00
Wool, sorted - - - - -	100·00
Camel's hair, Russian - - - - -	100·00
Value over 13 cents per pound—	
Wool - - - - -	100·00
Wool, sorted - - - - -	100·00
Camel's hair, Russian - - - - -	100·00
Manufactures, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals—	
Rags, mungo, flocks, noils, and waste—	
Top, slubbing, roving, ring, yarn, garnetted, and other wastes - - - - -	100·00
Rags, mungo, and flocks - - - - -	100·00
Noils - - - - -	100·00

Articles.	Per cent. Reduction.
ONE HUNDRED PER CENT.— <i>cont.</i>	
SCHEDULE N.	
<i>Sundries.</i>	
Feathers and downs, crude, not dressed:	
Ostrich feathers - - - - -	100·00
All other - - - - -	100·00
Paintings, in oil or water colours - - - - -	100·00
Statuary - - - - -	100·00
Hatters' plush, black, composed of silk, or of silk and cotton - - - - -	100·00
Articles under section 3, Act of 1st October 1890:	
Coffee - - - - -	100·00
Goatskins, raw - - - - -	100·00
Hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, and other skins, except sheep- skins with the wool on - - - - -	100·00
Unenumerated, under section 4, Act of 1st October 1890:	
Enfleurance pomades - - - - -	100·00
FROM SEVENTY-FIVE TO ONE HUNDRED PER CENT.	
Bar, iron, all other, and slabs, blooms, or loops - - - - -	76·31
Spikes of wrought iron or steel - - - - -	76·67
Mules - - - - -	78·55
Yarns, woollens, &c., valued at not more than 30 cents per pound - - - - -	89·23
Cloths, woollen, &c., valued at not more than 30 cents per pound - - - - -	75·47
Shawls, woollen, &c., valued at more than 30 cents and not more than 40 cents per pound - - - - -	76·71
Common pipes of clay - - - - -	80·04
FROM FIFTY TO SEVENTY FIVE PER CENT.	
Borax, refined - - - - -	60·00
Sumac, extract of - - - - -	56·97
Oil, castor - - - - -	56·28
Opium:	
Aqueous, extract of - - - - -	50·00
Prepared for smoking - - - - -	50·00
Paints and colours: Baryta, sulphate of - - - - -	55·36
Whiting and Paris white, dry - - - - -	50·00
Whiting, ground in oil (putty) - - - - -	50·00
Lead:	
Acetate of—	
White - - - - -	50·00
Litharge - - - - -	50·00
Nitrate of - - - - -	50·00
Orange mineral - - - - -	50·00
White - - - - -	50·00
Potash:	
Hydriodate, iodide, and iodate of - - - - -	50·00
Nitrate of - - - - -	50·00
Santonine - - - - -	60·00
Soap, all other - - - - -	50·00
Soda:	
Bicarbonate of - - - - -	50·00
Hydrate of - - - - -	50·00
Sal - - - - -	50·00
Sponges - - - - -	50·00
Cement, other - - - - -	50·00
Clocks, china chief value - - - - -	58·33
Clocks, marble chief value - - - - -	50·00
Wire rope and wire strand, made of steel wire galvanised, not smaller than No. 5 wire gauge cold rolled, &c. - - - - -	58·40
Sheets and plates and saw plates of steel not specially provided for, cold rolled, better than the grade herein-before provided for:	
Valued above 4 cents and not above 7 cents per pound - - - - -	60·09
Valued above 7 cents and not above 10 cents per pound - - - - -	53·11
Steel circular saw plates valued above:	
4 cents and not above 7 cents per pound - - - - -	56·68
7 cents and not above 10 cents per pound - - - - -	50·00
Chains, not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ of 1 inch in diameter - - - - -	61·50
Penknives valued at not more than 50 cents per dozen - - - - -	*68·64
All carving or cooking knives, valued at not more than \$4 per dozen pieces - - - - -	52·99
Files, 14 inches in length and over - - - - -	50·00

* So in original; but see also page 74.

Articles.	Per cent. Reduction.	Articles.	Per cent. Reduction.
FROM FIFTY TO SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT.— <i>cont.</i>		FROM FIFTY TO SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT.— <i>cont.</i>	
Pistols, revolving:		Flannels for underwear valued at:	
Valued at not more than \$1.50 each	53.15	Not more than 30 cents per pound	70.55
Valued at more than \$1.50 each	56.16	More than 30 cents and not more than 40 cents per pound	71.02
Shot-guns, double-barrelled, valued at—		More than 40 cents and not more than 50 cents per pound	66.09
Not more than \$6 each	55.88	Dress goods, of which the warp consists wholly of cotton, &c.:	
More than \$6 and not more than \$12 each	62.64	Weighing over 4 ounces per square yard	51.09
Railway fish plates, &c.	65.36	All other	54.17
Wheels, or parts thereof, &c.	50.00	Felts, not woven	51.66
Bronze, or Dutch metal, &c.	60.88	Plushes and other pile fabrics	52.42
Aluminium leaves in packages of 100 leaves	55.02	Carpets, &c.:	
Silver leaf	61.43	Brussels	50.92
Lead:		Wool Dutch, &c.	53.66
Contained in silver ore	50.00	Druggets and bookings, &c.	63.67
Contained in other ore	50.00	Felt carpeting	52.05
Pigs and bars, &c.	50.00	Silk, not raw, partly manufactured, &c.	66.94
Sheets, pipes, shot, &c.	50.00	Velvets, plushes, and other pile fabrics containing, exclusive of selvages, 75 per cent or more in weight of silk	68.58
Type metal	50.00	Sheathing paper, patent	50.00
Zinc:		Cards, playing	62.60
In sheets	50.00	Brooms	50.00
Sugar candy and confectionery valued at 12 cents or less per pound	70.81	Shoe buttons, &c.	61.56
Cattle:		Firecrackers	66.06
One year old or less	54.05	Slack or culm of coal	50.00
More than one year old	68.36	Gun wads	71.43
Barley	53.62	Matting and mats made of cocoa fibre or rattan:	
Beans	50.78	Matting	72.17
Hay	50.01	Mats	52.22
Onions	50.00		
Seeds:		FROM TWENTY-FIVE TO FIFTY PER CENT.	
Castor beans or seeds	50.00	Boracic acid	40.00
Garden seeds, &c., not specially provided for	50.00	Chromic acid	33.31
Vegetables, other, in their natural state	60.00	Tartaric acid	39.23
Straw	50.00	Alum, alumina, &c.	33.33
Peasles	50.00	Ammonia, muriate of	34.21
Peanuts, unshelled	72.55	Borax, crude, or borate of soda, or borate of lime	33.33
Apples, dried, &c.	52.84	Chalk, prepared	37.54
Lard	50.00	Coal tar, colours, or dyes	28.57
Sage	66.67	Glycerine:	
Cloth, cotton:		Crude, not purified	39.79
Bleached, not exceeding 50 threads to the square inch, valued at 9 cents or less per square yard	50.00	Refined	33.33
Dyed, &c., valued at 12 cents or less per square yard	50.00	Iodoform	33.33
Other articles of wearing apparel, &c., of which india-rubber is a component material	55.28	Magnesia:	
Hemp, hackled	55.20	Carbonate of	25.00
Cables, cordage, and twine, of hemp, untarred	55.24	Sulphate of	33.46
Ditto, tarred	67.98	Oils:	
Gill netting, made of thread or twine, not higher than 20	72.34	Cod liver	30.19
Shoddy	71.43	Flax-seed or linseed	37.50
Yarns, woollen, &c., valued at more than:		Poppy-seed	37.50
Thirty cents and not more than 40 cents per pound	74.75	Peppermint	46.89
Forty cents per pound	62.05	Whale	26.25
Cloths woollen, &c., valued at:		Blanc fixe	47.41
More than 30 cents and not more than 40 cents per pound	65.17	Chrome yellow or chrome green, dry or ground in oil	33.33
Above 40 cents per pound	50.00	Ultramarine	33.33
Shawls, woollen, &c., valued at above 40 cents per pound	54.85	Spirit varnishes: All other, including gold size or japan	28.57
Knit fabrics, &c., valued at:		Vermilion red, containing quicksilver	25.29
More than 30 cents and not more than 40 cents per pound	74.27	Zinc, oxide of, ground in oil	42.80
Above 40 cents per pound	51.37	Lead, red	49.99
All knit wearing apparel	57.49	Phosphorus	25.00
All other manufactures made wholly or in part of wool, &c., not specially provided for:		Potash—chromate and bichromate of	81.92
Valued at not more than 30 cents per pound	74.94	Calomel, &c.	28.57
Valued at more than 30 cents and not more than 40 cents per pound	71.95	Soda:	
Blankets valued at:		Bichromate and chromate of	45.16
Not more than 30 cents per pound	71.66	Silicate of	25.01
More than 30 cents and not more than 40 cents per pound	70.00	Strychnia	25.00
More than 40 cents and not more than 50 cents per pound	66.31	Sulphur:	
More than 50 cents per pound	56.43	Sublimed	30.22
Hats of wool, valued at:		Refined	41.57
Not more than 30 cents per pound	70.93	Sumac, ground	49.52
More than 30 cents and not more than 40 cents per pound	71.80	Tartar—tartars and lees crystals	35.63
More than 40 cents and not more than 50 cents per pound	66.42	Tartrate of soda and potassa or Rochelle salts	33.33
More than 50 cents per pound	59.89	Brick, fire—glazed, enamelled, &c.	33.33
		Brick, other than fire—ornamented, glazed, &c.	33.33
		Plaster of Paris: Calcined	28.43
		Clays or earths:	
		Unwrought	33.33
		China clay	33.33
		Wrought	33.33

Articles.	Per cent. Reduction.
FROM TWENTY-FIVE TO FIFTY PER CENT.— <i>cont.</i>	
Earthenware and china:	
Painted, tinted, &c.	41·67
Plain white	45·45
Lava tips	45·45
Bottles and vials, flint and lime:	
Empty—holding not more than 1 pint and not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint	25·00
holding more than 1 pint	25·00
Filled—holding not more than 1 pint and not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint	25·00
holding more than 1 pint	25·00
Green and coloured—	
Empty—holding not more than 1 pint and not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint	25·00
holding more than 1 pint	25·00
Filled—holding not more than 1 pint and not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint	25·00
holding more than 1 pint	25·00
Demijohns and carboys, empty, holding more than 1 pint	25·00
Flint and lime pressed glassware, not cut, &c.	33·33
Articles of glass, cut, engraved, &c.	33·33
Thin blown glass	33·33
All other manufactures of glass	41·67
Glass buttons	41·67
Heavy-blown glass	33·33
Porcelain or opal glassware	33·33
Cylinder, crown, and common window glass:	
Not exceeding 10 by 15 inches square	27·36
Above 10 by 15 inches and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches	33·33
Above 16 by 24 inches and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches	26·32
Above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 36 inches	30·44
All above 24 by 36 inches	32·01
Cylinder and crown glass, polished, unsilvered:	
Not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square	37·72
Above 16 by 24 inches and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches	33·33
Above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches	25·00
Plate glass:	
Fluted, rolled, or rough:	
Above 10 by 15 inches and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches	25·00
Above 16 by 24 inches and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches	33·33
All above 24 by 30 inches	25·00
Fluted, rolled, or rough, ground smooth, or otherwise obscured, all above 24 by 60 inches	30·00
Polished, finished, &c., all above 24 by 60 inches	30·00
Cast, polished, silvered:	
Above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches	34·30
All above 24 by 60 inches	36·67
Cylinder and crown glass, polished, silvered, and looking-glass plates:	
Above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches	34·30
All above 24 by 60 inches	36·67
Cylinder, crown, and common window glass, un- polished, when ground, obscured, &c.:	
Above 10 by 15 inches and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches	27·11
Above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 36 inches	26·28
All above 24 by 36 inches	28·34
Cylinder and crown glass, polished, silvered, when ground, obscured, &c.:	
Above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches	25·62
All above 24 by 60 inches	27·50
Plate glass, cast, polished, silvered, when ground, obscured, &c.:	
All above 24 by 60 inches	27·38
Spectacles and eyeglasses	33·33
Lenses costing \$1.50 per gross pairs or less	41·67
Spectacle and eyeglass lenses, with edges ground, &c.	41·67
Freestone, sandstone, granite, &c., except marble, undressed or unmanufactured	36·38
Freestone, sandstone, granite, &c., except marble, dressed	25·00

Articles.	Per cent. Reduction.
FROM TWENTY-FIVE TO FIFTY PER CENT.— <i>cont.</i>	
Stone, grindstones	27·22
Slate, slates, slate chimney-pieces, &c.	33·33
Iron ores: All other ore	46·67
Iron, in pigs, &c.:	
Ferro-silicon	40·47
Spiegeleisen	39·55
All other	40·47
Scrap iron, &c.:	
Iron, wrought and cast	40·48
Steel	40·49
Bar iron, rolled or hammered, flats:	
Less than 1 inch wide and less than $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch thick, &c.	40·00
Not less than 1 inch wide, &c.	25·01
Round iron, not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, &c.	33·33
Bars or shapes of rolled iron, not specially pro- vided for	27·25
Bars, blooms, billets, &c.	45·46
Beams, girders, joists	33·33
Boiler or other plate iron or steel, valued above:	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents and not above 2 cents per pound	44·80
2 cents and not above 3 cents per pound	32·51
3 cents and not above 4 cents per pound	26·07
4 cents and not above 7 cents per pound	33·81
13 cents per pound	44·44
Forgings of iron or steel	34·82
Hoop, band, or scroll, &c., valued at 3 cents per pound or less:	
Not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge	34·35
Thinner than No. 10, and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge	27·55
Thinner than No. 20 wire gauge	39·42
Flat rails, punched, iron or steel	41·69
T-rails, &c., iron	41·67
Sheets of iron, &c., thinner than—	
No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge	30·00
No. 20 and not thinner than No. 25 wire gauge	27·29
Sheets or plates of iron or steel, &c., thinner than—	
No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge	45·73
No. 20 and not thinner than No. 25 wire gauge	43·25
No. 25 wire gauge	37·22
Sheets and plates, pickled, &c., thinner than—	
No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge	34·01
No. 20 and not thinner than No. 25 wire gauge	31·51
No 25 wire gauge	25·66
Sheet iron or sheet steel, polished, &c.	30·00
Tin:	
Plates, lighter than 63 pounds per 100 square feet	46·05
All other	45·55
Manufactures of, not specially provided for	36·36
Foil	36·36
Steel ingots, cogged ingots, &c., valued:	
At 1 cent per pound or less	25·00
Above 1 $\frac{1}{10}$ cents and not above 1 $\frac{3}{10}$ cents per pound	25·00
Above 2 $\frac{2}{10}$ cents and not above 3 cents per pound	25·00
Above 3 cents and not above 4 cents per pound	25·00
Above 4 cents and not above 7 cents per pound	35·02
Above 7 cents and not above 10 cents per pound	32·15
Above 10 cents and not above 13 cents per pound	31·43
Above 13 cents and not above 16 cents per pound	33·33
Above 16 cents per pound	32·85
Sheets and plates and saw plates of steel, not specially provided for, valued above—	
1 $\frac{1}{10}$ cents and not above 1 $\frac{3}{10}$ cents per pound	25·00
2 $\frac{2}{10}$ cents and not above 3 cents per pound	25·00
3 cents and not above 4 cents per pound	25·00
4 cents and not above 7 cents per pound	35·00
7 cents and not above 10 cents per pound	32·14
10 cents and not above 13 cents per pound	31·29
13 cents and not above 16 cents per pound	33·33
16 cents per pound	32·93

Articles.	Per cent. Reduction.	Articles.	Per cent. Reduction.
FROM TWENTY-FIVE TO FIFTY PER CENT.— <i>cont.</i>		FROM TWENTY-FIVE TO FIFTY PER CENT.— <i>cont.</i>	
Wire rods:		All carving and cooking knives, &c., valued at more than \$4 and not more than \$8 per dozen pieces	26·19
Rivet, screw, fence, &c., valued at 3½ cents or less per pound	33·33	Shotguns:	
Flat iron or steel, &c., valued at 3 cents or less per pound	33·33	Double-barrelled, valued at more than \$12 each	35·47
Wire, of iron or steel:		Single-barrelled	27·01
Flat steel wire or sheet steel, &c.:		Sheets and plates, &c., enamelled or glazed with vitreous glasses, with more than one colour, or ornamented	30·00
Smaller than No. 16 and not smaller than No. 26 wire gauge	33·33	Nails, wire:	
Smaller than No. 26 wire gauge	33·33	Shorter than 1 inch and lighter than No. 16 wire gauge	46·16
Coated with zinc or tin or any other metal—		From 1 to 2 inches in length and lighter than No. 12, and not lighter than No. 16 wire gauge	31·51
Not smaller than No. 10 wire gauge	28·40	Needles for knitting or sewing machines	28·57
Smaller than No. 10 and not smaller than No. 16 wire gauge	33·33	Saws:	
Smaller than No. 26 wire gauge	42·82	Cross cut	27·91
Wire of iron and steel, galvanised, valued at more than 4 cents per pound	25·93	Hand back	37·50
Wire rope and wire strand:		Screws:	
Made of iron wire, smaller than No. 26 wire gauge	25·00	Over ½ inch and not over 1 inch in length	30·00
Made of iron wire, galvanised, smaller than No. 26 wire gauge	31·65	Over 1 inch and not more than 2 inches in length	28·58
Made of steel wire, galvanised:		More than 2 inches in length	40·00
Smaller than No. 10 and not smaller than No. 16 wire gauge	39·85	Ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, or blanks for railway wheels, &c.	28·57
Smaller than No. 16 and not smaller than No. 26 wire gauge	27·27	Aluminium in crude form	33·35
Smaller than No. 26 wire gauge	32·34	Argentine, albata, &c.	40·00
Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, and slabs:		Plates, rolled, called braziers' copper, &c.	42·86
Valued above 7 cents and not above 10 cents per pound	37·89	Sheathing, or yellow metal, &c.	42·86
Valued above 13 cents and not above 16 cents per pound	37·06	Gold leaf	33·14
Valued above 16 cents per pound	35·16	Mica	42·85
Boiler or other plate iron or steel, not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge:		Nickel	40·00
Valued above 2 cents and not above 3 cents per pound	37·29	Quicksilver	30·00
Valued above 3 cents and not above 4 cents per pound	27·08	Pens, metallic, &c.	33·19
Sheets of iron and steel, &c., valued at 3 cents per pound or less, &c., thinner than—		Types, new	40·00
No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge	34·00	Zinc:	
No. 20 and not thinner than No. 25 wire gauge	31·49	In pigs or blocks	42·85
No. 25 wire gauge	25·77	Old and worn out	40·00
Sheets and plates, and saw plates of steel, not specially provided for, cold rolled, valued above 16 cents per pound	35·17	Manufactures, articles, or wares not specially provided for:	
Sheets and plates, and saw plates of steel, not specially provided for, cold rolled, better than the grade herein-before provided for, valued above—		Clocks, and parts of	44·44
10 cents and not above 13 cents per pound	49·48	Musical instruments	44·44
13 cents and not above 16 cents per pound	48·64	Shooks, sugar box, &c.	33·33
16 cents per pound	42·99	Casks and barrels, empty	36·33
Steel circular-saw plates, valued above 10 cents and not above 13 cents per pound	46·65	Furniture, cabinet or house	28·57
Anchors, or parts thereof, &c.	33·57	All other manufactures of wood, &c.	28·57
Axles, or parts thereof, &c.	25·00	Musical instruments, wood chief value	28·57
Anvils	30·00	Clocks, wood chief value	28·57
Hammers and sledges, &c.	33·33	Carriages and parts of, wood chief value	28·57
Bolts, with or without threads, &c.	33·31	Sugar candy and confectionery, &c., others not specially provided for	30·00
Cast iron pipe	33·32	Glucose and grape sugar	36·74
Cast-iron vessels, &c.	33·33	Leaf tobacco, not stemmed, for cigar wrappers	25·00
Malleable iron castings	48·57	Horses, valued at less than \$150 each	36·61
Hollow ware	33·34	Ditto, valued at \$150 and over	33·33
Chains:		Buckwheat	45·95
Less than ¾ of 1 inch and not less than ⅜ of 1 inch in diameter	36·55	Macaroni, &c.	49·06
Less than ⅜ of 1 inch in diameter	42·13	Oats	44·43
Other	33·33	Rice, cleaned	25·00
Penknives valued at not more than 50 cents per dozen	*31·36	Butter and substitutes therefor	33·33
Valued at more than 50 cents and not exceeding \$1.50 per dozen	35·59	Cheese	33·33
\$1.50, and not exceeding \$3 per dozen	38·22	Milk, preserved, &c.	33·31
\$3 per dozen	42·50	Milk, sugar of	37·51
Razors:		Beans, peas, &c., prepared or preserved	25·00
Valued at less than \$4 per dozen	32·76	Eggs	40·00
Valued at \$4 or more per dozen	28·27	Honey	49·99
Table knives, &c., valued at:		Hops	46·76
Not more than \$1 per dozen pieces	26·53	Potatoes	39·99
More than \$1 and not more than \$2 per dozen	33·95	Linseed or flaxseed	33·33
		Poppy, and other oil seeds	33·26
		Pickles and sauces:	
		Of all kinds not specially provided for	33·33
		In cases or packages made of tin:	
		Herring	33·33
		Mackerel	33·33
		Salmon	33·33
		Other fish	33·33
		Figs	39·98
		Raisins	40·02
		Fruits preserved in their own juices	33·33
		Nuts:	
		Almonds—	
		Not shelled	40·01
		Shelled	33·33
		Filberts and walnuts—	
		Not shelled	33·35
		Shelled	33·36
		All other, shelled or unshelled, not specially provided for	49·60

* So in original; but see also page 71.

Articles.	Per cent. Reduction.	Articles.	Per cent. Reduction.
FROM TWENTY-FIVE TO FIFTY PER CENT.— <i>cont.</i>		FROM TWENTY-FIVE TO FIFTY PER CENT.— <i>cont.</i>	
Apples, green or ripe - - - - -	41·06	All other manufactures of wool, not specially provided for, valued at above 40 cents per pound -	42·55
Fresh beef - - - - -	28·70	Flannels, weighing over 4 ounces per square yard -	48·21
Poultry, live - - - - -	33·34	Dress goods, composed wholly or in part of wool, &c., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard -	42·62
Do, dressed - - - - -	40·03	Dress goods, not exceeding 15 cents per square yard -	46·77
Starch - - - - -	25·00	Dress goods, valued at above 15 cents per square yard -	44·19
Mustard - - - - -	46·60	Other woollen clothing, ready made, &c. -	37·75
Spirits, distilled : - - - - -		Cloaks, dolmans, &c. -	38·45
Brandy - - - - -	28·02	Webbing, gorings, suspenders, &c. -	46·71
Grain - - - - -	28·00	Carpets, &c. : -	
Other materials - - - - -	28·03	Aubusson, Axminster, &c. -	34·26
Compounds or preparations, &c. - - -	28·00	Saxony, Wilton, &c. -	42·49
Cordials, liquors, &c. - - - - -	28·01	Velvet and tapestry velvet -	44·33
Bay rum - - - - -	33·33	Tapestry Brussels -	48·05
Malt liquors : - - - - -		Treble ingrain, &c. -	48·45
In bottles or jugs - - - - -	25·00	Carpets and carpeting of wool, flax, or cotton, or composed in part of either, not specially provided for -	40·00
Not in bottles or jugs - - - - -	25·00	Carpets and carpeting of cotton -	40·00
Malt extract : - - - - -		Knit goods, composed in part of india-rubber -	38·59
In both bottles and jugs - - - - -	25·00	Ready-made clothing, &c., composed in part of india-rubber -	35·72
In casks - - - - -	25·00	Pulp of wood, mechanically ground -	30·75
Solid or condensed - - - - -	25·00	Printing paper, &c., sized or glued -	25·00
Cherry juice and other fruit juice containing more than 18 per cent. of alcohol -	28·05	Paper, known commercially as copying paper, &c. -	42·99
Ginger ale, &c., in bottles containing more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pint each, and not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints -	44·75	Bristles - - - - -	25·00
Cotton : - - - - -		Pearl and shell buttons -	41·16
Cloth, not bleached, dyed, &c., not exceeding 50 threads to the square inch, valued at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents or less, per square yard -	49·99	Ivory and vegetable ivory buttons -	30·00
Cloth, exceeding 50 threads and not exceeding 100 threads per square inch : -		Corks - - - - -	33·32
Not bleached, &c., valued at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents or less per square yard -	33·33	Dolls, dollheads, &c. -	28·57
Bleached, &c., valued at 9 cents or less per square yard -	41·66	Bituminous coal and shale -	46·65
Cloth, not exceeding 100 threads per square inch : -		Coke - - - - -	25·00
Not bleached, &c., valued at over 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per square yard -	28·57	Matches, in boxes containing not more than 100 per box -	41·06
Bleached, valued at over 9 cents per square yard -	28·57	Percussion caps - - - - -	25·00
Cloth, exceeding 100 threads and not exceeding 150 threads per square inch : -		Ostrich feathers, dressed -	30·00
Not bleached, &c., valued at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents or less per square yard -	37·50	All other feathers, dressed -	30·00
Not bleached, &c., valued at over 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per square yard -	25·00	Feathers and flowers, artificial, ornamental, &c. -	30·00
Bleached, &c., valued at 10 cents or less per square yard -	28·11	Haircloth, crinoline cloth -	25·00
Cloth, exceeding 150 threads and not exceeding 200 threads per square inch : -		Haircloth (seating) -	33·33
Not bleached, &c., valued at 8 cents or less per square yard -	32·13	Hair, curled, suitable for beds or mattresses -	33·33
Not bleached, valued at 10 cents per square yard -	30·55	Hats, composed of rabbit fur, &c. -	27·27
Cloth, exceeding 200 threads per square inch : -		Jewellery, not specially provided for -	30·00
Not bleached, valued at 10 cents or less per square yard -	25·00	Calfskins, japanned -	33·33
Bleached, &c., not otherwise specified -	26·91	Pianoforte and pianoforte action leather -	42·86
Plushes, velvets, &c., not bleached -	44·94	Ladies' and children's gloves : -	
Corduroys, &c., not bleached, &c. -	41·82	Schmaschen, pique or prick seam, &c. -	31·69
Chenille curtains, &c. - - - - -	25·00	Schmaschen, lined - - - - -	38·42
Shirts and drawers : - - - - -		Lamb, plain - - - - -	28·02
Valued at more than \$1.50, and not more than \$3 per dozen -	32·43	Lamb, pique or prick seam, &c. -	31·68
Valued at more than \$3 and not more than \$5 per dozen -	31·37	Lamb, lined - - - - -	37·93
Stockings, &c., selvedged, &c. : -		Kid, plain - - - - -	34·18
Valued at more than 60 cents and not more than \$2 per dozen pairs -	30·52	Kid, pique or prick seam -	35·02
Valued at more than \$2 and not more than \$4 per dozen pairs -	25·97	Kid, lined - - - - -	29·91
Flax, hackled - - - - -	49·95	Pique or prick seam, &c. -	30·82
Cables, cordage, and twine—other, untarred, &c.* -	40·69	Pique or prick seam, lined -	45·30
All other* - - - - -	46·75	Gloves, men's, over 14 inches in extreme length : -	
Gill netting made from thread or twine finer than 20 - - - - -	31·24	Plain - - - - -	43·09
Oil cloths for floors, &c. : -		Pique or prick seam, &c. -	45·59
Valued at 25 cents or less per square yard -	37·50	Lined, composed wholly or in part of kid* -	49·60
Valued above 25 cents per square yard -	30·03	Do. Do.* - - - - -	47·10
Yarns or threads, flax or hemp, valued at less than 13 cents per pound -	45·24	Do. Do.* - - - - -	46·67
Manufactures of flax or hemp, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value -	30·00	Osier or willow - - - - -	33·33
Collars and cuffs entirely of cotton -	48·73	Osier or willow, manufactures of -	37·50
Manufactures of jute, &c., valued at 5 cents per pound or less -	36·79	Masks, composed of paper or pulp -	28·57
Manufactures of other vegetable fibre, valued at 5 cents per pound or less -	33·37	Slate pencils - - - - -	36·94
		Pipes, pipe bowls, &c. -	28·57
		Sticks for umbrellas, parasols, &c., carved -	40·00
		LESS THAN TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.	
		Acids : - - - - -	
		Acetic, specific gravity exceeding 1·047 -	10·55
		Citric - - - - -	12·98
		Tannic - - - - -	19·94
		Ammonia : - - - - -	
		Carbonate of - - - - -	4·70
		Sulphate of - - - - -	9·95
		Blacking - - - - -	20·00
		Bone char - - - - -	20·00
		Camphor, refined - - - - -	18·03
		Cobalt, oxide of - - - - -	16·69
		Collodion : - - - - -	
		All compounds of pyroxylin -	23·13
		Rolled or in sheets - - - - -	16·66

* So in original.

Articles.	Per cent. Reduction.	Articles.	Per cent. Reduction.
LESS THAN TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.— <i>cont.</i>		LESS THAN TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.— <i>cont.</i>	
Ethers : Fruit ethers, oils, or essences	20·00	Sheets and plates, and saw plates of steel, not specially provided for :	
Logwood and other dye-woods	12·51	Valued above 1 cent and not above 1·4 cents per pound	20·00
Fish glue or isinglass :		Valued above 1·8 cents and not above 2·2 cents per pound	22·22
Valued at not above 7 cents per pound	00·48	Wire of iron or steel :	
Valued at above 30 cents per pound	16·67	Flat steel wire or sheet steel, &c.	20·00
Gelatine, valued at above 30 cents per pound	16·67	Smaller than No. 10 and not smaller than No. 16 wire gauge	14·29
Glue :		Wire of iron and steel valued at more than 4 cents per pound	11·11
Valued at not above 7 cents per pound	4·34	Wire rope and wire strand, made of iron wire :	
Valued at above 30 cents per pound	16·67	Smaller than No. 10 and not smaller than No. 16 wire gauge	18·19
Ink and ink powder	16·67	Smaller than No. 16 and not smaller than No. 26 wire gauge	23·09
Liquorice	9·11	Smaller than No. 26 wire gauge	15·35
Magnesia, calcined	12·50	Wire rope and wire strand, made of iron wire galvanised :	
Oil, fish	22·17	Smaller than No. 10 and not smaller than No. 16 wire gauge	23·07
Black, made from bone, &c.	20·00	Smaller than No. 26 wire gauge	17·68
Ochre and ochre earths, ground in oil	16·66	Wire rope and wire strand made of steel wire :	
Sienna and sienna earths, ground in oil	16·66	Not smaller than No. 10 wire gauge	9·51
Umber and umber earths, ground in oil	16·66	Smaller than No. 10 and not smaller than No. 16 wire gauge	8·19
Spirit varnishes	14·38	Wire rope and wire strand made of steel wire, galvanised, not smaller than No. 10 wire gauge	23·73
Zinc, oxide of, dry	20·00	Wire cloths, &c., not smaller than No. 10 wire gauge	18·79
All other paints and colours, mixed or ground, &c.	16·67	Nuts or washers of wrought iron or steel	5·12
Potash, prussiate of :		Card clothing :	
Red	18·91	Manufactured from tempered steel wire	20·00
Yellow	1·57	Other	19·98
Preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth, &c.	20·00	Table knives, &c. :	
Soap, fancy	4·53	Valued at more than \$2 and not more than \$3 per dozen pieces	23·98
Tartar, cream of	6·76	Valued at more than \$3 and not more than \$8 per dozen pieces	13·28
Fire-brick, not glazed	00·69	Valued at more than \$8 per dozen	7·65
Tiles, ornamented, glazed, &c.	11·11	All carving and cooking knives, &c. :	
Lime	16·67	Valued at more than \$8 and not more than \$12 per dozen pieces	24·78
Earthenware and china, brown	20·00	Valued at more than \$12 per dozen pieces	23·10
Gas retorts	1·69	Files :	
Bottles and vials, flint and lime :		Over 4 inches in length and under 9 inches	19·99
Empty, holding less than $\frac{1}{4}$ pint	20·00	Nine inches in length and under 14 inches	23·09
Filled, holding less than $\frac{1}{4}$ pint	20·00	Sheets and plates, &c., enamelled or glazed with vitreous glass	22·22
Bottles and vials, green, coloured :		Nails and spikes, cut	4·58
Empty, holding less than $\frac{1}{4}$ pint	19·99	Nails :	
Filled, holding less than $\frac{1}{4}$ pint	20·00	Horseshoe, hob, &c.	17·76
Chemical glassware	11·11	Wire, 2 inches long and longer, not lighter than No. 12 wire gauge	19·12
Plate glass, fluted, rolled, or rough, ground smooth or otherwise obscured, above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches	20·00	Saws :	
Plate glass, polished, finished, &c., above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches, unsilvered	10·00	Circular	16·67
Cylinder, crown, and common glass, unpolished, when ground, obscured, &c. :		Mill, pit, not over 9 inches wide	10·02
Not exceeding 10 by 15 inches square	18·56	Screws, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or less in length	24·81
Above 16 by 24 and not above 24 by 30 inches	23·70	Brass, old, and clippings from brass, &c.	12·05
Cylinder and crown glass, polished, unsilvered, when ground, obscured, &c. :		Bullions and metal thread of gold, silver, &c.	16·67
Not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square	22·53	Gold pens	16·67
Above 16 by 24 inches and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches	22·62	Penholder tips, &c.	16·67
Above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches	20·94	Pins	16·67
Plate glass, cast, polished, silvered, when ground, obscured, &c., above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches	17·62	Manufactures, articles or wares not specially provided for :	
Plate glass, cast, polished, unsilvered, when ground, obscured, &c., above 24 by 30 and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches	6·78	Brass	
Ditto, all above 24 by 60 inches	19·38	Buttons, metal	
Stained or painted window glass, &c.	22·22	Carriages, &c.	
Lenses of glass or pebble wholly or partly manufactured, &c.	22·22	Copper	
Marble :		Gold and silver	
In block, rough or squared	23·09	Machinery	
Veined marble, sawed, &c.	22·73	Iron and steel	
All manufactures of	10·00	Lead	
Slate, roofing	20·00	Aluminium	
Boiler or other plate iron or steel :		Bronze	
Valued above 1 cent and not above 1·4 cents per pound	7·70	Metals, not elsewhere specified	
Valued above 7 cents and not above 10 cents per pound	19·41	Nickel	
Valued above 10 cents and not above 13 cents per pound	21·95	Platinum	
T-rails, &c., steel, or in part of steel	24·47	Zinc	
Sheets of iron, &c. :		Leaf tobacco, stemmed, for cigar wrappers	18·71
Thinner than No. 25 wire gauge	21·43	Cigars and cheroots	8·89
Corrugated or crimped	21·43	Cigarettes and paper cigars, &c.	9·32
Steel ingots, cogged ingots, &c. :		Sheep :	
Valued at 1 cent and not above 1·4 cents per pound	20·00	Less than 1 year old	9·18
Valued above 1·8 cents and not above 2·2 cents per pound	22·20	One year old or more	21·10
		Corn or maize	9·91
		Corn meal	18·63

Articles.	Per cent. Reduction.	Articles.	Per cent. Reduction.
LESS THAN TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.— <i>cont.</i>		LESS THAN TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.— <i>cont.</i>	
Oat meal	15.82	Cotton— <i>cont.</i>	
Rice, uncleaned	20.0	Cloth, exceeding 200 threads to square inch:	
Wheat	2.05	Not bleached, &c., valued at over 10	
Wheat flour	20.00	cents per square yard	11.11
Fish:		Bleached, valued at 12 cents or less per	
Cod, haddock, &c., pickled, in barrels	24.91	square yard	20.46
Mackerel pickled or salted	24.91	Bleached, valued at over 12 cents per	
Salmon pickled or salted	24.98	square yard	11.11
Other fish, pickled or salted	24.98	Dyed, &c., valued at 15 cents or less	
Plums and prunes	8.84	per square yard	12.97
Oranges, in packages:		Dyed, &c., valued at over 15 cents per	
Of capacity of $1\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet or less	23.08	square yard	11.11
Of capacity exceeding $1\frac{1}{4}$ not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$		Corsets, not elsewhere specified	20.00
cubic feet	20.02	All other articles of wearing apparel, &c., not	
Of capacity exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ not exceeding 5		specially provided for	20.00
cubic feet	19.99	Plushes, velvets, &c.:	
Of capacity exceeding 5 cubic feet	20.00	Bleached	11.95
Lemons, in packages:		Dyed, &c.	21.16
Of capacity of $1\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet or less	23.09	Corduroys, &c.:	
Of capacity exceeding $1\frac{1}{4}$ and not exceeding		Bleached	23.90
$2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet	19.98	Dyed, &c.	21.51
Of capacity exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ and not exceeding		Stockings, &c., valued at not more than \$1.50	
5 cubic feet	19.99	per dozen	14.28
Of capacity exceeding 5 cubic feet	20.01	Shirts and drawers:	
Limes, in packages:		Valued at more than \$5 and not more	
Of capacity of $1\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet or less	23.09	than \$7 per dozen	23.77
Of capacity exceeding $1\frac{1}{4}$ and not exceeding		Valued at more than \$7 per dozen	15.47
$2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet	19.74	Stockings, &c., selvedged, &c.:	
Of capacity exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ and not exceeding		Valued at not more than 60 cents per	
5 cubic feet	19.98	dozen pairs	7.73
Of capacity exceeding 5 cubic feet	15.48	Valued at not more than \$4 per dozen	
Preserved comfits, sweetmeats, &c.	14.29	pairs	11.88
Ginger, preserved or pickled	14.29	Damask	12.50
Bacon and hams	23.25	Cords, braids, &c., all other	20.84
Fresh pork	17.80	All other manufactures of cotton, not specially	
Meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved	20.00	provided for	12.50
Extract of meat:		Yarn, jute	14.28
Fluid extract	16.71	Yarn, or threads of flax or hemp, valued at more	
All other	10.87	than 13 cents per pound	22.22
Spices, not elsewhere specified, all other, ground		Collars and cuffs	14.59
or powdered, not specially provided for	24.99	Shirts, &c.	9.09
Cherry juice and other fruit juice containing not		Laces, edgings, &c.:	
more than 18 per cent. of alcohol	16.67	Composed of flax, jute, or other fibre	16.67
Prune juice or prune wine	16.18	Composed of cotton	16.67
Mineral waters in bottles:		Manufactures of jute, &c., valued above 5 cents	
Containing not more than 1 pint	11.46	per pound	12.50
Containing more than 1 quart	16.67	Manufactures of other vegetable fibre valued	
Thread, yarn warp or warp yarn, &c., of cotton:		above 5 cents per pound	12.50
Valued at not exceeding 25 cents per pound	20.00	Silk:	
Valued at over 25 cents and not exceeding		Spun silk	14.29
40 cents per pound	16.67	Velvets, plushes, or other pile fabrics, con-	
Valued at over 40 cents and not exceeding		taining, exclusive of selvedges, less than	
50 cents per pound	10.30	75 per cent. in weight of silk	23.29
Valued at over 50 cents and not exceeding		Webbings, gorings, suspenders, &c.	10.00
60 cents per pound	8.09	Buttons	10.00
Valued at over 60 cents and not exceeding		Handkerchiefs	16.67
70 cents per pound	10.34	Laces, embroideries, &c.	16.67
Valued at over 70 cents and not exceeding		Knit goods, other	16.67
80 cents per pound	9.91	Ready-made clothing, &c.	16.67
Valued at over 80 cents and not exceeding		Dress and piece goods	10.00
\$1 per pound	15.97	Ribbons	10.00
Valued at over \$1 per pound	10.00	All other manufactures of silk, or of which	
Thread on spools	21.43	silk is the component of chief value, not	
Cotton:		specially provided for	10.00
Cloth, exceeding 50 and not exceeding 100		Pulp of wood, chemical:	
threads per square inch, dyed, &c., valued		Unbleached	19.22
at 12 cents or less per square yard	24.99	Bleached	7.06
Cloth, not exceeding 100 threads per square		Paper albumenized, &c.	14.29
inch, dyed, &c., valued at over 12 cents		Papers known commercially as surface-coated	
per square yard	14.28	papers, &c.	14.29
Cloth, exceeding 100 and not exceeding 150		Envelopes	4.67
threads per square inch:		Hangings, and paper for screens, &c.	20.00
Bleached, valued at over 10 cents per		Blank books	20.00
square yard	12.50	Writing and drawing paper, &c.	20.00
Dyed, &c., valued at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents or less		Other manufactures of paper	20.00
per square yard	22.52	Brushes of all kinds	12.50
Dyed, &c., valued at over $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per		Emery, grains and ground	20.00
square yard	12.50	Matches, otherwise than in boxes containing more	
Not bleached, valued at over 8 cents		than 100	5.62
per square yard	22.22	Boots and shoes	20.00
Cloth, exceeding 150 and not exceeding 200		Gloves:	
threads per square inch:		Ladies' and children's—	
Not bleached, valued at over 8 cents		Schmascen, plain	24.10
per square yard	22.22	Suedes, and other, &c., plain	20.00
Bleached, valued at over 10 cents per		Ladies' and children's, on which the rates of	
square yard	22.22	duty do not equal a duty of 50 per cent.	20.00
Dyed, &c., valued at 12 cents or less		Men's, 14 inches and under in extreme length,	
per square yard	15.92	plain	20.00
Dyed, &c., valued at over 12 cents per		Bone and horn, manufactures of	16.67
square yard	11.11	Chip, manufactures of (baskets)	16.67

Articles.	Per cent. Reduction.
LESS THAN TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.— <i>cont.</i>	
Grass, manufactures of - - -	16·67
India rubber - - -	16·67
Palm-leaf, manufactures of - - -	16·67
Straw:	
Manufactures of - - -	16·67
For julips - - -	16·67
Whalebone, manufactures of - - -	16·67
Leather, manufactures of - - -	14·29
Fur, manufactures of - - -	14·29
India-rubber, vulcanized - - -	14·29
Gutta percha - - -	14·29
Hair, manufactures of - - -	14·29
Papier maché, manufactures of - - -	14·29
Ivory and vegetable ivory, manufactures of - - -	12·50
Shell and mother-of-pearl, manufactures of - - -	12·50
Pencils, wood, filled with lead, &c. - - -	6·84
Umbrellas and parasols, covered with silk or alpaca - - -	18·18
Sticks for umbrellas, parasols, &c., plain - - -	14·29

RATES UNDER 1890 TARIFF LAW RETAINED UNCHANGED.

Alcoholic perfumery, &c.
 Chalk preparations, not specially provided for.
 Chloral hydrate.
 Chloroform.
 Colouring for brandy, wine, beer, &c.
 Barks, beans, berries, &c.
 Ethers:
 Sulphuric.
 Not specially provided for.
 Fish glue or isinglass, valued above 7 and not above 30 cents per pound.
 Gelatine, valued at above 7 and not above 30 cents per pound.
 Glue, valued at above 7 and not above 30 cents per pound.
 Morphia or morphine, &c.
 Alizarin assistant, all other.
 Fusel oil.
 Hemp seed and rape seed oil.
 Olive oil, fit for salad purposes.
 Opium, crude, &c., containing 9 per cent and over of morphia.
 Paints and colours:
 Blues, &c.
 Wash blue, containing ultramarine.
 All other paints, &c., dry or mixed, &c.
 Crayons.
 Smalts and frostings.
 Brown, &c.
 Preparations, medicinal, &c., of which alcohol is component part.
 Preparations, medicinal, &c., of which alcohol is not component part.
 Preparations or products known as alkalies, &c.
 Soda ash.
 Brick, other than fire-brick, not glazed, &c.
 Tiles, not glazed, ornamented, &c.
 Cement, Roman, Portland, &c., in barrels, sacks, &c.
 Plaster of Paris, ground.
 Bottles and vials:
 Flint and lime—
 Empty, other, on which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent.
 Filled, other, on which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent.
 Green and coloured—
 Empty, other, on which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent.
 Filled, other, on which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent.
 Demijohns and carboys:
 Empty, other, on which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent.
 Filled, other, on which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent.
 Plate glass:
 Fluted, rolled or rough—
 Not exceeding 10 by 15 inches.
 Ground or smoothed, 16 by 24 inches.
 Ground or smoothed, 16 by 24 to 24 by 30 inches.
 Cast, polished—
 Finished or unfinished, 16 by 24 inches.
 Finished or unfinished, 16 by 24 to 24 by 30 inches.
 Silvered, 16 by 24 inches.
 Silvered, 16 by 24 to 24 by 30 inches.

RATES UNDER 1890 TARIFF LAW RETAINED UNCHANGED—*cont.*

Cylinder and crown glass, polished, silvered:
 Looking-glass plates, 16 by 24 inches.
 Looking-glass plates, 16 by 24 to 24 by 30 inches.
 Ground, obscured, frosted, sanded, &c., 16 by 24 to 24 by 30 inches.
 Plate glass, cast, polished:
 Silvered—
 Ground, obscured, frosted, sanded, &c., 16 by 24 inches.
 Ground, obscured, frosted, sanded, &c., 16 by 24 to 24 by 30 inches.
 Unsilvered—
 Ground, obscured, frosted, sanded, &c., 16 by 24 inches.
 Ground, obscured, frosted, sanded, &c., 16 by 24 to 24 by 30 inches.
 Flat steel wire, &c., cold rolled, cold hammered, blued, &c., not smaller than No. 10 wire gauge.
 Swords, sword blades, and side arms.
 Files, 4 inches in length and under.
 Musket and sporting rifles.
 Knitting needles, not specially provided for.
 Engraved plates of steel.
 Stereotype plates, &c.
 Metals, unwrought, and metallic mineral substances in crude state.
 Chronometers, box or ship, &c.
 Watches.
 Watch cases, movements, glasses, and parts of watches.
 Chair cane or reeds, &c.
 Leaf tobacco, other, stemmed.
 All other tobacco.
 Snuff and snuff flour.
 All live animals, not specially provided for.
 Rice:
 Paddy.
 Flour, rice meal, &c.
 Pease:
 Dried.
 Split.
 Anchovies and sardines, all descriptions.
 Fish, smoked, dried, salted, &c.
 Herrings, pickled or salted.
 Oranges, in bulk.
 Lemons, in bulk.
 Limes, in bulk.
 Barrels and boxes containing oranges, lemons, and limes.
 Chicory root, burnt or roasted.
 Chocolate, &c.
 Cocoa, prepared or manufactured.
 Cocoa butter.
 Dandelion root, and acorns, &c.
 Dextrin.
 Cayenne pepper, unground.
 Vinegar.
 Champagne and other sparkling wines, all size bottles.
 Still wines, vermouth, &c., all size bottles.
 Plushes and velvets, all other (cotton).
 Corduroys, all other (cotton).
 Manufactures of flax containing more than 100 threads to square inch.
 Sewing silk.
 Thrown silk.
 Velvets, plushes, &c., other (silk).
 Paper:
 Sheathing.
 Unsize.
 Books, pamphlets, &c.
 Engravings, &c.
 Button forms, &c.
 Dice, &c.
 Agate buttons.
 Fulminates, &c.
 Gunpowder, all grades.
 Furs:
 Dressed on skin.
 Not on the skin.
 Beads of glass, &c.
 Human hair, cleaned or drawn.
 Pearls.
 Sole leather.
 Band or belting leather.
 Calfskins, tanned, or tanned and dressed.
 Skins for morocco:
 Finished.
 Tanned, but unfinished.
 Chamois skins and other, not specially provided for, &c.
 Upper leather, &c.
 All leather not specially provided for.
 Amber, manufactures of.
 Asbestos, manufactures of.
 Bladders, manufactures of.

RATES UNDER 1890 TARIFF LAW RETAINED UNCHANGED—
cont.

Coral, manufactures of.
Cat-gut, manufactures of.
Jet, manufactures of.
Paste, manufactures of.
Wax, manufactures of.
Candles and tapers, manufactures of (wax).
Pencil-leads, not in wood.
Umbrellas, parasols, &c., covered with other than silk materials.
Waste, not specially provided for.

Articles.	Per cent. of Increase.
INCREASES OVER 1890 TARIFF LAW.	
Acetic acid, specific gravity, not exceeding 1.047 -	51.63
Compounds, alcoholic, not specially provided for -	15.29
Collodion, in finished or partly finished articles -	3.59
Bark for dyeing or tanning, &c., other than hemlock -	20.77
Seal oil -	6.61
Castile soap -	2.67
Wire, covered with cotton, &c. -	140.10
Wire, card, for manufacture of card clothing -	14.29
Wire, rope and strand made of—	
Iron, galvanised, smaller than No. 16, and not smaller than 26 wire gauge -	2.61
Steel, galvanised, smaller than No. 16, and not smaller than 26 wire gauge -	7.45
Steel, galvanised, smaller than 26 wire gauge -	212.58
Wire cloths, &c., galvanised, smaller than 10 and not smaller than 16 -	81.04
Tubes, pipes, flues, &c. -	145.58
Horse, mule, or ox shoes of wrought iron or steel -	27.16
Rivets of iron or steel -	20.31
Umbrellas and parasol ribs, &c. -	11.11
Brass in bars or pigs -	.30
Bronze powder -	10.31
Sawed boards, deals, planks, &c., of cedar, lancewood, ebony, mahogany, satinwood, &c. -	66.66
Molasses -	100.00

Articles.	Per Cent. of Increase.
INCREASES OVER 1890 TARIFF LAW—cont.	
Sugar—	
Not above No. 16 Dutch Standard -	100.00
Above No. 16—	
Beet -	135.79
Cane -	236.00
Maple -	569.68
Hogs -	66.25
Barley :	
Malt -	10.19
Pearled -	88.09
Rye -	304.86
Dates -	100.00
Pineapples -	100.00
Grapes -	1.94
Olives, green or prepared -	100.00
Currants, Zante -	100.00
Cocoonut, desiccated -	50.00
Orange and lemon peel -	2.67
Peanuts, shelled -	18.91
Cocoanuts -	100.00
Fresh mutton -	16.75
Meats, dressed or undressed -	100.00
Orchids, lily of the valley, &c. -	100.00
Ginger ale and ginger beer in bottles containing less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pint -	15.95
Mineral waters in bottles containing more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart -	2.41
Knit shirts and drawers valued not more than \$1.50 dozen -	42.86
Cords, braids, boot, shoe, &c., lacings -	12.50
Hemp and jute carpets -	26.34
Gimps, galloons, &c. -	12.50
Hose, linen, hydraulic -	14.22
Cork bark, cut into squares or cubes -	160.42
Precious stones :	
Cut, but not set -	150.00
Set, not specially provided for -	30.00
Imitations of, &c. -	150.00
Diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut -	100.00
Alabaster, &c. -	80.00

IV.—STATEMENT showing the VALUE of IMPORTED MERCHANDISE *Entered for Consumption* in the UNITED STATES, the AMOUNT of DUTY COLLECTED, the AVERAGE *ad valorem* RATE of DUTY, and the DUTY COLLECTED per Head of the POPULATION during the Period from 1867 to 1893.

(From United States Official Returns.)

Year ending June 30.	Imported Merchandise entered for Consumption.*				Amounts of Duty collected.†	Average <i>ad valorem</i> Rates of Duty on		Duty collected per Head of Population.	Value of Imports per Head of Population.	
	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	Per-centage free of duty.		Dutiable.	Free and Dutiable.		Dollars.	Dollars.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Per Cent.	Dollars.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
1867	17,033,130	361,125,553	378,158,683	4.50	168,508,750	46.67	44.56	4.65	10.44	
1868	15,147,618	329,661,302	344,808,920	4.40	160,532,779	48.63	46.49	4.34	9.33	
1869	21,692,532	372,756,642	394,449,174	5.50	176,557,584	47.22	44.65	4.68	10.45	
1870	20,214,105	406,131,905	426,346,010	4.74	191,513,974	47.08	42.23	4.96	11.05	
1871	40,619,064	459,597,058	500,216,122	8.12	202,446,673	43.96	38.94	5.12	12.65	
1872	47,683,747	512,735,287	560,419,034	8.51	212,619,105	41.35	37.00	5.23	13.80	
1873	178,399,796	484,746,861	663,146,657	26.90	184,329,042	38.07	26.95	4.43	15.91	
1874	151,694,834	415,748,093	567,442,927	26.73	160,522,285	38.53	26.88	3.74	13.26	
1875	146,465,463	379,795,113	526,260,576	27.83	154,554,983	40.62	28.20	3.61	11.97	
1876	140,561,381	324,024,926	464,586,307	30.26	145,178,603	44.74	30.19	3.22	10.29	
1877	140,840,140	298,989,240	439,829,389	32.02	128,428,343	42.89	26.68	2.77	9.49	
1878	141,339,059	297,083,400	438,422,458	32.24	127,195,159	42.75	27.13	2.79	9.24	
1879	142,550,159	296,742,215	439,292,374	32.45	133,395,436	44.87	28.97	2.73	8.99	
1880	208,049,180	419,506,091	627,555,271	33.15	182,747,654	43.48	29.07	3.64	12.61	
1881	202,557,412	448,061,588	650,619,000	31.13	193,800,880	43.20	29.75	3.78	12.68	
1882	210,721,981	505,491,967	716,213,948	29.42	216,138,916	42.66	30.11	4.12	13.46	
1883	206,913,289	493,916,394	700,829,673	29.52	210,637,293	42.45	29.02	3.92	13.05	
1884	211,230,265	466,293,124	667,575,389	31.15	190,282,836	41.61	28.44	3.47	12.16	
1885	192,912,234	380,667,820	572,580,054	33.28	178,151,801	45.86	30.59	3.17	10.32	
1886	211,530,759	413,778,055	625,308,814	33.83	189,410,448	45.55	30.13	3.30	10.89	
1887	233,093,659	460,328,322	693,418,981	34.11	214,222,310	47.10	31.02	3.67	11.65	
1888	244,104,852	468,143,774	712,248,626	34.27	216,042,256	45.63	29.99	3.60	11.88	
1889	256,574,630	484,856,708	741,431,338	34.61	220,576,980	45.13	29.50	3.62	12.10	
1890	260,103,048	507,671,764	773,674,812	34.39	222,540,037	44.41	29.12	3.62	12.35	
1891	388,064,404	466,455,173	854,519,577	45.41	216,885,701	46.28	25.25	3.39	13.36	
1892	458,074,604	355,526,741	813,601,345	56.30	174,124,270	48.71	21.26	2.66	12.44	
1893	444,172,064	400,282,519	844,454,583	52.60	199,143,678	49.58	23.49	2.97	12.64	

* Entered for immediate consumption and withdrawn from warehouse for consumption.

† Including internal revenue tax laid upon articles exported and returned, together with discriminating duty on goods imported in vessels other than those belonging to the United States or entitled to national treatment in the United States.

Note.—The annual average *ad valorem* rates of duty are based upon the values of imported merchandise entered for consumption as returned by Collectors of Customs, considering ordinary duties only.

V.—STATEMENT showing the VALUES OF, and AMOUNTS of DUTY COLLECTED ON, the PRINCIPAL and other DUTIABLE IMPORTED COMMODITIES and CLASSES of COMMODITIES, Entered for Consumption in the UNITED STATES from 1875 to 1893 inclusive.

(From United States Official Returns.)

Year ending June 30.	Breadstuffs.		Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, and Medicines.		Cotton, Manufactures of.	
	Values.	Ordinary Duty.	Values.	Ordinary Duty.	Values.	Ordinary Duty.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1875	7,531,230	1,189,655	12,795,437	3,289,200	24,199,793	9,043,654
1876	8,037,100	1,600,187	10,658,525	2,901,879	19,850,107	7,984,686
1877	5,769,845	1,131,096	11,500,576	3,082,557	16,456,296	6,554,826
1878	4,323,228	1,029,314	9,815,336	2,811,061	16,464,305	6,496,961
1879	6,059,528	1,007,896	11,178,307	3,433,701	16,933,768	6,576,253
1880	5,944,684	1,356,541	13,499,085	4,079,818	25,723,252	9,976,418
1881	7,857,623	1,663,527	14,888,493	4,635,261	28,084,117	10,825,115
1882	13,457,049	2,369,032	14,161,116	4,981,453	31,385,306	12,227,108
1883	9,617,434	1,905,675	16,134,204	6,053,574	32,359,344	12,234,371
1884	6,229,665	907,125	13,089,656	3,716,490	28,638,479	11,479,942
1885	6,584,752	1,030,556	11,699,594	3,795,525	27,242,512	10,932,256
1886	7,164,362	1,042,404	12,796,388	4,347,626	29,236,071	11,752,207
1887	6,386,561	1,075,811	13,285,226	4,654,165	29,150,059	11,710,720
1888	8,215,337	1,115,811	12,814,526	4,622,442	28,706,703	11,491,897
1889	7,858,962	1,161,027	13,186,290	5,017,033	27,105,510	10,841,970
1890	5,729,000	1,148,611	14,616,050	5,021,980	29,312,029	11,691,611
1891	3,838,040	894,648	15,265,462	4,669,038	29,142,330	14,852,697
1892	2,077,112	989,855	14,316,126	4,511,678	28,667,500	16,436,734
1893	1,736,433	842,231	15,769,436	4,799,214	33,343,534	19,031,639
Earthen, Stone, and China Ware.			Fruits, including Nuts.			
	Values.	Ordinary Duty.	Values.	Ordinary Duty.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.		
1875	4,555,579	1,878,735	12,104,760	2,944,200		
1876	4,230,335	1,757,729	11,915,267	3,115,230		
1877	3,875,498	1,610,668	9,524,247	2,578,979		
1878	4,087,727	1,696,256	10,084,839	2,691,104		
1879	4,142,623	1,733,339	10,295,775	3,004,780		
1880	5,614,204	2,356,330	12,695,779	3,401,414		
1881	6,534,125	2,761,292	12,511,806	3,341,849		
1882	7,026,109	3,000,745	18,047,937	4,427,135		
1883	8,926,415	3,795,586	18,157,687	4,603,455		
1884	4,613,607	2,570,507	16,500,859	4,420,556		
1885	4,843,106	2,731,655	13,005,595	3,672,293		
1886	4,932,215	2,829,540	12,973,308	3,498,569		
1887	5,708,093	3,251,881	15,088,074	4,210,099		
1888	6,262,338	3,568,277	15,106,551	4,477,535		
1889	6,473,358	3,694,402	12,902,825	4,007,097		
1890	7,010,987	4,005,745	13,013,823	3,915,470		
1891	8,141,821	4,660,477	15,594,082	4,343,622		
1892	8,727,120	5,028,314	11,129,410	3,083,422		
1893	9,377,284	5,404,985	13,398,411	3,818,801		
Flax, Hemp, Jute, &c.			Glass, and Manufactures of.			
	Unmanufactured.*		Manufactures of.			
	Values.	Ordinary Duty.	Values.	Ordinary Duty.	Values.	Ordinary Duty.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1875	5,307,495	825,721	19,190,664	6,834,889	5,756,706	2,398,787
1876	6,050,882	1,056,445	16,607,799	5,909,607	4,804,544	2,166,355
1877	5,649,347	959,060	16,460,147	5,843,262	3,952,751	1,931,408
1878	5,254,773	832,229	16,203,558	5,724,848	3,331,980	1,700,877
1879	6,797,954	1,146,246	16,842,860	6,004,842	3,281,453	1,891,023
1880	8,871,485	1,415,540	23,276,964	8,245,270	5,133,285	2,811,368
1881	9,669,780	1,524,446	21,928,917	7,721,927	5,862,270	3,296,541
1882	11,342,807	1,664,502	23,222,506	8,188,234	6,753,537	3,845,710
1883	11,245,584	1,650,094	24,458,700	8,499,809	7,597,897	4,182,617
1884	11,251,618	1,672,079	22,562,653	7,746,405	7,553,185	4,205,638
1885	11,980,115	1,947,459	20,706,298	7,122,297	6,340,721	3,714,068
1886	10,242,118	1,841,726	21,370,523	7,406,090	6,341,058	3,694,924
1887	11,880,121	1,930,340	21,927,162	7,567,642	7,301,340	4,510,312
1888	16,597,150	2,388,002	23,015,588	7,914,093	7,721,453	4,799,252
1889	18,467,822	2,482,746	25,955,223	8,926,802	7,750,577	4,526,583
1890	19,713,463	2,419,798	27,648,782	9,462,760	7,351,571	4,215,839
1891	5,086,497*	697,224	24,752,559	9,377,236	8,156,936	4,532,220
1892	2,681,849*	328,606	25,738,308	10,066,634	8,881,902	5,331,089
1893	2,562,671*	299,947	28,116,570	11,000,713	7,944,102	5,067,306

* After 5th October 1890 flax and hemp only.

**V.—DUTIABLE IMPORTS Entered for Consumption and DUTIES COLLECTED, &c.,
1875–1893—continued.**

Year ending June 30.	Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of.		Jewellery and Precious Stones.		Leather, and Manufactures of.			
	Values.	Ordinary Duty.	Values.	Ordinary Duty.	Values.	Ordinary Duty.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.		
1875	33,037,958	8,830,874	3,805,500	466,311	9,849,483	3,249,140		
1876	23,099,869	6,836,190	2,904,818	365,007	8,787,930	3,051,572		
1877	20,040,290	6,211,234	2,616,354	337,799	8,088,351	2,668,084		
1878	18,422,882	5,949,988	3,141,877	340,154	7,338,127	2,529,211		
1879	19,943,299	6,745,153	4,011,777	429,524	7,532,194	2,620,471		
1880	61,994,614	23,244,800	6,841,928	707,736	11,769,482	3,411,437		
1881	66,096,303	25,610,391	8,493,531	875,913	10,522,601	3,337,034		
1882	70,551,497	29,012,931	8,792,453	942,339	12,215,203	3,785,327		
1883	57,529,466	21,582,554	8,196,731	909,678	12,653,722	3,770,547		
1884	42,917,747	14,799,117	9,377,546	1,024,246	11,362,891	3,158,854		
1885	33,903,258	11,973,908	6,114,361	682,232	10,262,615	2,869,224		
1886	38,631,777	14,631,876	8,367,838	900,474	11,466,414	3,262,233		
1887	50,618,986	20,713,234	10,981,192	1,162,300	10,933,570	3,286,862		
1888	51,079,970	21,283,832	11,032,311	1,182,334	11,671,497	3,479,249		
1889	43,510,134	16,909,340	11,389,180	1,232,351	11,202,907	3,417,683		
1890	43,498,075	15,384,176	12,952,423	1,466,131	11,974,454	3,796,203		
1891	55,895,391	18,260,171	13,174,373	1,505,803	12,474,516	4,145,013		
1892	29,827,922	16,519,326	12,561,871	1,336,226	13,368,166	4,500,359		
1893	34,866,834	21,616,447	15,203,563	1,646,479	15,503,244	5,228,265		
Liquors.								
	Malt Liquors.		Distilled Spirits.		Wines.		Total.	
	Values.	Ordinary Duty.	Values.	Ordinary Duty.	Values.	Ordinary Duty.	Values.	Ordinary Duty.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1875	1,589,189	577,499	2,161,206	3,391,415	5,506,664	3,393,264	9,257,059	7,362,178
1876	1,131,951	425,318	1,861,315	2,947,644	4,697,986	2,981,352	7,691,252	6,354,314
1877	859,706	317,769	1,751,483	2,762,055	4,205,930	2,755,005	6,817,119	5,843,829
1878	640,546	240,292	1,538,193	2,459,490	4,069,014	2,468,444	6,247,753	5,168,226
1879	668,688	254,099	1,569,471	2,511,136	4,349,645	2,597,494	6,587,804	5,362,729
1880	678,507	283,296	1,751,134	2,788,531	5,649,033	3,091,926	8,078,674	6,163,753
1881	748,270	321,048	2,034,223	2,965,707	6,519,994	3,376,901	9,302,487	6,663,656
1882	937,806	417,202	2,215,064	3,161,522	7,238,530	3,604,929	10,391,490	7,183,653
1883	1,146,797	511,383	2,303,176	3,374,507	10,283,693	5,367,451	13,733,666	9,253,341
1884	1,119,200	533,241	1,987,069	3,141,391	4,805,040	2,589,255	7,911,309	6,263,887
1885	1,111,407	546,999	1,873,926	2,943,773	6,340,415	3,665,792	9,325,748	7,156,564
1886	1,206,257	585,102	1,826,059	2,834,696	6,753,472	3,774,349	9,785,788	7,194,147
1887	1,267,309	614,187	1,909,900	2,939,923	7,013,737	3,848,133	10,190,946	7,402,243
1888	1,353,890	666,666	1,972,287	2,981,772	7,310,190	4,014,806	10,636,367	7,663,244
1889	1,322,258	663,337	1,902,880	2,943,243	7,713,652	4,179,815	10,938,799	7,786,400
1890	1,456,883	726,653	2,171,935	3,129,424	8,786,623	4,662,004	12,415,441	8,518,081
1891	1,738,607	835,922	2,221,149	3,437,571	9,592,660*	5,229,834*	13,552,416	9,503,327
1892	1,753,423	833,124	1,721,608	2,948,715	9,246,276	5,058,662	12,721,307	8,840,501
1893	1,924,170	928,944	1,912,721	3,183,634	9,687,949	5,144,039	13,524,840	9,256,617
	Silk, manufactures of.		Sugar, Confectionery, and Molasses.†		Tobacco, and Manufactures of.			
	Values.	Ordinary Duty.	Values.	Ordinary Duty.	Values.	Ordinary Duty.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.		
1875	24,516,416	14,037,998	82,209,853	37,157,246	7,142,890	5,269,042		
1876	23,709,220	13,872,984	75,742,467	41,898,576	6,187,481	4,701,516		
1877	21,749,828	12,800,603	81,116,024	37,086,992	5,734,370	4,364,143		
1878	20,548,583	12,151,042	87,237,898	38,759,288	6,073,322	4,604,606		
1879	23,630,411	14,016,209	74,077,046	40,280,957	5,675,407	4,254,947		
1880	31,460,947	18,556,398	77,039,788	42,210,410	6,179,239	4,681,400		
1881	32,377,226	19,038,666	89,811,785	47,984,033	6,474,939	4,655,592		
1882	38,328,251	22,633,137	94,523,797	49,207,279	8,216,132	6,000,961		
1883	33,307,112	19,654,946	91,406,718	46,172,379	10,516,806	7,661,638		
1884	38,030,574	18,962,210	94,392,570	48,923,465	8,697,751	6,945,652		
1885	28,106,798	14,000,210	73,517,063	52,184,744	9,121,869	7,356,369		
1886	28,055,855	13,938,097	76,746,461	51,778,948	10,315,311	8,311,114		
1887	31,264,277	15,540,301	74,242,279	58,016,686	10,955,125	9,127,758		
1888	32,942,629	16,351,685	68,973,214	52,007,880	12,314,429	9,734,987		
1889	34,956,729	17,342,572	83,419,277	55,995,137	13,733,913	11,194,487		
1890	33,246,787	18,945,959	87,602,908	55,166,707	16,626,045	13,317,368		
1891	37,300,337	19,368,764	43,031,580†	32,505,338	21,065,863	16,172,277		
1892	31,442,180	16,965,637	647,225†	126,704	10,150,634	10,265,068		
1893	37,919,949	20,310,259	1,322,825†	191,831	12,589,004	14,831,990		

* Includes "Other Beverages," comprising fruit juices and natural and artificial mineral waters, &c.

† From 1st April 1891 only sugar above No. 16, Dutch standard, and confectionery.

V.—DUTIABLE IMPORTS *Entered for Consumption* and DUTIES COLLECTED, &c.,
1875–1893—*continued.*

Year ending June 30.	Wood, and Manufactures of.		Wool.			
			Manufactures of.		Unmanufactured.	
	Values.	Ordinary Duty.	Values.	Ordinary Duty.	Values.	Ordinary Duty.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1875 - - -	5,757,995	1,114,140	45,627,923	27,282,178	10,228,622	3,631,859
1876 - - -	4,725,592	985,173	34,372,726	22,519,106	7,887,616	2,787,208
1877 - - -	3,908,186	865,535	26,452,207	17,600,041	7,012,972	2,657,997
1878 - - -	3,782,710	849,951	25,703,392	17,176,549	6,995,367	2,714,396
1879 - - -	3,978,982	933,449	25,037,110	16,839,064	5,516,813	1,966,276
1880 - - -	6,159,086	1,336,952	31,834,547	21,864,153	17,913,666	7,374,217
1881 - - -	7,496,816	1,536,025	33,103,322	22,424,810	12,060,827	4,860,815
1882 - - -	8,967,291	1,696,867	37,284,823	25,398,363	10,333,359	3,854,653
1883 - - -	9,530,364	1,703,096	42,552,456	29,146,265	8,491,988	3,174,628
1884 - - -	9,387,833	1,609,810	41,484,872	27,478,400	13,593,299	4,522,826
1885 - - -	8,250,809	1,469,849	36,176,705	24,294,039	9,474,264	3,164,296
1886 - - -	7,772,442	1,423,301	40,536,509	27,278,528	13,794,213	5,126,108
1887 - - -	8,223,504	1,503,184	44,235,244	29,729,718	16,351,370	5,899,816
1888 - - -	9,381,281	1,685,060	47,158,048	32,213,121	14,062,100	4,729,487
1889 - - -	9,768,644	1,776,611	52,681,483	35,373,627	17,432,759	5,922,212
1890 - - -	11,647,076	2,033,916	54,165,423	37,440,051	16,165,043	5,460,886
1891 - - -	13,956,687	2,265,218	43,235,409	34,857,453	17,070,183	6,552,268
1892 - - -	13,572,398	2,130,942	35,792,906	34,293,606	17,697,068	7,799,086
1893 - - -	16,072,960	2,437,656	36,987,904	36,451,552	18,403,689	8,147,220

Year ending June 30.	All other Dutiable Articles.		Total Dutiable Merchandise.	
	Values.	Ordinary Duty.	Values.	Ordinary Duty.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1875 - - -	56,928,750	17,465,298	379,795,113	154,271,805
1876 - - -	46,701,396	15,118,678	324,024,926	144,982,442
1877 - - -	42,264,832	14,104,094	298,989,240	128,223,207
1878 - - -	42,025,702	13,789,124	297,083,409	127,015,185
1879 - - -	45,219,104	14,912,166	296,742,215	133,159,025
1880 - - -	59,475,382	19,221,207	419,506,091	182,415,162
1881 - - -	64,994,638	20,804,118	448,061,588	193,561,011
1882 - - -	80,591,394	25,248,245	505,491,967	215,617,669
1883 - - -	77,500,090	23,705,446	493,916,384	209,659,699
1884 - - -	68,699,010	19,437,786	456,295,124	189,844,995
1885 - - -	60,011,637	17,221,106	386,667,820	177,319,550
1886 - - -	63,189,404	18,121,485	413,778,055	188,379,397
1887 - - -	71,602,193	20,739,352	450,325,322	212,032,424
1888 - - -	80,452,282	22,801,614	468,143,774	213,509,802
1889 - - -	76,122,385	21,033,695	484,856,768	218,701,774
1890 - - -	77,882,384	21,905,788	507,571,764	225,317,076
1891 - - -	85,720,641	26,627,890	466,455,173	215,790,686
1892 - - -	75,525,738	24,553,884	355,526,742	173,097,671
1893 - - -	85,639,246	27,690,301	400,282,519	198,373,453

VI.—STATEMENT showing the VALUES of the TOTAL IMPORTS of MERCHANDISE into the UNITED STATES by COUNTRIES, and the per-centage proportion of FREE and DUTIABLE IMPORTS, during the Year ended 30th June 1893.

(From United States Official Returns.)

Countries.	Free of Duty.	Dutiable.	Total.	Percentage.	
				Free.	Dutiable.
EUROPE.					
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.		
Great Britain and Ireland :					
England	41,909,849	112,372,056	154,281,905	27·16	72·84
Scotland	1,068,055	17,588,952	18,657,007	5·72	94·28
Ireland	188,569	9,732,288	9,920,857	1·90	98·10
Total United Kingdom	43,166,473	139,693,296	182,859,769	23·61	76·39
Germany	25,019,700	71,190,503	96,210,203	26·00	74·00
France	9,244,137	66,832,078	76,076,215	12·15	87·85
Italy	13,749,097	12,501,144	26,250,241	52·38	47·62
Netherlands	3,968,247	13,480,701	17,448,948	22·74	77·26
Switzerland	1,105,911	14,904,817	16,010,728	6·91	93·09
Belgium	4,178,721	6,987,475	11,166,196	37·42	62·58
Austria-Hungary	2,332,620	7,721,881	10,054,501	23·20	76·80
Spain	1,852,564	3,841,989	5,694,553	32·53	67·47
Sweden and Norway	226,701	3,949,683	4,176,384	5·43	94·57
Russia, on the Baltic and White Seas	1,152,789	1,878,690	3,031,479	38·03	61·97
Turkey in Europe	992,761	1,222,703	2,215,464	44·81	55·19
Portugal	2,290,901	398,830	2,689,731	85·17	14·83
Russia on the Black Sea	1,221,121	1,482,496	2,703,617	45·17	54·83
Greece	1,174,981	108,576	1,283,557	91·54	8·46
Denmark	111,039	124,816	235,855	47·08	52·92
Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands	110,583	30	110,613	99·97	0·03
Azores, Madeira, and Cape Verde Islands	3,847	23,164	27,011	14·24	85·76
Gibraltar	174,069	7,151	181,220	96·05	3·95
Servia	23,808	—	23,808	100·00	—
Total Europe	112,100,070	346,350,023	458,450,093	24·45	75·55
BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN POSSESSIONS.					
Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and the North-West Territory	8,842,847	20,343,392	29,186,239	30·30	69·70
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Islands	2,247,724	3,458,990	5,706,714	39·39	60·61
British Columbia	409,542	2,474,968	2,884,510	14·20	85·80
Newfoundland and Labrador	149,301	259,578	408,879	36·51	63·49
Total British North American Possessions	11,649,414	26,536,928	38,186,342	30·51	69·49
Bermuda	334,491	425,355	759,846	44·02	55·98
Miquelon, Langley, and St. Pierre Islands	270	67,421	67,691	0·40	99·60
Mexico	27,145,469	6,409,630	33,555,099	80·90	19·10
British Honduras	154,859	312	155,171	99·80	0·20
CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.					
Guatemala	2,554,578	132	2,554,710	99·99	0·01
Costa Rica	2,308,222	1,136	2,309,358	99·95	0·05
Nicaragua	1,398,867	1,369	1,400,236	99·90	0·10
Salvador	1,355,674	56	1,355,730	100·00	—
Honduras	683,424	1,488	684,912	99·78	0·22
Total Central American States	8,300,765	4,181	8,304,946	99·95	0·05
WEST INDIES.					
Cuba	66,049,369	12,657,137	78,706,506	83·92	16·08
British West Indies	15,360,315	668,277	16,028,592	95·83	4·17
Porto Rico	3,994,673	13,950	4,008,623	99·65	0·35
Haiti	715,082	20,939	736,021	97·15	2·85
San Domingo	2,368,620	27,695	2,396,315	98·84	1·16
Danish West Indies	527,661	19,965	547,626	96·35	3·65
Dutch West Indies	249,721	21,873	271,594	91·95	8·05
French West Indies	7,902	438	8,340	94·75	5·25
Total West Indies	89,273,343	13,430,274	102,703,617	86·92	13·08

VI.—VALUES of the TOTAL IMPORTS of MERCHANDISE by COUNTRIES, and per-centage Proportion of FREE and DUTIABLE IMPORTS, during the year ending 30th June 1893
—continued.

Countries.	Free of Duty.	Dutiable.	Total.	Per-centage.	
				Free.	Dutiable.
SOUTH AMERICA.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.		
Brazil	76,008,364	213,774	76,222,138	99·72	0·28
Venezuela	454,122	3,170,996	3,625,118	12·53	87·47
Argentine Republic	3,843,843	1,395,252	5,239,095	73·37	26·63
Guianas :					
British	5,028,848	330	5,029,178	99·99	0·01
Dutch	1,079,667	43	1,079,710	100·00	—
French	35,965	—	35,965	100·00	—
Total	6,144,480	373	6,144,853	99·99	0·01
Colombia	1,499,527	2,073,391	3,572,918	41·97	58·03
Chile	3,847,588	147,853	3,995,441	96·30	3·70
Uruguay	1,535,880	87,500	1,623,380	94·61	5·39
Ecuador	958,216	2,012	960,228	99·79	0·21
Peru	811,872	7,296	819,168	99·11	0·89
Bolivia	5,328	148	5,476	97·30	2·70
Total South America	95,109,220	7,098,595	102,207,815	93·05	6·95
ASIA AND OCEANIA.					
Japan	22,296,110	5,158,110	27,454,220	81·21	18·79
British East Indies	20,525,890	5,442,664	25,968,554	79·04	20·96
China	15,469,945	5,166,590	20,636,535	74·96	25·04
Hawaiian Islands	9,087,856	58,911	9,146,767	99·36	0·64
Philippine Islands	9,117,170	42,687	9,159,857	99·53	0·47
Dutch East Indies	8,681,981	14,607	8,696,588	99·83	0·17
British Australasia	4,853,765	2,413,043	7,266,808	66·80	33·20
Turkey in Asia	1,330,796	2,202,401	3,533,197	37·67	62·33
Hong Kong	372,696	505,382	878,078	42·44	57·56
French Possessions in Oceania	419,241	4,705	423,946	98·89	1·11
Russia, Asiatic	379,938	1,981	381,919	99·48	0·52
Korea	13	66	79	16·46	83·54
All other Asia and Oceania	73,894	1,382	75,276	98·16	1·84
Total Asia and Oceania	92,609,295	21,012,529	113,621,824	81·51	18·49
AFRICA.					
British Africa	381,284	335,092	716,376	53·22	46·78
Turkey in Africa	3,366,463	72,462	3,438,925	97·89	2·11
French Africa	205,298	104,029	309,327	66·37	33·63
Canary Islands	36,187	3,336	39,523	91·56	8·44
Liberia	25,932	70	26,002	99·73	0·27
Portuguese Africa	27,981	163	28,144	99·42	0·58
Madagascar	218,196	—	218,196	100·00	—
All other Africa	1,076,961	3,578	1,080,539	99·67	0·33
Total Africa	5,338,302	518,730	5,857,032	91·14	8·86
ALL OTHER COUNTRIES.					
British Possessions, all other	2,469,460	2,477	2,471,937	99·90	0·10
All other islands and ports	59,253	256	59,509	99·57	0·43
Total all other Countries	2,528,713	2,733	2,531,446	99·89	0·11
GRAND TOTAL	444,544,211	421,856,711	866,400,922	51·31	48·69

VII.—STATEMENT showing the QUANTITIES and VALUES of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER ARTICLES IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM from the UNITED STATES in each of the Years from 1889 to 1893 inclusive.

(From the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.")

Principal and Other Articles.	Quantities.					Value.				
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Animals, Living:						£	£	£	£	£
Oxen and Bulls - - - No.	294,124	384,198	314,228	392,679	248,825	5,793,296	7,351,981	6,053,483	7,470,333	4,667,152
Sheep and Lambs - - - "	18,690	3,904	10,537	2,829	—	36,288	7,900	17,948	5,854	—
Swine - - - - - "	—	1,086	—	2,568	—	—	4,054	—	8,003	—
Horses - - - - - "	236	364	590	1,076	1,319	13,707	20,170	38,533	55,690	90,505
Bacon and Hams - - - Cwts.	3,429,733	4,028,848	3,791,465	4,027,230	3,098,254	7,046,436	7,474,737	7,098,238	8,023,323	8,210,090
Beef:										
Fresh - - - - - "	1,275,948	1,693,148	1,747,578	1,951,887	1,489,949	2,826,516	3,629,939	3,745,324	4,206,106	3,295,559
Salted - - - - - "	251,476	263,052	235,140	267,709	187,927	347,412	358,912	334,318	375,947	256,744
Books - - - - - "	7,362	6,571	6,458	5,851	7,946	47,750	47,297	50,613	48,668	51,629
Butter - - - - - "	110,292	84,553	63,693	46,946	22,330	449,222	322,385	251,750	191,145	104,220
Margarine - - - - - "	833	965	830	230	350	2,267	2,440	2,384	499	605
Caoutchouc - - - - - "	9,927	13,749	28,517	19,011	17,927	50,812	89,832	353,377	163,694	138,751
Manufactures - - - Lbs.	416,388	567,333	426,784	444,155	522,940	50,397	62,056	51,270	57,496	65,350
Cheese - - - - - Cwts.	825,670	919,408	774,893	815,433	645,235	1,895,679	2,081,546	1,779,260	1,961,407	1,578,531
Clocks, and parts thereof - Value	—	—	—	—	—	58,918	106,285	102,469	83,144	89,112
Coffee, Raw - - - - - Cwts.	38,197	34,000	45,592	92,491	135,628	155,375	149,775	214,721	439,966	685,831
Copper:										
Ore - - - - - Tons	2,828	2,843	4,985	1,953	1,236	56,002	56,696	79,526	34,176	18,209
Regulus - - - - - "	43,005	31,971	37,063	43,892	37,761	1,208,494	901,088	1,046,235	1,094,281	1,006,643
Unwrought and Part } Wrought - - - - - "	4,125	1,195	6,869	2,900	17,044	217,068	62,013	377,563	140,890	761,803
Corn:										
Wheat - - - - - Cwts.	17,009,036	17,201,063	24,194,955	33,886,742	32,262,843	6,819,175	6,894,807	11,066,838	13,251,275	10,610,530
Barley - - - - - "	388,636	415,333	749,451	1,196,678	1,586,441	160,891	156,635	279,852	475,181	527,283
Oats - - - - - "	143,946	2,010,451	904,072	2,569,667	876,441	43,276	620,404	305,508	856,302	269,596
Pense - - - - - "	347,790	624,445	625,126	834,664	515,325	113,345	201,072	222,212	295,188	170,567
Maize or Indian Corn - - "	22,501,135	23,226,600	7,140,624	17,037,365	9,232,364	5,325,498	5,153,537	2,241,926	4,635,268	2,221,722
Wheatmeal and Flour - - "	10,043,720	12,025,800	13,703,035	19,467,391	17,995,601	5,661,663	6,734,008	8,229,595	10,686,558	8,400,236
Oatmeal - - - - - "	168,696	264,534	130,852	302,274	249,987	85,648	136,023	76,615	166,299	136,165
Cotton:										
Raw - - - - - "	12,712,606	11,756,768	14,442,323	12,549,350	9,427,230	33,545,271	31,395,055	36,578,788	29,190,392	22,524,826
Manufactures - - - - - Value	—	—	—	—	—	266,173	229,053	227,406	214,617	216,659
Drugs, not otherwise enumerated - "	—	—	—	—	—	124,840	128,194	137,646	139,673	144,745
Dye Stuffs:										
Extracts - - - - - "	—	—	—	—	—	47,892	46,190	42,818	31,005	45,685
Farinaceous Substances, not } otherwise enumerated - - - }	—	—	—	—	—	25,911	35,003	92,926	143,051	172,889
Fish - - - - - Cwts.	403,962	437,152	423,422	355,176	317,867	940,667	735,804	727,492	541,495	540,539
Fruit:										
Raw, Apples - - - - - Bushels	1,285,570	509,952	1,385,350	1,750,443	475,274	358,670	164,329	443,653	522,233	143,777
Unenumerated - - - - - "	7,145	5,737	5,964	12,102	5,587	4,150	4,114	3,380	6,751	3,169
Preserved, without Sugar - Lbs.	6,449,139	4,436,671	5,979,173	12,197,787	8,203,224	96,684	70,972	89,754	184,547	129,513
Hair, not otherwise enumerated - Value	—	—	—	—	—	61,859	65,991	37,141	39,211	37,625
Hemp - - - - - Tons	221	1,223	1,226	833	6,581	9,601	36,241	31,451	20,953	149,919
Hides, Raw - - - - - Cwts.	25,049	50,453	15,358	21,753	57,672	54,195	114,207	34,097	46,079	113,615
Hops - - - - - "	77,529	73,448	80,226	80,829	141,819	272,115	375,980	426,068	440,815	849,986
Iron and Steel Manufactures:										
Sewing Machines - - - - - Value	—	—	—	—	—	119,316	129,645	79,675	136,183	169,688
Unenumerated - - - - - Cwts.	136,137	136,679	140,772	123,092	127,006	381,856	367,481	418,871	367,241	849,442
Lard - - - - - "	1,150,195	1,248,947	1,025,399	1,198,569	1,070,093	2,095,343	2,049,747	1,674,521	2,141,533	2,692,552
Lead, Pig or Sheet - - - Tons	4,588	6,073	9,220	8,951	17,774	60,390	85,759	124,068	98,123	172,997
Leather - - - - - Lbs.	49,484,991	44,411,793	51,037,905	45,089,104	55,132,098	2,209,635	2,019,359	2,208,440	980	2,366,933

VII.—STATEMENT showing the QUANTITIES and VALUES of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER ARTICLES IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM from the UNITED STATES in each of the Years from 1889 to 1893 inclusive—*continued*.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Value.				
		1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
							£	£	£	£	£
Manures :											
Phosphate of Lime and Rock	Tons	122,554	177,283	132,084	201,565	195,785	273,046	447,358	353,183	469,967	381,337
Unenumerated	"	1,862	1,882	1,725	144	244	547	4,279	3,777	343	656
Meat, Unenumerated :											
Salted or Fresh	Cwts.	13,720	16,815	19,733	20,895	21,865	28,175	32,578	39,948	45,545	46,489
Preserved, otherwise than by salting	"	411,077	514,860	447,821	435,127	341,848	931,239	1,138,163	965,414	947,514	800,784
Methylic Alcohol	Gallons	26,498	2,390	10,633	47,412	84,770	5,020	557	2,009	7,331	10,748
Musical Instruments	Value	—	—	—	—	—	152,741	184,272	194,289	159,657	132,069
Mutton, Fresh	Cwts.	1,609	134	10,574	72	117	3,093	273	24,373	139	275
Oil :											
Sperm	Tons	622	113	302	265	164	25,725	5,679	13,922	12,547	6,049
Train or Blubber	"	3,087	3,309	2,771	175	86	65,644	63,110	54,716	3,288	2,225
Animal	Cwts.	91,155	77,588	71,119	61,407	45,795	184,571	144,346	135,260	113,156	87,379
Seed	Tons	1,935	4,934	5,283	2,932	4,280	46,597	107,081	107,984	55,936	89,850
Turpentine	Cwts.	387,881	410,197	406,910	496,173	442,549	637,770	629,630	561,097	571,725	482,801
Chemical, Essential or Perfumed	Lbs.	54,986	74,080	53,947	90,101	105,550	18,142	26,130	21,366	31,780	31,209
Oil-Seed Cake	Tons	194,625	220,256	174,174	210,192	167,638	1,292,594	1,355,853	1,192,851	1,440,675	1,133,144
Paraffine	Cwts.	306,538	489,149	543,110	525,024	744,109	361,363	620,063	777,572	707,853	783,261
Perfumery	Lbs.	801,351	654,364	780,052	1,212,981	834,819	30,870	22,873	27,245	34,395	27,569
Petroleum	Gallons	79,739,663	70,903,026	82,035,621	89,994,336	112,904,398	1,032,850	1,719,654	1,829,803	1,823,449	1,964,979
Pork, Salted	Cwts.	192,021	204,577	170,075	162,220	110,300	285,261	232,174	232,753	233,343	199,503
Rosin	"	1,317,500	1,684,739	1,599,707	1,646,919	1,445,959	289,979	361,922	387,216	371,850	351,540
Seeds :											
Clover and Grass	"	74,210	131,033	106,318	85,665	103,018	160,787	261,053	254,551	215,254	260,375
Flax or Linseed	Qrs.	273	764	108,518	36,676	53,632	749	1,255	207,500	75,488	110,529
Silver Ore	Value	—	—	—	—	—	217,388	248,504	195,909	119,164	114,032
Skins and Furs, of all Sorts	"	—	—	—	—	—	766,048	429,880	497,345	378,141	631,772
Sugar :											
Refined and Candy	Cwts.	10,207	292,895	536,651	15,752	23,961	9,990	245,534	451,278	14,851	27,935
Unrefined	"	1,667	14,854	10,783	1,600	31,931	1,840	10,814	7,504	1,059	22,174
Molasses	"	325,522	518,965	400,038	480,844	541,597	119,981	169,081	138,159	146,055	163,396
Glucose	"	429,243	316,100	546,063	841,516	1,152,935	278,223	180,063	345,140	515,544	640,380
Tallow and Stearine	"	420,889	588,221	490,085	472,182	312,412	535,958	717,383	606,598	582,488	409,050
Tar	Barrels	9,478	20,306	9,965	10,877	11,629	5,776	12,523	6,117	6,541	6,413
Tobacco :											
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	64,415,213	53,428,799	46,589,204	52,471,468	71,368,704	1,772,571	1,577,858	1,621,576	1,707,286	2,120,168
Manufactured	"	2,715,782	2,181,285	2,251,260	2,822,328	2,493,406	1,217,812	952,652	921,528	997,657	601,684
Vegetables, Raw	Value	—	—	—	—	—	29,924	48,703	60,167	59,836	39,577
Watches, and parts thereof	"	—	—	—	—	—	28,904	26,507	25,885	35,111	34,165
Wax	Cwts.	3,514	2,027	4,383	2,264	8,730	17,871	9,849	21,069	14,658	26,015
Wood and Timber :											
Hewn	Loads	148,733	151,697	149,027	165,488	142,541	634,692	615,140	643,171	689,109	597,016
Sawn or Split	"	380,128	308,424	303,034	407,854	309,195	1,221,485	932,873	859,355	1,133,771	840,243
Staves	"	25,456	21,831	17,978	22,761	24,548	164,320	156,348	121,728	157,332	155,850
Furniture Woods and Hard-woods	Tons	49,818	43,768	51,592	55,231	60,236	366,472	365,649	371,171	394,257	455,572
House Frames, Fittings, and Joiners' Work	Value	—	—	—	—	—	154,826	162,924	195,481	185,410	193,681
Wool, Sheep or Lambs'	Lbs.	849,880	716,827	558,073	463,344	1,176,700	34,878	22,186	19,069	13,219	39,854
Zinc, Crude	Tons	511	1,614	2,976	5,609	4,307	6,751	25,784	59,597	108,613	64,117
All Other Articles	Value	—	—	—	—	—	1,979,899	2,292,056	2,435,641	2,723,893	3,615,180
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	95,461,475	97,283,349	104,409,050	108,186,317	91,783,847

VIII.—STATEMENT showing the QUANTITIES and VALUES of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER ARTICLES of BRITISH and IRISH PRODUCE or MANUFACTURE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM to the UNITED STATES in each of the Years from 1889 to 1893 inclusive.

(From the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.")

Principal and other Articles.	Quantities.					Value.				
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Alkali - - - - - Cwts.	3,394,300	3,984,900	3,714,000	3,715,600	3,466,500	£ 862,659	£ 1,256,805	£ 1,297,320	£ 1,248,351	£ 1,017,169
Animals:										
Horses - - - - - No.	1,113	938	542	718	510	70,509	84,519	54,611	142,787	90,050
All other Sorts - - - Value	—	—	—	—	—	13,311	14,974	18,829	12,206	13,164
Apparel and Haberdashery - - - "	—	—	—	—	—	396,322	459,885	300,085	257,237	193,326
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores - - - - - "	—	—	—	—	—	84,171	97,617	56,636	58,048	45,059
Bags and Sacks, Empty - - - Dozens	151,092	83,592	67,790	58,080	45,265	33,752	18,799	17,090	12,295	8,760
Beer and Ale - - - - - Barrels	42,011	48,991	44,458	44,562	46,575	179,680	218,883	192,896	203,161	210,448
Bleaching Materials - - - Cwts.	860,400	951,400	977,800	925,200	786,600	314,391	278,619	337,360	382,076	334,141
Books, Printed - - - - - "	44,316	43,201	47,576	44,333	43,996	360,517	367,872	400,801	367,292	392,219
Caoutchouc, Manufactures of - - Value	—	—	—	—	—	56,306	64,763	67,166	80,283	85,389
Carriages, Cycles, and parts thereof - - - - - "	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	*	255,466	200,225
Cement - - - - - Tons	196,515	236,818	211,352	190,273	186,940	385,962	484,861	421,592	353,625	314,566
Chemical Products and Preparations, Unenumerated (including Dye Stuffs and Sulphate of Copper) - - - Value	—	—	—	—	—	449,158	499,507	495,571	519,110	495,660
Clay, Unmanufactured - - - Tons	33,139	41,134	47,325	58,724	56,378	48,053	58,238	70,382	82,961	70,442
Clocks, Watches, and parts thereof - - - - - Value	—	—	—	—	—	33,323	30,665	35,359	23,926	16,299
Coal, Cinders, and Fuel - - - Tons	80,755	152,016	339,417	227,483	213,842	67,741	115,236	234,474	150,610	128,417
Coal, Products of, &c. (including Naphtha, Paraffine, Paraffine Oil, and Petroleum) - - - Value	—	—	—	—	—	13,212	36,797	96,433	66,526	59,093
Cocon or Chocolate, Manufactured in the United Kingdom - - - Lbs.	782,219	786,500	592,500	514,600	369,800	41,765	41,154	31,515	28,236	19,686
Cordage and Twine - - - - - Cwts.	5,382	10,562	3,502	6,796	2,688	11,047	23,141	8,714	16,481	8,345
Cotton Yarn - - - - - Lbs.	881,000	941,400	1,227,100	1,502,700	1,083,700	78,762	77,608	105,847	109,758	86,927
Cottons, Entered by the Yard - Yards	49,128,600	58,811,800	54,736,600	60,730,500	64,323,700	1,015,688	1,299,200	1,302,609	1,429,136	1,633,616
" " at Value - - - - - Value	—	—	—	—	—	1,290,932	1,435,870	1,049,097	1,181,985	1,000,213
Earthen and China Ware - - - "	—	—	—	—	—	874,423	904,557	902,161	918,510	886,440
Fish, of all Sorts - - - - - "	—	—	—	—	—	70,401	115,943	68,444	76,710	127,882
Flax and Hemp, dressed and undressed - - - - - Cwts.	33,178	30,512	31,860	33,051	33,553	184,959	170,498	162,963	159,697	200,948
Furniture, Cabinet, and Upholstery Wares - - - - - Value	—	—	—	—	—	48,704	48,201	49,013	44,264	77,930
Glass Manufactures - - - - - "	—	—	—	—	—	187,026	186,501	181,967	147,912	119,656
Hardwares and Cutlery, Unenumerated - - - - - "	—	—	—	—	—	400,474	398,309	241,677	252,710	204,883
Hats of all Sorts - - - - - Dozens	29,336	44,719	29,360	23,270	31,060	50,845	68,214	47,618	44,873	46,640
Hides, Raw - - - - - Cwts.	6,872	22,587	3,476	6,868	4,595	11,955	41,364	7,301	12,317	7,744
Implements and Tools - - - - - Value	—	—	—	—	—	32,996	49,188	42,411	42,840	32,898
Instruments and Apparatus: Surgical, Anatomical, and Scientific - - - - - "	—	—	—	—	—	34,148	43,758	36,333	32,566	32,074
Jute Yarn - - - - - Lbs.	13,994,500	12,220,600	3,445,000	3,471,700	3,121,200	159,765	138,341	34,447	36,438	30,946
" Manufactures, Piece goods - Yards	139,479,900	152,429,100	172,660,400	140,930,100	135,989,000	1,333,600	1,337,219	1,418,616	1,294,938	1,097,476
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought - - - - - Value	—	—	—	—	—	188,435	196,062	180,572	185,910	194,896
Linen Yarn - - - - - Lbs.	683,900	1,074,900	875,200	532,900	476,800	18,033	28,242	14,229	17,406	17,280
Linens entered by the Yard - Yards	94,222,600	98,226,600	80,603,900	96,475,000	85,258,400	2,105,104	2,103,926	1,720,183	2,012,837	1,804,024
" " at Value - - - - - Value	—	—	—	—	—	794,310	816,272	680,838	682,063	600,958

* Included with "Machinery and Mill Work" prior to 1892.

VIII.—STATEMENT showing the QUANTITIES and VALUES of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER ARTICLES of BRITISH and IRISH PRODUCE or MANUFACTURE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM to the UNITED STATES in each of the Years from 1889 to 1893 inclusive—*continued.*

Principal and other Articles.	Quantities.					Value.				
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Machinery and Mill Work - <i>Value</i>	—	—	—	—	—	£ 899,421	£ 720,246	£ 989,030	£ 796,531	£ 636,401
Manure - <i>Tons</i>	20,373	16,910	18,153	6,926	8,320	61,889	79,628	120,632	44,142	77,886
Medicines, Drugs, and Medical Preparations - <i>Value</i>	—	—	—	—	—	56,533	94,924	36,420	42,054	38,006
Metals:										
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought - <i>Tons</i>	578,941	530,047	440,005	386,986	348,716	6,187,286	6,410,757	6,198,354	4,735,842	4,315,286
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought - <i>Cwts.</i>	11,375	11,426	7,607	5,759	6,285	31,948	35,896	24,965	15,957	16,494
Tin, Unwrought - <i>"</i>	5,056	5,371	3,740	3,899	3,714	24,321	26,079	18,162	19,125	17,670
Unenumerated, and Manufactures thereof - <i>Value</i>	—	—	—	—	—	89,436	159,713	119,609	113,115	80,326
Oil and Floor Cloth - <i>Sq. Yds.</i>	1,460,600	914,900	1,207,500	1,098,200	1,050,700	83,354	63,286	64,202	60,550	65,834
Painters' Colours and Materials - <i>Value</i>	—	—	—	—	—	147,163	168,406	161,672	157,648	131,639
Paper of all Sorts - <i>Cwts.</i>	24,429	31,004	23,624	23,838	23,903	74,735	94,952	74,879	71,562	67,807
Pickles, Vinegar, Sauces, &c. - <i>Value</i>	—	—	—	—	—	236,130	301,227	236,055	212,876	178,886
Pictures - <i>No.</i>	833	1,398	2,387	922	1,258	51,889	57,182	32,886	60,437	80,512
Plate and Plated Wares - <i>Value</i>	—	—	—	—	—	17,590	29,191	18,087	22,133	18,890
Potatoes - <i>Cwts.</i>	*	*	*	101,549	1,518,019	*	*	*	18,427	295,292
Prints, Engravings, Drawings, &c. - <i>Value</i>	—	—	—	—	—	40,207	35,995	40,816	46,372	38,875
Provisions (including Meat) - <i>"</i>	—	—	—	—	—	12,654	10,839	7,928	11,421	14,345
Rags and other Materials for making Paper - <i>Tons</i>	52,199	44,961	41,297	49,224	39,714	441,922	369,114	314,288	366,659	307,082
Saddlery and Harness - <i>Value</i>	—	—	—	—	—	34,985	53,361	46,682	49,148	53,238
Salt - <i>Tons</i>	119,087	113,990	97,348	91,322	59,862	130,887	128,259	108,167	108,292	79,249
Seeds of all Sorts - <i>Cwts.</i>	11,776	14,743	9,094	14,250	11,963	19,921	24,099	15,963	25,991	27,976
Silk, Thrown, Twist or Yarn - <i>Value</i>	—	—	—	—	—	143,016	234,503	308,164	140,625	139,205
Manufactures - <i>"</i>	—	—	—	—	—	1,155,417	992,467	408,107	425,317	301,107
Skins and Furs, of all Sorts - <i>"</i>	—	—	—	—	—	696,093	985,629	1,000,123	807,819	779,184
Soap - <i>Cwts.</i>	13,025	14,394	10,628	14,316	13,287	49,300	56,107	50,612	56,206	51,621
Spirits, British and Irish - <i>Proof Gallons</i>	163,240	197,907	183,507	189,667	191,449	51,665	63,064	61,432	65,909	67,078
Stationery, other than Paper - <i>Value</i>	—	—	—	—	—	82,187	82,944	78,308	74,615	71,114
Stones and Slates - <i>"</i>	—	—	—	—	—	86,834	107,938	79,183	74,443	110,686
Sugar, Refined, and Candy - <i>Cwts.</i>	303	189	54,194	111,699	291,443	262	123	35,874	84,371	219,827
Telegraphic Wires and Apparatus - <i>Value</i>	—	—	—	—	—	5,494	25,626	3,661	14,992	5,192
Umbrellas and Parasols - <i>"</i>	—	—	—	—	—	29,974	59,687	37,116	35,818	41,916
Wools, Sheep and Lambs', Raw or Undressed - <i>Lbs.</i>	12,307,200	11,481,500	8,596,900	9,063,700	7,210,500	470,104	405,330	291,753	272,958	223,962
+Wool, Nolls, Waste and Carded or Combed, and Tops - <i>"</i>	—	3,861,800	114,500	171,000	212,000	—	190,956	5,635	7,757	8,383
Woollen and Worsted Yarn - <i>"</i>	1,062,200	889,700	307,600	228,600	192,300	119,077	114,418	37,864	27,677	23,044
Yarn, Alpaca, Mohair, and other Sorts - <i>"</i>	406,400	262,100	115,100	122,200	103,900	53,702	33,428	17,181	16,994	18,724
Woollens and Worsted:										
Entered by the Yard - <i>Yards</i>	64,590,400	67,402,200	37,537,000	43,375,300	30,423,700	4,839,194	4,812,325	2,970,743	3,516,920	2,588,286
at Value - <i>Value</i>	—	—	—	—	—	350,056	335,507	207,350	164,841	148,055
All Other Articles - <i>"</i>	—	—	—	—	—	1,225,477	1,107,894	939,550	837,243	817,369
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	30,293,942	32,068,128	27,544,553	26,547,234	23,957,352

* Included with "All other Articles" prior to 1892.
† Included with "All other Articles" prior to 1890.

IX.—STATEMENT showing the QUANTITIES and VALUES of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER ARTICLES of FOREIGN and COLONIAL PRODUCE or MANUFACTURE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM to the UNITED STATES in each of the Years from 1889 to 1893 inclusive.

(From the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.")

Principal and Other Articles.	Quantities.					Value.				
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Animals:										
Horses - - - - - No.	483	318	87	72	37	£ 29,977	£ 9,104	£ 12,240	£ 6,945	£ 39,538
Art, Works of (including Pictures) Value	—	—	—	—	—	16,189	6,320	10,131	31,167	10,494
Bristles - - - - - Lbs.	120,729	163,872	254,489	335,665	307,810	28,535	24,230	44,846	55,176	43,888
Caoutchouc - - - - - Cwts.	46,617	57,863	70,403	66,308	50,889	472,778	643,360	749,633	632,625	455,146
Cheese - - - - - "	9,303	9,240	7,175	4,124	2,954	23,115	21,338	18,984	11,812	8,160
Chemical Manufactures and Products, unenumerated - } Value	—	—	—	—	—	116,258	77,387	24,086	55,402	31,719
China and Earthenware - - - Cwts.	6,513	4,835	5,879	2,738	3,230	20,909	16,699	13,633	7,953	8,492
Cocos - - - - - Lbs.	830,950	1,223,174	1,593,493	1,382,687	1,511,220	31,812	56,031	74,439	57,736	75,189
Coffee - - - - - Cwts.	20,585	67,162	12,443	27,420	43,815	86,947	272,561	59,682	109,549	183,731
Cotton:										
Raw - - - - - "	56,364	63,079	120,441	182,009	161,022	193,070	223,459	396,002	506,126	452,790
Manufactures - - - - - Value	—	—	—	—	—	183,920	29,377	24,880	53,688	13,976
Drugs:										
Bark, Peruvian - - - - - Cwts.	20,071	19,665	22,367	24,663	10,618	42,700	47,032	47,901	51,482	17,343
Opium - - - - - Lbs.	140,447	103,893	89,669	168,792	169,429	79,639	63,213	42,722	71,262	87,472
Unenumerated - - - - - Value	—	—	—	—	—	112,038	160,131	151,801	168,997	150,989
Dyeing or Tanning Stuffs:										
Cutch and Gambier - - - Tons	3,504	5,015	3,952	5,433	3,675	106,130	134,226	92,216	113,325	78,098
Indigo - - - - - Cwts.	14,900	11,893	5,270	17,024	9,256	300,384	202,962	96,828	321,406	231,105
Unenumerated - - - - - "	36,528	28,775	27,729	21,186	12,921	83,315	55,968	77,221	33,734	15,497
Farinaceous Substances - - - Value	—	—	—	—	—	37,332	45,450	27,625	34,010	21,350
Feathers:										
For Beds - - - - - Cwts.	6,263	5,018	5,565	5,655	1,272	33,396	24,760	27,577	26,779	7,247
Ornamental - - - - - Lbs.	83,506	237,329	54,719	69,827	41,501	121,611	228,775	94,391	95,447	47,992
Fish, Cured or Salted - - - Cwts.	84,667	101,866	84,790	101,458	103,259	77,161	91,811	85,818	116,779	120,943
Flax, dressed, undressed, and Tow or Codilla of Flax - } Tons	4,176	4,973	5,449	3,665	2,745	135,808	129,686	153,071	63,187	63,098
Flowers, Artificial - - - - - Value	—	—	—	—	—	14,987	43,884	29,148	31,070	18,845
Fruit:										
Almonds - - - - - Cwts.	14,146	13,609	17,562	25,765	19,686	47,015	49,754	60,072	102,378	68,719
Currants - - - - - "	7,891	9,863	2,028	9,111	2,716	8,492	11,040	2,399	8,381	3,257
Figs and Fig Cake - - - - - "	13,822	23,175	29,716	11,635	21,289	17,054	34,544	34,402	15,382	24,607
Grapes, Raw - - - - - Bushels	*	*	*	26,602	58,185	*	*	*	14,839	29,429
Nuts used as Fruit - - - - - Value	—	—	—	—	—	23,493	67,751	28,469	37,963	33,170
Oranges and Lemons - - - Bushels	251,631	192,699	85,050	50,070	15,347	68,303	49,553	26,179	13,461	5,502
Raisins - - - - - Cwts.	24,159	26,401	9,065	26,578	14,359	34,561	37,994	14,915	33,581	15,689
Raw, unenumerated - - - Bushels	91,364	67,375	43,653	21	1,508	45,921	35,517	22,147	7	578
Dried, unenumerated - - - Cwts.	76,662	127,966	144,369	102,510	75,405	57,049	103,092	105,615	72,439	51,591
Glass of all Kinds - - - - - "	22,259	22,564	2,793	2,171	2,551	32,967	20,910	7,629	7,026	3,877
Gum:										
Lac, Seed, Shell, Stick, and Dye - - - - - "	36,136	27,813	41,058	37,154	33,047	131,166	114,636	144,488	138,136	147,107
Of all other Sorts - - - - - "	22,738	24,901	25,047	33,385	26,783	90,714	95,075	93,763	125,619	104,441
Hair:										
Goats' Hair or Wool - - - - - Lbs.	1,933,656	1,338,928	2,100,600	1,673,376	615,300	90,248	48,756	114,918	80,712	33,855
Of all other Sorts - - - - - Value	—	—	—	—	—	303,449	295,348	262,119	239,788	174,729
Hemp, dressed, and undressed and Tow or Codilla of Hemp - } Tons	22,167	23,040	33,753	24,771	12,266	897,110	761,542	1,131,588	697,088	354,514
Hides, Raw - - - - - Cwts.	76,221	102,962	59,575	101,353	87,486	215,509	265,905	157,090	230,319	206,492

* Included with Fruit, Raw, Unenumerated, in these years.

IX.—STATEMENT showing the QUANTITIES and VALUES of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER ARTICLES of FOREIGN and COLONIAL PRODUCE or MANUFACTURE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM to the UNITED STATES in each of the Years from 1889 to 1893 inclusive—*continued.*

Principal and Other Articles.	Quantities.					Value.				
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Hops - - - - - <i>Cwts.</i>	4,707	4,126	1,271	2,583	1,269	£ 16,447	£ 14,711	£ 7,303	£ 16,888	£ 3,685
Ivory: Teeth, Elephants', Sea } Cow, &c. }	1,829	1,688	1,706	2,354	721	107,748	120,591	104,619	137,485	45,005
Jute - - - - - <i>Tons</i>	2,978	2,255	1,243	1,251	1,722	42,607	22,232	15,874	18,458	23,598
Lace - - - - - <i>Value</i>	—	—	—	—	—	85,344	33,315	13,269	17,909	26,729
Leather, dressed and undressed <i>Lbs.</i>	6,019,033	6,502,349	5,380,073	7,810,479	5,898,690	512,523	535,929	511,367	691,742	492,118
Linen Manufactures - - <i>Value</i>	—	—	—	—	—	17,467	14,889	5,847	13,999	5,221
Matches - - - - - <i>"</i>	—	—	—	—	—	7,753	14,313	25,212	20,645	31,544
Metals:										
Iron Bars, &c. - - - <i>Tons</i>	37,274	40,620	34,765	26,661	10,784	281,999	317,445	266,249	219,159	91,612
Steel, Unwrought - - - <i>"</i>	5,945	1,550	2,496	1,672	2,196	41,966	14,747	24,051	12,583	18,828
Iron and Steel Manufactures, unenumerated } <i>Cwts.</i>	47,877	30,944	36,768	130,370	260,596	40,233	37,616	39,718	77,762	124,898
Lead, Pig or Sheet - - - <i>Tons</i>	419	2,265	738	511	360	5,560	32,030	9,957	5,803	3,970
Tin, in Block, Ingots, } <i>Cwts.</i>	227,748	198,282	205,511	256,469	236,846	1,050,052	946,693	940,836	1,203,211	1,079,729
Bars, or Slabs - - - }										
Unenumerated, unwrought <i>Tons</i>	84	154	222	148	73	27,737	39,825	40,735	47,004	36,078
Oil, Olive - - - - - <i>Tons</i>	578	710	503	549	789	21,453	27,619	19,823	24,362	30,021
Onions - - - - - <i>Bushels</i>	80,008	205,089	195,565	50,615	134,804	11,688	49,599	32,394	8,394	18,418
Paper-making Materials - <i>Tons</i>	44,631	41,828	39,691	36,789	22,879	410,153	345,527	319,387	307,511	180,485
Precious Stones, Unset - <i>Value</i>	—	—	—	—	—	183,052	155,212	135,573	279,691	307,463
Quicksilver - - - - - <i>Lbs.</i>	597,535	1,246,072	211,389	283,125	131,830	66,750	158,379	21,439	25,019	11,289
Rice - - - - - <i>Cwts.</i>	126,358	128,704	210,353	145,965	174,221	56,727	63,691	104,392	74,224	71,893
Seeds:										
Flax or Linseed - - - <i>Qrs.</i>	182,157	60,644	12,860	2,127	6,635	373,163	128,166	28,087	5,062	16,067
Garden - - - - - <i>Lbs.</i>	673,978	790,820	170,185	1,691,960	1,130,648	25,248	20,941	3,806	22,460	33,082
Unenumerated, for ex- } <i>Qrs.</i>	21,027	21,930	16,715	8,317	11,107	41,569	43,129	33,395	14,569	19,353
pressing Oil therefrom - }										
Unenumerated, not for Oil - <i>Cwts.</i>	42,275	26,514	36,257	57,217	24,523	26,216	13,080	20,494	46,657	19,157
Shells - - - - - <i>Value</i>	—	—	—	—	—	20,539	27,535	85,439	174,699	107,835
Silk:										
Knubs or Husks of Silk } <i>Cwts.</i>	4,279	6,181	4,403	3,398	1,919	21,373	52,185	51,139	40,912	22,544
and Waste - - - }										
Raw - - - - - <i>Lbs.</i>	113,688	20,778	13,898	9,891	25,872	81,628	15,347	10,566	5,196	16,377
Manufactures - - - <i>Value</i>	—	—	—	—	—	79,848	48,128	33,376	77,913	64,455
Skins:										
Goat, undressed - - - <i>No.</i>	6,317,439	6,343,409	6,765,043	9,322,132	7,977,552	509,137	000,027	617,455	861,599	754,163
Sheep - - - - - <i>"</i>	1,116,881	1,626,370	1,694,976	2,519,471	3,001,519	76,546	97,038	121,959	165,441	191,348
And Furs of all other Sorts - <i>"</i>	8,337,663	11,099,270	11,162,070	18,976,687	12,231,257	194,052	172,778	234,139	370,244	319,830
Spices of all Sorts - - <i>Lbs.</i>	11,280,394	10,936,704	10,255,574	11,314,474	10,146,433	337,484	272,413	229,249	206,371	179,563
Spirits, not Sweetened, of } <i>Proof Gallons</i>	50,972	60,364	45,622	56,122	48,817	14,742	15,930	15,849	17,868	14,650
all Sorts - - - - - }										
Sponge - - - - - <i>Lbs.</i>	79,458	107,846	90,290	64,499	40,182	24,270	29,295	17,122	18,113	24,267
Straw Plaiting for making } <i>"</i>	753,221	985,851	811,159	1,034,712	1,231,841	44,243	69,658	100,631	121,543	162,973
Hats or Bonnets - - - }										
Sugar, Unrefined - - - <i>Cwts.</i>	195,404	169,647	22,308	29,294	123,652	154,126	102,388	16,437	20,853	87,431
Tea - - - - - <i>Lbs.</i>	3,563,052	4,592,398	2,575,333	3,342,701	2,987,063	158,870	202,702	125,945	161,630	141,819
Tobacco, Unmanufactured - <i>"</i>	122,385	729,008	231,131	366,527	408,626	5,608	51,192	12,256	14,321	18,423
Toys - - - - - <i>Value</i>	—	—	—	—	—	14,421	19,242	9,360	9,090	20,528
Vegetables, Unenumerated - <i>"</i>	—	—	—	—	—	50,131	37,422	17,523	28,157	40,415
Wine - - - - - <i>Gallons</i>	22,815	34,018	33,090	39,082	23,328	16,255	21,389	24,249	34,555	20,994
Wood:										
Furniture, Veneers, and } <i>Tons</i>	1,912	1,457	2,423	4,732	3,748	26,816	23,883	29,782	62,070	49,483
Hardwoods - - - }										
Wool:										
Sheep or Lambs' - - - <i>Lbs.</i>	67,097,581	67,172,754	80,234,154	90,347,798	52,686,306	2,471,618	2,460,934	2,877,247	2,838,371	1,733,700
Other kinds, and Flocks - <i>"</i>	2,116,005	1,463,319	847,268	878,680	1,115,690	74,149	68,065	26,057	29,538	36,387
Woollen Manufactures - - <i>Value</i>	—	—	—	—	—	353,642	1,033,939	668,967	768,653	577,245
All Other Articles - - - <i>"</i>	—	—	—	—	—	1,003,398	1,100,834	912,332	1,637,137	1,032,890
TOTAL - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	13,584,992	14,271,894	13,521,594	14,864,772	11,757,922
TOTAL OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN EXPORTS	—	—	—	—	—	43,878,934	46,340,012	41,066,147	41,412,006	35,715,274

COMMERCIAL. No. 9 (1894).

REPORTS

FROM

HER MAJESTY'S REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

ON

LIGHT RAILWAYS.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
August 1894.*

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[C.—7558.]

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*Reports from Her Majesty's Representatives
abroad on Light Railways.*

*Circular addressed to Her Majesty's Representatives at Paris,
Berlin, Brussels, the Hague, Buda-Pesth, and Rome.*

My Lord,

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 3, 1894.*

A COMMITTEE is being formed of Members of Parliament to consider the question of light railways in certain agricultural districts in England.

I have accordingly to request you to be good enough to furnish, for the assistance of this Committee, a Report showing as far as possible—

1. The number of light railways in ,* together with their mileage and gauges.
2. The means by which the capital necessary for their construction was obtained, whether by private enterprise, by the action of local authorities, or with the aid of some subsidy from the State, and, in the two latter cases, at what rate per cent.
3. The working and utility of such railways, whether they pay or otherwise, and what their effect has been in stimulating the production and sale of dairy products, eggs, fruit, vegetables, and products of other small industries in the districts through which they pass.
4. Whether there is any passenger traffic upon them.

I am, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

* France, &c.

Replies to preceding Circular.

HUNGARY.

No. 1.

Mr. Milbanke to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 15.)

My Lord,

Buda-Pesth, October 9, 1894.

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 3rd August, I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a Report on the subject of secondary railways in Hungary.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RALPH MILBANKE.

Inclosure in No. 1.

Report on Secondary Railways (" Vicinal-Bahnen ") in Hungary.

THERE were sixty secondary railways (" Vicinal-Bahnen ") in Hungary in the year 1892 :—

Mileage in 1892	..	..	..	..	3,722 kilom.
Gauges—					
Ordinary ..	...	..	..	..	1,435 metres.
Narrow ..	..	..	..	..	0.76 „

The capital necessary for the construction of secondary railways has, as a rule, been obtained by private enterprise, to which, however, the State, the Municipalities, the parishes, and others have contributed, either in fixed amounts, in subsidies, or by offering some guarantee according to their interest in the railway to be constructed. Such contributions have been made in exchange for ordinary shares, or "à fonds perdus."

The State also remunerates such railways for carrying the mails, either by yearly payments of certain amount in proportion to the services actually rendered, or by arranging an annual average sum payable for a certain series of years.

These annual payments are usually capitalized and discounted by a bank.

There are also instances of Municipalities guaranteeing the yearly payment of interest and the quota of amortization of the debentures issued by such railways.

The Companies formed for the construction of such railways usually issue ordinary shares, which must represent at least 35 per cent. of the actual building capital. The balance is then represented by preference shares or preference bonds (debentures).

The total of the contributions to the actual building capital of such railways represented at the end of 1892 33·2 per cent. of that capital, out of which the State contributed 13·3 per cent., including 5·6 per cent. for carrying the mails (capitalized), 7·5 per cent. being contributed by the Municipalities, and 12·4 per cent. by the parishes and from other sources.

It might be of interest to notice that the contribution of the State to the actual building capital of the secondary railways amounted at the end of 1892 to 17,167,680 florins (about 1,430,640*l.*), for which the State has received ordinary shares of the nominal amount of 14,772,190 florins (about 1,231,015*l.*), whereas the balance of 2,395,490 florins (about 199,625*l.*) was given "à fonds perdus."

The contributions of the Municipalities amounted at the end of 1892 to 9,588,442 florins (about 799,036*l.*), of which about 25 per cent. were given "à fonds perdus," and the balance in exchange for ordinary shares.

The secondary railways are managed either independently by the Companies themselves, or by the State railways on the basis of contracts.

Such railways cannot be looked upon as paying undertakings for the present, especially for the holders of ordinary shares.

It must, however, be considered that the ordinary shares are for the greatest part held by the contributors, who have the greatest economical interest in the construction of the lines, owing to the facilities of communication thereby obtained, and to the consequent increase in the value of their estates.

As to the State contributions, they are counterbalanced by the increase of the traffic of their own lines, as well as by the general economical development to be expected in the districts through which the secondary lines pass.

In fact, out of the sixty secondary railways, only eight have paid dividends on their ordinary shares up to the year 1892.

The income of the secondary railways was:—

	1891.	1892.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
In proportion to the actual capital ..	3·12	3·45
In proportion to the nominal capital (excluding the ordinary shares) ..	4·30	4·61

The percentage of the deficit, without reckoning the ordinary shares, and only taking into consideration the sums required to meet the interest, and the quota of amortization in 1892, was 11·09 per cent.

The receipts in 1892 were :—

				Kreuzer.
Per passenger	..	..	..	1·70 per kilom.
				(About $\frac{3}{10}$ d.)
Goods, per ton	..	..	..	3·62 per kilom.
				(About $\frac{7}{10}$ d.)

Whether, and to what degree, the secondary railways have stimulated the production and sale of dairy products, eggs, fruit, and vegetables, and products of other small industries in the districts through which they pass, cannot be ascertained.

BELGIUM.

No. 2.

Mr. Adam to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 24.)

My Lord,

Brussels, September 23, 1894.

IN compliance with the instruction contained in your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 3rd ultimo, I have the honour to transmit herewith a Report upon the system and working of light railways in Belgium by Mr. G. Cary-Elwes, Honorary Attaché to this Legation, who has devoted much time and attention to the work.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. F. FREDERICK ADAM.

Inclosure in No. 2.

Report on the Light Railways of Belgium.

THE National Society of Local Railways, "Société Nationale de Chemins de Fer Vicinaux," was founded in 1885 as an aid to agriculture, industry, and commerce, which were then suffering from serious depression. It was determined to build light railways or steam tramways along existing roads, and with a narrow gauge, which would admit of cheaper materials in the construction of the lines, and less expensive rolling-stock, would thereby insure the greatest economy, and, through the consequently reduced rates, would enable agriculturists and others to convey the produce of their labour to local markets, and also to compete with foreign producers.

In July 1894, that is to say, after nearly nine years' experiment, the number of light railways in Belgium authorized by Government was seventy-five, extending over 836 miles, the longest of these being $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles and the shortest about 1 mile.

Of these seventy-five lines, six, covering a distance of nearly 36 miles, belong to private Companies, who have obtained from the Government the Concession necessary for their establishment. Of the remaining sixty-nine, all of which are owned by the National Society, fifty-nine are completed, six are being built, and four are about to be built.

At the end of 1893, at which date the last general Report was issued, the number of light railways in Belgium, including both those belonging to the National Society and those owned by private Companies, was sixty-eight, extending over $808\frac{1}{2}$ miles, that being a proportion of nearly 29 per cent. to the ordinary railway system of the country, which covered 2,809 miles.

In addition to the seventy-five light railways existing in July 1894, there were at that date nineteen lines, covering a distance of 141 miles, for which the Concession had been asked for from the Government, sixty lines, covering $702\frac{1}{2}$ miles, under consideration, and five lines, extending for nearly 61 miles, to the consideration of which the Government authorization had been requested, these eighty-four prospective lines making, with the existing seventy-five, a grand total of 159 light railways, extending over 1,740 miles. Some of the lines under consideration are extensions of existing ones.

As to the gauge used on these light railways, of the sixty-two lines belonging to the National Society at the end of 1893, fifty (covering $613\frac{1}{2}$ miles) have a gauge of 1 metre or about $1\frac{1}{8}$ yards, seven (covering $130\frac{1}{2}$ miles) have a gauge of 1.067 metres, or about 3 inches broader than the previous one, and five (covering nearly 29 miles) have a gauge of 1.435 metres, or $1\frac{5}{8}$ yards. The first of these three is the one chiefly used by the National Society on account of the economy its narrowness insures. The seven lines which have the second gauge were so built to admit of their connection with Dutch light railways of that gauge. The third and broadest gauge, which is the ordinary railway gauge of the country, has been used for a few lines distinguished by their short distance and by the extra bulk of the goods carried by them; these considerations together being held sufficient to outweigh other disadvantages.

2. The capital necessary for the establishment and working of the sixty-two lines belonging to the National Society has been subscribed, separately for each line, by (1) the State, (2) the provinces, (3) the communes, and (4) private individuals. The amount subscribed to these sixty-two lines together, from 1885 to the close of 1893, *i.e.*, the length of time the National Society had been in existence, amounted to 2,349,760*l.*, of which the State had advanced 635,840*l.*; the provinces, 658,080*l.*; the communes, 960,160*l.*; and private individuals, 95,680*l.* Their

respective shares were therefore 27 per cent., 28 per cent., $40\frac{2}{10}$ per cent., and $4\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. of the total subscribed.

It may here be observed that the annual proportion between the capital subscribed by the public shareholders and that subscribed by private individuals has not greatly varied from year to year since the Society was formed.

By the rules of the National Society, the State, *i.e.*, the Government, cannot advance more than one-half of the nominal capital of each line, and the Government has, moreover, made a rule to advance only one quarter, except in exceptional circumstances, as they consider that the communes, for whose especial benefit the light railways were established, should advance the largest portion. The communes and the provinces are not restricted by law as to the amount they may subscribe. Private individuals may advance capital by the purchase of shares redeemable at stated times, but the amount thus advanced by them may never exceed a third of the whole capital of each line. The communes, if they can show sufficient security, the provinces, and the State can, in lieu of one payment, advance their respective shares of the capital by annual subscriptions, which are assessed for a period of ninety years, and calculated at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., interest and amount paid off included; that is to say, that at the expiration of ninety years their subscriptions are paid off, and the subscribers become the owners of the line. After deduction for expenses in working and maintaining the line, the profits, separately in each line, are applied to the paying off of the annual subscriptions of the public shareholders, and to the payment of a first dividend to the owners of paid-up shares, *i.e.*, private individuals, which cannot exceed $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In the event of the profits being insufficient to meet these first charges, the eventual balance is distributed equally amongst all the shareholders, by which arrangement the same treatment is insured to private as to public holders of shares.

Any surplus remaining after the above payments, and after fixed charges to the administrators and general director, is divided as follows:—

1. One-quarter to the formation of a fund for the extension and improvement of each separate line.
2. Three-eighths towards a second dividend to shareholders, and
3. Three-eighths to the National Society, to form a reserve fund, to meet eventual losses, and to allow of its extending and improving the whole system of light railways.

The provision fund of each line may, with the authorization of the Government, be devoted to the declaration of a dividend.

The following Table, taken as an example, will show at a glance the division at the end of 1893 of the profits of one light railway which has been working for more than a year, namely, that from Antwerp to Turnhout, covering a distance of $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

For the sake of simplicity fractions of 1*l.* are not calculated.

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Net Profits.	Interest on Capital available.	Total Amount to be divided.	1st Dividend.				Charges to Adminis- trative Council and Director- General.*	Improve- ment Fund.	2nd Dividend.				Reserve Fund.
			Annual Subscribers.		Holders of Paid-up Shares.				Annual Subscribers.		Holders of Paid-up Shares.		
			Amount.	Rate.	Per cent.	£			Amount.	Rate.	Per cent.	£	
£ 4,613	£ 5	£ 4,618	£ 2,687	3½	£ 412	Per cent. 4½	£ 212	£ 327	£ 438	½	£ 52	Per cent. ½	£ 490

* Calculated on the net profits, exclusive of the interest on capital available.

It will be seen from this illustration that the State, provinces, and communes, *i.e.*, the annual subscribers, had their year's subscription of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. repaid to them by the first dividend, and by the second dividend were the gainers to the extent of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. besides; while private individuals received their full interest on the first dividend, and a bonus at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the surplus profits.

3. The National Society is under the administration of a Council composed of:—

(1.) A President, who is nominated for six years by the King, and by him can be suspended;

(2.) Four Administrators, whose number can be increased by the Government to six, and who are nominated, one-half by the King and the other half by the General Assembly of shareholders; and

(3.) A General Director. The Council has very extended powers. An annual sum of from 600*l.* to 1,200*l.* is payable according to the number of their attendances at the meetings of the Council, to the President and members of the Council, who have also a right to a first charge of 2 per cent. on the surplus profits, the bonus to each not, however, exceeding 400*l.*

The salary of the Director-General is fixed by the Council with the approval of the Government, and, in addition to this, he has the right to 4 per cent. on the surplus profits, but he cannot receive more than 400*l.* from this bonus. It is the duty of the Director-General to see to the carrying out of the decisions of the Council, at whose meetings he assists, and, moreover, he attends to the daily business of the Society.

There is also a Committee of Superintendence composed of six members, nominated annually by the General Assembly, by whom also their salaries are fixed according to their presence at the Committee meetings. This Committee is empowered to look into the affairs of the Society and to examine their books and papers, and this power may be exercised by one or more of the members, as the Committee decide.

Separate accounts are kept for each line, while the share in the expenses of the whole system, to be borne by each separate line, is determined by its contribution to the general profits of the Society. The National Society, at its own risk, advances money to any line to enable it to meet losses incurred, reserving to itself the right of recovering the money so advanced from the subsequent profits on the same line.

The General Assembly is composed of shareholders, members of the Council, and of the Committee of Superintendence, and the Director-General. Each province and each commune is represented by one Delegate. Shareholders have as many votes as they have shares, up to one-fifth of the total number of shares issued, and two-fifths of those represented at the Assembly. The meetings of the Assembly are held once a-year, but the Administrative Council may call an extraordinary meeting at the demand of the Committee of Superintendence,

or of a number of shareholders representing one-fifth of the capital of the Society.

Of the light railways in actual working order at the close of 1893, 75 per cent. of the whole number show an increase in their dividends for that year, while 25 per cent. show a decrease. Of the lines that have been working for at least one year, fourteen declared a dividend of more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the shareholders received a second dividend; eleven declared a dividend of more than 3 per cent.; and six others a dividend of more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The following Table shows the amount of capital subscribed towards the lines which have been working for at least one year, and the rate of dividend received respectively by the different shareholders, at the end of 1893 :—

Subscribers.					Capital Subscribed.	Rate of Dividend received.
					£	Per cent.
State	..	..	..	..	493,440	2·79
Province of Antwerp..	..	..	..	..	83,720	3·53
„ Brabant..	..	..	..	..	87,960	3·36
„ West Flanders	..	..	..	..	79,440	2·24
„ East Flanders	..	..	..	..	42,720	2·08
„ Hainault	..	..	..	..	48,840	3·32
„ Liège ..	..	..	..	..	66,000	3·07
„ Limbourg	..	..	..	..	26,760	1·45
„ Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	44,520	1·13
„ Namur ..	..	..	..	..	21,560	2·50
Communes	..	..	..	..	730,920	2·73
Private individuals	..	..	..	..	89,000	3·88
					1,814,880	2·80 Average.

The annual increase in the average dividend continues, as will be seen thus :—

						Per cent.
In 1890 it was	..	..	..	..	..	2·65
In 1891 „	..	..	..	..	..	2·75
In 1892 „	..	..	..	..	..	2·76
In 1893 „	..	..	..	..	..	2·80

The total receipts on all the lines together, from passenger and goods traffic alike, realized in the year 1893 the sum of 187,374*l.*, and the expenses amounted to 133,615*l.* Comparing the total receipts of 1892 with those of 1893, from the lines which had been working for at least two years, the following result is seen :—

Year.					Passengers and Luggage.	Merchandize and various Produce.	Total.
					£	£	£
1892	..	..	..	..	117,105	33,950	151,055
1893	..	..	..	..	123,461	38,655	162,116
Increase in 1893	..	..	..	..	6,356	4,705	11,061

On the whole, therefore, it may be noted that the National Society is, from a financial point of view, in a flourishing condition. The Tables that follow show the amount of capital expended on the construction of sixty-one light railways of the National Society up to the 31st December, 1893, together with the amount of capital subscribed, as against the initial expenses incurred, altogether and per mile:—

Number of Lines.	Distance in Miles.	Initial Expenses.							
		General Expenses and Sundries.		Purchase of Land.		Labour and Material.		Buildings.	
		Total.	Per Mile.	Total.	Per Mile.	Total.	Per Mile.	Total.	Per Mile.
61	726½	£ 194,962	£ 268	£ 158,620	£ 218	£ 982,064	£ 1,352	£ 207,823	£ 286
								£ 421,760	£ 580

TOTAL.

Expenses.		Capital Subscribed.	
Total.	Per Mile.	Total.	Per Mile.
£ 1,965,230	£ 2,706	£ 2,154,080	£ 2,967

Taking as an example one line, that between Antwerp and Turnhout, $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, to which reference has already been made, it will be seen how much capital has been expended on its construction, and what the approximate cost has been per mile:—

General Expenses and Sundries.		Purchase of Land.		Labour and Material.		Buildings.		Rolling Stock.	
Total.	Per Mile.	Total.	Per Mile.	Total.	Per Mile.	Total.	Per Mile.	Total.	Per Mile.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
5,423	159	6,786	199	43,947	1,293	7,340	215	21,787	640

TOTAL.

Expenses.		Capital Subscribed.	
Total.	Per Mile.	Total.	Per Mile.
£	£	£	£
85,284	2,508	85,920	2,527

The annual working expenses on all the lines together have, since 1892, been reduced from nearly 13*l.* to 11*l.* 5*s.* per mile.

Agricultural products have certainly been benefited by the establishment of light railways, the most remarkable instance being the culture of beetroot, which has received a great impetus, and has, in its turn, given rise to the establishment of a large number of sugar factories.

Another industry which has notably profited by the increased railway accommodation is that of stone-quarrying, several quarries which had been abandoned owing to insufficient means of transport having been reopened, in addition to new ones started. Market gardening has also been successfully encouraged, and vans specially adapted to the carriage of baskets of fruit and vegetables have been built. So great has been the success of the easy means thus afforded to the people of taking agricultural produce to market that a special night train has had to be put on, which enables peasant farmers and gardeners to arrive very early at the market, and to be back again at their homes by 6 o'clock the same morning.

This train has been taken advantage of particularly by growers of strawberries.

The charges for the carriage of goods come under two heads: (1) carriage by fast trains; and (2) carriage by slow trains. The tariff for fast trains is based on the following rates:—

1. A fixed rate for all distances, per 2 cwt., $6\frac{3}{4}d.$

2. A variable rate per half-mile, per 2 cwt., $\frac{1}{4}d.$

These rates include charge for loading and unloading, registration, &c.

The tariffs for slow trains are divided into :—

Class I (for Goods weighing less than 5 tons).

	Per Ton.
	<i>d.</i>
1. A fixed rate for all distances	5
2. Loading and unloading	10
3. A variable rate per $\frac{1}{2}$ mile	$1\frac{1}{2}$

A charge of $3d.$ is made per consignment for registration, &c.

Class II (for Goods weighing 5 tons or over).

Tariffs (A) and (B).

1. A fixed rate for all distances	5
2. A variable rate per $\frac{1}{2}$ mile—	
Tariff (A), in covered trucks	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Tariff (B), in open trucks	$1\frac{1}{2}$

Tariff (C) (for bulky Goods).

1. A fixed rate for all distances	5
2. A variable rate per $\frac{1}{4}$ mile	1

Goods in Class II, Tariff (C), are sent in open trucks, without the Society being held responsible.

In Class II, Tariffs (A), (B), and (C), a charge of $3d.$ is made per consignment, for registration, &c., as in Class I.

In 1886, with the intention of aiding agriculture, the National Society established a special Tariff for:—

(a.) Lime, lime ash, mud from towns, limestone residue from sugar factories, to be used as manure,

(b.) Residue from distilleries, to be used as provision for cattle,

(c.) Cinders, slag, rubble from coal-pits, and quarry waste, to be used for improving roads; to be charged as follows:—

1. A fixed rate, for all distances, per ton, $5d.$

2. A variable rate per half-mile, per ton, $\frac{1}{2}d.$

And a special Tariff for—

(a.) Chemical and artificial manure,

(b.) Agricultural produce used as domestic provisions; to be charged according to Class I, with a minimum charge for 4 cwt., instead of 8 cwt.

In 1888 a reduction was made in the rate charged for the transport of live animals, which resulted, in the following year, in a noticeable increase in that particular traffic, while in 1889 further reductions came into force for the transport of freestone,

coal, beet-root pulp, and phosphates, and special rates were established for various products, such as wood for building, bark, cereals, potatoes, bricks, lime, and limestone for sugar works.

Since then, up to the end of 1893, every year has seen the establishment of special tariffs, granting reductions for the transport of such products as straw, hay, flax, wool, cotton, tow, hemp, malt, tobacco, raw sugar, manure, raw salt, petroleum and vinegar in casks, nitrates, fresh vegetables, fruit, meat, sulphuric acid, and night soil (in special waggons). In many of these cases the variable rate per half-mile has been reduced from $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ and $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $1d.$, from $1d.$ to $\frac{1}{2}d.$, and from $\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $\frac{1}{4}d.$, while empty tins, casks, boxes, and baskets are now transported free of all charge.

4. All the light railways are used for passenger traffic, as well as for the carriage of merchandize, and there is one line which is reserved entirely for passengers. There are first and second class carriages only, the general price of tickets being at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}d.$ per half-mile, first-class, with a minimum of $2d.$, and a $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per half-mile, second-class, with a minimum of $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ On a few lines slightly higher rates are insisted on by the Government, to prevent competition with the ordinary railways. Luggage is carried at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}d.$ per 2 cwt. per half-mile, with a minimum distance of 3 miles charged. 50 per cent. reduction, with a minimum distance of 9 miles, is allowed to members of schools and Societies when travelling together, in which class are also included, for instance, members of circus companies. There are also season tickets for schoolboys, available for at least three months, at a reduction of 50 per cent. on twice the price of a single ticket, and since 1890 season tickets, allowing four journeys daily, have also been in use for schoolboys, enabling them to return home in the middle of the day, as well as after school hours in the evening.

Weekly tickets for workmen are in use, varying, as to the rate of reduction in price, from 50 per cent. for distances from half-a-mile to 3 miles, to 60 per cent. for 5 miles, the reduction being on twice the price of a single ticket. In 1890, in order to induce market gardeners to give up walking to town, special rates were issued for them at less than $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per half-mile, and with 20 per cent. reduction on return tickets, and this new Tariff met with great success the following year. In 1891 the National Society issued workmen's weekly tickets, available for a single journey each day, as in some cases the hours of the trains suited workmen going to their work but not returning therefrom, or *vice versa*, and this was a popular and subsequently successful innovation.

Policemen have free passes on the light railways, except when they are conducting a prisoner. Soldiers are allowed 50 per cent. reduction. Dogs have to be paid for at the same rate as second-class passengers.

Ordinary return tickets are issued on most of the light rail-

ways at a reduction of 20 per cent., while in at least one instance 50 per cent. is allowed on market days, and on one line the agriculturist may take his produce in market trains free of charge. A twofold benefit results from these reductions, carried on as they are gradually, viz., a decided help and encouragement to agriculture, and ever steadily increasing receipts from both passenger and goods traffic.

(Signed) GERVASE CARY-ELWES.

FRANCE.

No. 3.

The Marquis of Dufferin to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received November 10.)

My Lord, Paris, November 5, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship, with reference to your Lordship's Circular of the 3rd August, copy of a note from M. Hanotaux, inclosing Reports on the working of light railways in France.

I will not fail to report to your Lordship should I receive further information on this subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) DUFFERIN AND AVA.

Inclosure in No. 3.

M. Hanotaux to the Marquis of Dufferin.

M. le Ministre, Paris, le 8 Septembre, 1894.

CONFORMÉMENT au désir que vous m'avez exprimé le 6 du mois dernier, j'avais fait part à M. le Ministre des Travaux Publics du prix qu'attacherait le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique à être renseigné sur les résultats de l'exploitation des chemins de fer à voie étroite existant en France, ainsi que sur les conditions dans lesquelles a été constitué le capital ayant servi à leur construction.

En vue de satisfaire à cette demande, M. Barthou m'a adressé les divers documents statistiques publiés par son Administration sur les faits d'établissement et d'exploitation des chemins de fer Français. Ces documents, ci-annexés, se rapportent à l'année 1892, et comprennent trois volumes. Dans le premier (documents principaux) se trouve, sous le No. 20, un Tableau donnant la nomenclature de toutes les lignes à voie étroite existant en France, avec la largeur de la voie. Les

conditions principales des Concessions, le capital réalisé, &c. . . ., ainsi que les résultats d'exploitation, sont donnés dans d'autres Tableaux du même volume. Les deux volumes des trois "documents divers" fournissent des renseignements détaillés sur tous les faits d'exploitation. Ces divers documents sont enfin complétés par un Tableau indiquant les résultats du trafic sur les chemins de fer d'intérêt local et les tramways, en 1892 et en 1893.

Quant à émettre une appréciation sur le régime auquel sont soumises les voies ferrées dont il s'agit, la question, fait remarquer M. le Ministre des Travaux Publics, est, encore aujourd'hui, trop controversée pour permettre à son Administration de formuler à cet égard des conclusions fermes. Toutefois, les résultats obtenus ont fait reconnaître l'opportunité d'apporter certaines modifications à la législation en vigueur, c'est-à-dire à la Loi du 11 Juin, 1880, sur les chemins de fer d'intérêt local et les tramways, et un Projet de Loi, dont le texte est ci-annexé, a été déposé, dans ce but, le 27 Février dernier. Ce projet, précédé d'un Exposé de Motifs, est accompagné d'un Rapport présenté précédemment sur le même objet par M. Georges Cochery, au nom de la Commission des Chemins de Fer de la Chambre des Députés.

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire part des indications qui précèdent, et je vous serais très obligé de vouloir bien les porter à la connaissance du Gouvernement Britannique et lui transmettre, en même temps, les documents joints à la présente communication.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) G. HANOTAUX.

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre, *Paris, September 8, 1894.*

IN accordance with the wish expressed by you on the 6th ultimo, I informed the Minister of Public Works that Her Britannic Majesty's Government would be grateful for information respecting the working of narrow-gauge railways in France, and the conditions under which the capital providing for their construction was raised.

With a view to satisfying this request, M. Barthou has forwarded to me the various statistical documents published by his Department on the construction and working of French railways. These documents,* which are annexed, have reference to the year 1892, and comprise three volumes. Among the first (the principal documents) is, under No. 20, a Table giving the nomenclature of all the narrow-gauge railways in France, and the width of the gauge. The chief conditions of the Concessions, the capital realized, &c. . . ., as also the results of the

* Forwarded to Library of House of Commons.—Ed.

working, are given in other Tables in the same volume. The two volumes of the three "various documents" give detailed information respecting the actual working. These various documents are finally completed by a Table giving the results of the traffic on local railways and on tramways during the years 1892 and 1893.

As for giving an opinion on the administration of the railways in question, the subject, says the Minister of Public Works, is even now too controversial to allow of his Department forming any certain conclusions in this respect. In any case, the results attained have demonstrated the advisability of modifying to a certain extent the legislation in force, viz., the Law of the 11th June, 1880, on local railways and on tramways, and with this object a Bill, of which the text is annexed, was presented on the 27th February last. This Bill, preceded by an "Exposé de Motifs," is accompanied by a Report previously presented on the same subject by M. Georges Cochery, on behalf of the Railway Commission of the Chamber of Deputies.

I have the honour to furnish you with the above information, and I shall be much obliged if you will be so good as to communicate it to Her Majesty's Government, and to forward at the same time the documents herewith inclosed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. HANOTAUX.

No. 4.

Consul Warburton to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received February 18.)

My Lord, *La Rochelle, February 16, 1895.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose a short Report on the tramways of the Charente Inférieure, which was written as part of my general Report for 1894, but understanding that the tramway question is now before a Committee in England, I have thought it better to send my observations upon it at once, instead of waiting until my annual Report is finished.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. STOVIN Warburton.

Inclosure in No. 4.

Report on the Tramways of the Charente Inférieure.

DURING the past year there has been a considerable amount of tramway construction in this district, and as the subject is one which has attracted a good deal of attention in our own country of late, where the advocates of tramway making at the expense of the public have supported their views by quoting the example of this country as an argument in its favour, I think it well to give such information as I have been able to obtain concerning these lines, as well as on the tramway question generally.

The distinction made here between tramways and light railways does not depend upon the mode of construction, but on whether the lines run along the public roads for a certain proportion of their length or not.

Any line that runs for more than two-thirds of its whole length on or along the sides of the public roads is a tramway, and one which does so for a lesser distance is a railway.

In this Department they are constructed for about 30 per cent. of their length on lands purchased for the purpose, and for 70 per cent. of it along the roads, and, therefore, not being able to show the proportion necessary to make them tramways, are classed as railways, although commonly described as "the tramways of the Charente Inférieure."

The formalities necessary before the construction of the lines is permitted vary also according to nature of the ground on which they run.

If they are made (wherever they follow the roads) on those which belong exclusively to the Department or the communes, the Council-General of the Department can authorize their construction. If, on the other hand, any part of them runs along a road belonging to the State, such as a national road, or the wharf of a maritime port, the Concession can only be obtained from the State, and this last is the case with the tramways of the Charente Inférieure, which have been authorized by a Decree from the President of the Republic.

The cost of making the lines is then paid by the State and the Department; here each provides one-half, but the latter has to find the money in the first instance, as the State contribution is not given in cash, but in the form of an annuity spread over a term of fifty years.

This is how the matter was carried out here. The Department is the paymaster, and advertises for a contractor willing to construct the lines, and also to work them during the whole of the Concession, which is for fifty years, engaging to repay

him the actual outlay incurred, provided it does not exceed a maximum sum agreed upon, which in this instance is fixed at 2,735*l.* per mile, and includes cost of land purchased, running stock, and everything else.

But the contractor does not receive the whole sum in cash, only being paid three-fourths of it; the remaining fourth, being considered as a contribution from him, is deducted from the total sum due, according to his tender, and he is allowed interest on it at the rate of 4 per cent. until his Concession expires.

The working of the lines is entirely at his risk, but a calculation is made when giving out the contract as to the probable cost of maintenance and working, as well as of the probable receipts.

I am informed that here the estimate agreed upon between the Department and the contractor was that it should be put at 76*l.* per mile, plus two-thirds of the gross receipts.

The tramways of the Charente Inférieure are intended for the transport of agricultural produce, goods, and passengers; the width of gauge is nearly 40 inches, which has been chosen as likely to be the most useful size; the locomotives weigh 15 tons, and the waggon can carry a load of 10 tons, so that practically they are railways running along the roads for most of their length.

Having described these lines, which are similar to others lately made in different parts of France, the question naturally arises as to the benefit derived from them by the districts into which they have been introduced, and on this subject, having consulted persons competent to form an opinion, I have found it to be generally unfavourable.

There may be instances in which these lines have been a success, either financially, or by developing the resources of the district to such an extent as to make up for the loss to the public purse which they generally involve, but I believe them to be very rare, and I should require very strong evidence that this was so in any case before I could credit it.

It is rather soon to pass a judgment on the services which the tramways of this Department may eventually render, but at present I cannot see that they have any chance of doing so to an extent which can ever compensate for the amount of money spent on them.

They run through an agricultural country principally, so that it is to persons engaged in this occupation we should expect the principal benefit to accrue, but I believe that they will be very little used by most of them.

The line passes by hundreds of farms of moderate size (say, from 20 to 200 acres), mostly tillage, which necessitates the use of horses and carts, several of which are generally kept on each farm.

The farmers have produce to sell, but it is generally sold at

the different market towns for 10 or 12 miles round, and delivered at the buyer's house.

The tramway only runs from one point to another, and if it passes through a certain number of market towns, it leaves a far greater number equally near to any particular farmer untouched, so that in their case it is of no use to him at all.

But even when it runs to the exact place to which he wants to send a load, he has first to cart it from his farm to the tramway, then load it on the waggons, and at the end of the journey put it on another cart to get it to the house of the purchaser if sold, while, if not, it has to be sent home in the same way, so that there are very few farmers who do not prefer to load their stuff and send it direct to the place of sale than to go through all these operations, and the idea of running sidings from the lines up to the farms is entirely illusory in this country, for no one would think of doing it.

The lines can therefore be of very little use to agriculture, and as the district is not a manufacturing one, or sufficiently populous to provide the amount of goods or passenger traffic which would enable them to pay the expenses of working, it is not easy to see what advantage will be derived from them except to a very limited number of persons.

I believe this to be the case in most of the tramway lines which have hitherto been constructed (in a greater or less degree), and it will naturally then be asked why they were ever made at all?

The answer is, simply because of the great facility which exists for obtaining public money for these and other undertakings, which would never have been attempted if they had to be made with private capital and for commercial reasons.

If the arrangement by which the funds are obtained is looked into, it will be seen how great an inducement is offered for getting up undertakings of doubtful wisdom when this can be done at the public cost.

In this case, half the charges are paid by the State in the first place, which would present some difficulty if the money had to be paid down in cash, but the objection to providing so large a sum at once is got over by making it an annual payment extending over fifty years.

The Department naturally wishes to profit by the outlay of this large sum, of which it only pays an infinitesimal part, and in order to do so has to provide the same amount, which it is able to do without inflicting on itself any additional taxation to signify, by borrowing the total sum required at a very moderate rate of interest, which during fifty years will be in a great part paid by the Government annual grant, so that till the end of that period nobody will be much the worse off. This would not be so if they had to make up any great loss on the working of the lines, but this is guarded against by the arrangement made with the contractor to work as well as

construct them, by making him subscribe one-fourth of the capital, and by paying him the interest of this sum during the period of the Concession.

Of course, this increases the cost of the undertaking, as he must consider it in his tender, but if it does, it also increases the half paid by the State and the annual payment in lieu of ready money.

It does not seem to me very surprising that, under the circumstances, every part of the country should wish for tramways without looking very closely into the question of whether they are likely to benefit the rest of the country at some future time, for there can be no doubt that they benefit some persons at once, and the expenditure of a large sum of money is always popular in a district when the tax-payers are not called on to pay more on account of it.

I have read a great deal of correspondence during the past year as to the desirability of constructing tramways at the cost of the State or county districts in England, and the advantages which would result to the country generally from an expenditure of public money in this way.

On this subject I am not competent to form an opinion, but one argument used by the advocates of it appeared to me a very fallacious one.

It was, that it had been done in France on a large scale for some years past, and that as most of the lines did not work at a profit, the direct loss to the State must be counter-balanced by some indirect advantage to the population at large, or they would not be made.

This is exactly what ought to be proved before the money of the public is spent on them, but I am afraid that it will be found very difficult, and that if such proof had been required here many lines would never have been constructed.

Persons who wish us to follow the example of this country should remember that here it has been for many years the practice for the State to contribute liberally towards undertakings of every kind.

Tramways form a very small item in the gross sum which is thus granted annually, and they are often the only undertaking on which money can be so spent in a particular district.

In these Departments bordering on the sea, millions have been granted by the State for making and improving seaports and for other maritime works of little advantage to the inland population, which expects its share of whatever is going in the shape of Government aid, and will insist on having it.

Then the political question steps in, and these districts have Deputies and Senators like other places, whose first duty is to their constituents, and if they neglected it, and were not able or willing to secure this share for them, their places would be very likely to be taken by others possessed of more energy or more influence.

The electors of a district consider that they are the best

judges of what is good for them, and it seems a hard case to refuse a grant for a tramway on the ground that it will not pay if they wish to have it, when their neighbours in the same Department have been given sums five or six times as large for other undertakings which pay no better.

I believe that this was the case here, and that some prudent persons in other parts of the Department did at first oppose the tramway scheme as a waste of money, but were met with the answer, "You have got millions for your district, and you want to prevent us from getting a few hundred thousands for ours."

I think, however, it will be found that, owing to their want of success, tramways are going out of fashion in this country, and that people are not so anxious for them as they were.

I am told that many lines which had been projected will not now be carried out, and although the mere finishing of the systems already begun, and which cannot be stopped, may amount to a considerable mileage per year until they are completed, I have reason to believe that after this year tramway construction will show a considerable falling off in this country.

An experienced engineer, who supported the tramways of this Department, informs me that since seeing their working he has entirely changed his mind about them, and will never again vote for a steam tramway in rural districts unless it is entirely constructed on land purchased, and does not run anywhere along the public roads.

My informant considers that in order to justify the outlay incurred in making tramway lines, every mile of their route should be able to feed them with light or heavy traffic in proportion to their cost of construction and working expenses, and that in order to fulfil this condition they must be made in one of two ways:—

1. Cheap to construct and work, and in this case they should be only what used to be known as a tramway, viz., a line running for all its length along the public roads, with light rails, carriages, and waggons, which enables a service to be kept up of carriages running frequently at small cost.

This kind of tramway requires to be worked by horses, or by engines of a lighter and more economical build than any at present in use in this country, but except in or near large towns it can scarcely ever pay.

2. By making it (as has been done here and elsewhere) a railway more or less light, worked by ordinary steam locomotives, capable of moving a large amount of tonnage in heavier trains running less often.

A line of this description cannot be run entirely along the public roads in this country for several reasons, one of which is that very few of them are wide enough to allow it to be done with safety, and land must therefore be purchased, which, as I have mentioned already, has been done here on 30 per cent. of

the whole route, thus enormously increasing the cost, and even this has been insufficient, for where the line does follow the highways, owing to their narrowness many accidents have occurred through horses being frightened, carriages upset in consequence, or from the wheels getting caught in the rails, with the result that a considerable share of the gross earnings is, I hear, likely to go in damages.

Again, the working expenses are very heavy owing to the rise and fall of the ground on the road parts.

In one section of about 16 miles the locomotives have to work the traffic on an incline of as much as 1 in 30, and they are themselves so heavy when fully provisioned with coals and water, that they can only draw a load of two and a-half times their own weight.

This does not matter very much at present, there being so little traffic, but if what is one of the arguments in favour of tramway making proves correct in this instance, and that sufficient traffic is developed to make the line of benefit to the population as a whole, the line will have to be abandoned and a regular railway constructed in its place, entirely on purchased land, so that the steep gradients may be avoided.

I cannot help thinking that it would have, under the circumstances, been wiser to have spent a very small part of the outlay incurred on improving the public roads, which, in this Department, are far from perfect, but then no grant from the State could have been obtained for such a purpose. The general impression now in this country seems to be that the solution of the question of rural traffic does not lie in tramways, but in mechanical traction on the ordinary roads, and that the only difficulty in the way is the want of a locomotive suited to them, and which will not be obliged to carry the great load of coals and water which they do at present; this has not yet been constructed, but the experiments lately carried out in France seem to indicate that the difficulty is most likely to be solved by the use of petroleum as fuel.

If this should turn out to be the case, I feel sure that many country districts will regret having saddled themselves with a costly system of tramways which must be paid for some day, even if the burden is not felt at present, and when we remember the enormous indebtedness of the communes, any addition to it must appear to be a serious matter.

This debt, which, in 1862, amounted to 26,000,000*l.*, or 15*s.* per head of the population, had risen in 1890 to 129,000,000*l.*, equal to 3*l.* 4*s.* per head, and must have largely increased since then owing to the liberal expenditure on public works during the last four years, which has been facilitated by the low rate of interest for loans secured by county or municipal guarantee.

There may be (as I have said already) some lines of tramways which are exceptions to the general rule, and have proved a success by benefiting the country generally or paying their

way, but I believe this will be found to be owing to exceptional circumstances, such as their supplying a missing link in a railway system, or passing through districts where there are prosperous sugar factories or distilleries.

One in particular is always quoted, that between Pithiviers and Toury, but I believe it combines both these advantages to a degree not found elsewhere, and still its earnings have not hitherto been sufficient to prevent loss in the working.

As to others, I have never heard anything beyond the general statement that they benefit the district without any facts or figures being given to prove it.

(Signed) R. STOVIN WARBURTON.

*Consulate of La Rochelle,
February 16, 1895.*

GERMANY.

No. 5.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 15.)

My Lord, *Berlin, December 9, 1894.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 3rd August last, I have the honour to forward herewith a Memorandum, with inclosures, which has been drawn up by Lord Granville, on the subject of light railways in Prussia.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 5.

*Memorandum.**

THE term "light railways" appears to be synonymous with the German "kleinbahnen," and to refer to private or local lines, and more especially to those intended for goods traffic.

In Prussia they are not legally looked upon as ordinary railways, but are especially defined and regulated by the Law

* The Inclosures mentioned in this Memorandum have been forwarded to the Library of the House of Commons.—Ed.

of the 28th July, 1892, a copy of which Law is inclosed. In the other States of Germany there has been up to the present no legislation on the subject.

Inclosure No. 2 is a list of the lines in Prussia which appear to come under the head of "light railways." It gives the names of the stations from and to which the lines run, the approximate mileage of each line, the width of the gauge in yards, whether the line is for passenger or goods traffic, the estimated cost of construction, the source whence the capital was raised, the actual cost of construction, and the date of opening.

This list was drawn up from Inclosures Nos. 3, 4, and 5, which were kindly supplied by the German Government. Inclosure No. 3, besides the list of railways, contains some interesting articles and diagrams on the subject of light railways.

It will be seen from this list that there are thirty-seven such lines in Prussia, with a total mileage of about 480 miles.

Inclosures 6 and 7 give full details of narrow-gauge railways which are legally treated as ordinary railways, but which might yet come under the head of "light railways."

Inclosure 8 is a most interesting article on the subject of assistance given by the provincial and communal authorities ("Provinzial- (Kommunal-) Verbände") for the construction of light railways.

From this it appears that there is great variety in the form and in the extent of this assistance in the different provinces. The one point of agreement seems to be that the provincial and district authorities never themselves undertake the construction of a light railway, but only support such undertakings on the part of other public bodies or private persons.

There are three principal methods in which such assistance is given:—

1. In East Prussia, Hanover, Rhine Province, and the Department of Wiesbaden the preliminary works (earth-works, &c.) are carried out by the province on the condition that the projectors bind themselves to repay half the expenses, or on other conditions.

2. Direct financial assistance, which is itself given in four different ways:—

- (a.) Hanover, Saxony, Rhine Province, and Schleswig-Holstein grant a loan.

In Hanover two-thirds of the total capital can be lent at 3 per cent. interest, on condition that at least $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. is put by annually as a sinking fund, the interest always remaining the same. If the concern yields a net profit, it has to be paid in to the province to raise the rate of interest or that of the sinking fund.

Saxony lends capital to districts and Companies, according to the advice of the Provincial Committee.

The Rhine Province lends the whole capital at 3 per cent.

interest and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for sinking fund, on condition that any net profit shall be employed to raise the rate of interest to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and then to raise the sinking fund.

Schleswig-Holstein lends one-fourth of the original costs, exclusive of the acquisition of the land, without interest, but on condition of a sinking fund being raised.

Westphalia empowers its Committee to lend capital without laying down any specified conditions.

(b.) East Prussia pays a certain part (not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) of the interest paid by the contractors on the actually employed capital, but this is not to be paid for more than forty-three years, and the total amount yearly laid out by the province for this purpose is not to exceed 750*l*.

Saxony undertakes to pay up to 4 per cent. for interest and sinking fund, on condition that the province shall rank before all other shareholders.

(c.) Silesia grants assistance in the form of a free contribution, to which no condition is attached, except that it shall be repaid if the profits of the railway are sufficient.

Schleswig-Holstein, besides the above-mentioned loan, grants a free contribution up to one-eighth of the original cost, on condition that if the concern is sold the contribution shall be repaid with the same proportionate part of the sale money.

Posen and Westphalia also intend to grant contributions, but have laid down no conditions.

(d.) Pomerania, Brandenburg, Posen, Westphalia, and the Department of Wiesbaden take shares in the undertaking.

Most of the provinces lay down as a condition of their help that the district authorities shall in some way be answerable for the railway.

3. Facilities for the use of the public ways.

Brandenburg allows free use of the public roads to light railways of a generally useful character. Saxony to all such undertakings.

The Rhine Province only demands payment for the use of the public roads when the light railway pays a net profit of over 6 per cent., and then it demands payment of 20 per cent. of this surplus.

East Prussia does not exact payment for the use of already existing roads, and even in other cases the payment can often be evaded. This is the same in Posen.

In the budget for the Royal Domains and Forests for this year, 12,500*l*. were set aside for the construction of light railways, and for subsidizing the same, so far as these railways are of material interest to the domains and forests, but would not come into existence without the help of the latter. From this fund up to the present time five light railways have been subsidized in the Provinces of East Prussia and Pomerania.

To quote from a *pro-memorâ* on the subject sent by the German Government in answer to a request from this Embassy for information :—

"In general, the light railways appear to be well adapted to the development and improvement of agriculture and forestry and their accessories, particularly to opening up new markets and facilitating the carriage to and fro of manure and raw produce over a considerable area of country."

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

Berlin, December 9, 1894.

Inclosure 2 in No. 5.
List of Light Railways in Prussia.

Stations between which the line runs.	Approximate Mileage.	Gauge in Yards.	Object.	Estimated Cost.	Capital provided by—				Actual Cost.	Date of Opening.
					The Contractor.	The Province.	The District.	The Parties concerned.		
	Miles.			£	£	£	£	£	£	
Gross-Lichterfelde to Stahnsdorf	6	1·57	Passengers and goods	11,350	..	..	..	..	12,000	July 8, 1888.
Stentz-See to Dorf Herzfelde	7½	0·831	Goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 1872.
Strausberg Town to Station	3½	1·57	Passengers and goods	16,500	..	2,750	1,700	12,050	..	August 17, 1888.
Königs-Wusterhausen to Töppchin	18½	1·57	Ditto	75,000	40,000	..	7,500	27,500	..	..
Neuen Station to Kétrin	10	1·57	Ditto	83,950	2,500	..	27,500	8,950	33,950	October 4, 1893, for goods; December 13, 1893, for passengers.
Through the streets of Forst to several factories	11	1·57 and 1·094	Goods	60,000	60,000	..	..	..	55,000	June 1, 1883.
Mecklenburg and Pomeranian Narrow-gauge Railways Nos. 1 and 2	47	0·657	Chiefly goods, but also passengers	50,000	30,000 in shares, and 20,000 in preference shares	..	..	Land given free	50,000	October 1, 1892.
Ditto, No. 3	7	0·657	Goods	..	4,950	..	..	..	6,050	..
Stolp to Rathdamnitz	11	1·57	Passengers and goods	38,400	..	9,450	9,500	9,450	..	August 15, 1894.
Sugar factory in Grätz district to Brody	8½	0·831	Goods	..	..	..	..	..	15,025	October 23, 1886.
Bromberg Station to the Cattle Market	2	1·57	Ditto	3,180	3,075	..	..	..	3,075	October 19, 1893.
Gleiwitz to Deutsch Piekar	21½	0·859	Passengers and goods	185,000	All costs	..	..	..	..	August 25, 1894
Goldbeck to Jden and Giesenlage	8	1·57	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	22,500	April 1, 1886.

The contractor provides all funds, and no details can be obtained.

The sugar factory pays all costs.

Stations between which the Lines run.	Approximate Mileage.	Gauge in Yards.	Object.	Estimated Cost.	Capital provided by —				Actual Cost.	Date of Opening.
					The Contractor.	The Province.	The District.	The Parties concerned.		
	Miles.			£	£	£	£	£	£	
Hornburg to Borsum	8	1-57	Passengers and goods	24,150	All costs	...	...	...	...	Not yet open.
Halle Station to the Quay	4	1-57	Goods	40,000	40,000	...	...	...	...	...
Uetersen to Tonsch (drawn by horses)	3	1-57	Passengers and goods	6,000	6,000	...	...	...	7,500	September 2, 1873.
Line on Island of Sylt	2½	1-57	Ditto	6,000	6,000	...	...	...	6,000	July 8, 1883.
Line on Island of Borkum	7	0-985	Ditto	17,500	All costs	...	...	...	22,260	June 15, 1883.
Cassel to Wilhelmshöhe	3½	1-57	Ditto	...	"	...	...	...	...	July 9, 1877.
Kupferdreh to Hefel	5	1-57	Goods	37,500	37,500	...	...	...	41,105	June 1, 1877.
Königswinter to Drachenfels	1	0-788	Chiefly passengers, but also goods	18,150	18,150	...	...	...	30,000	November 1, 1873.
Königswinter to Peterberg	1	1-094	Ditto	25,000	25,000	...	...	...	25,690	April 15, 1892.
Frechen to Cologne and Frechen to Ehrenfeld	8	1-094 and 1-57	Passengers and goods	35,000	All funds supplied by the owner	...	...	...	35,000	July 16, 1883.
Oberpleis to Herresbach	1	0-859	Goods	4,500	4,500	...	...	...	...	May 1, 1880.
Halberg to Louisenthal	6	1-094	Chiefly passengers, but also some goods	...	39,350	...	...	...	38,250	November 13, 1883.
Düren to Birkenfurt	1½	1-094	Chiefly goods, but also some passengers	...	9,940	...	...	...	9,940	November 4, 1890.
Colberg to Regenwalde	...	1-094	Passengers and goods	106,500	35,500 from a private firm	29,800	30,000	11,200 from an individual	...	April 1, 1883.
Stralsund to Barth	41	1-094	Ditto	98,100	34,100	29,400	31,200	3,400	97,100	Probably November 1894.
Velgast to Tribsees	18½	1-57	Ditto	50,550	17,500	19,560	16,750	3,750	48,770	Ditto.
Zein to Rogowo	17	0-657	Ditto	16,500	All funds supplied by the contractor.	...	...	...	...	July 1, 1894.

Stations between which the Lines run.	Approximate Mileage.	Gauge in Yards.	Object.	Estimated Cost.	Capital provided by—				Actual Cost.	Date of Opening.
					The Contractor.	The Province.	The District.	The Parties concerned.		
Bromberg Light Railways, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4	Miles. 56	0-657	Passengers and goods	91,050	91,050	...	...	...	£ ...	
Wittrow Light Railways, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4	34½	0-657	Ditto	29,350	29,350	...	...	...	...	
Weissenhöhe to Witoldau	31½	0-657	Ditto	44,900	44,900	...	...	...	...	
Trachenberg to Sulmierschütz	41½	0-821	Ditto	88,350	80,000	...	3,350	...	80,000, exclusive of the land.	
Zitterthal to Krammthel	5	1-57	Ditto	50,000	50,000	...	...	...	...	Probably at the end of 1894.
In the town of Altona	¾	1-57	Goods	16,500	16,500	...	...	...	...	
Dahlenberg to Eichen	29	0-821	Passengers and goods	...	...	...	All costs as a loan to the province.	...	...	
Total	37 lines	481½								

ITALY.

No. 6.

*Mr. Edwardes to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 15.)*My Lord, Rome, September 8, 1894.

IN accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 3rd ultimo, I have the honour to inclose herewith a translation of a note which I have received from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, giving the information asked for by the Committee of Members of Parliament which has been formed to consider the question of light railways in England.

Copies of documents bearing on the subject, which accompanied the note from the Italian Government, and which are too voluminous for translation, are also inclosed in case they may prove of use for reference.*

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. G. EDWARDES.

Inclosure 1 in No. 6.

*M. Adamoli to Mr. Edwardes.*Sir, August 27, 1894.

IN reply to your esteemed note of the 7th instant, I have the pleasure to forward you the inclosed list (Annex A) of light railways now open to public traffic in Italy, showing respective length and road section of same.

Moreover, as a certain number of the steam tramways open to traffic in this country are on the narrow-gauge system, I have thought it advisable to add a separate list of them.

In respect to the means by which the needful capital for their construction was raised, I must observe that in nearly every case they were constructed and are now worked at the expense of the grantees, and the latter being under no obligation to render an account of their profits to Government, it is impossible to say if they return any profit, and what is the amount thereof.

It is further to be remarked that nearly all the lines of railway included in the list obtained a subsidy from Corporations interested therein, and some aid from Government, either in the form of subsidy per kilometre for a certain term of years, as in the case of the Torrebelvicino-Schio-Arsiero (subsidy of 1,000 lire for thirty-five years) line, and the Biellese lines which

* Forwarded to Library of House of Commons.—Ed.

obtained a subvention of 3,000 lire for seventy years, or by contributing a certain proportion of the cost of construction, as in the case of the Fossano-Mondovì, the Sassuolo-Mirandola, and other lines towards which Government contributed in the proportion of six-tenths of the expense of construction and equipment.

Two only of the lines of railway given in list received no subsidy or aid from Government, viz., the Naples-Nola and Baiano line, which, owing to the profit it returns, is in a flourishing condition, and the Turin and Rivoli line, the greater part of which is laid on the ordinary roads.

The foregoing remarks are in reply to No. 2 of the queries propounded by the Chairman of the British Parliamentary Committee.

In respect to Query No. 3, I must observe that the want of due reports from the various grantees giving traffic Returns of the aforesaid lines renders it impossible to afford any adequate reply concerning the augmentation of trade and production which may have been shown in the localities traversed by such lines since their construction. The fact, however, that none of the grantees has been under the necessity of suspending or giving up the undertaking, and that none of these lines has afforded the least reason to suppose that owing to absence of profits it may be eventually closed, leads to the conclusion that such light railways have yielded good results to the localities traversed, and those who have constructed them.

Notwithstanding, I think it expedient, however, to forward the latest issue of the prospectus of railway profits (Annex B), which likewise gives the traffic Returns of the above-mentioned lines of railway, and I further add a copy of the Act and Deed of Concession for the secondary railways of the Island of Sardinia (Annex C), which is the most important network of light railways granted in this country. Finally, I must add that on all the lines comprised in this list passengers are regularly conveyed.

Concerning steam tramways on the narrow-gauge system, I can only furnish you with an indication of the various lines and respective length of same, as they are private undertakings towards which Government has in nowise contributed, and subject, therefore, to no further State control than the traction of same if mechanical, and the appointment of engine-drivers.

Trusting that I have thus fully complied with your wishes, I take, &c.

The Under-Secretary of State,
(Signed) G. ADAMOLI.

Inclosure 2 in No. 6.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Royal Inspectorate-General of Railways.

DIVISION I.

LIST of Light Railways and designation of Narrow-gauge Tramways worked by Mechanical Traction.

Progressive No.	Designation of Lines.	Length. Kilom.	Gauge. Metres.	State Contribution or Subsidy.	Contributions of Corporations.	Remarks.
1	Sardinian Secondary railways ..	592-470	0-95	RAILWAYS. 9,950 $\frac{1}{2}$ per kilom. for 90 years	One-fortieth at cost of Corporations	
2	Palermo-Corleone ..	68-000	0-95	Six-tenths	Four-tenths	
3	Fossano-Mondovì ..	124-000	0-95	"	"	
4	Sassuolo - Modena - Mirandola and Cavezzo-Finale ..	69-500	1-00	"	"	
5	Arezzo-Fossato ..	134-000	1-00	"	"	
6	Arezzo-Stia ..	44-000	1-10	"	"	
7	Circumetean ..	114-000	0-95	"	"	
8	Menaggio-Portezza and Luino-Ponte Tresa ..	24-500	0-85	1,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ per kilom. for 35 years	"	Does not appear that contribution from corporate bodies has been received.

RAILWAYS (continued)

Progressive No.	Designation of Lines,	Length.	Gauge.	State Contribution or Subsidy.	Contribution of Corporations.	Remarks.
		Kilom.	Metres.			
9	Torrebelficino-Schio-Arsiero ..	23-000	0-95	1,000 <i>l.</i> per kilom. for 35 years	..	Does not appear that contribu- tion from corporate bodies has been received.
10	Turin-Rivoli ..	12-000	1-00	A lump sum of 100,000 <i>l.</i> contributed by the Province of Turin.	..	
11	Modena-Dignola ..	26-000	0-95	1,000 <i>l.</i> per kilom. for 35 years	..	Ditto.
12	Naples-Nola-Baiano ..	38-000	1-00	1,000 <i>l.</i> per kilom. for 35 years	50,000 <i>l.</i> a-year for 20 years.	Ditto.
13	Naples-Ottajano ..	24-000	1-00	3,000 <i>l.</i> per kilom. for 70 years	A lump sum of 250,000 <i>l.</i> contributed by the Corporations interested therein.	
14	Biellese railways ..	39-000	0-95		72,000 <i>l.</i>	
15	S. Ellero-Vallobrosa ..	8-000	1-00	3,000 <i>l.</i> per kilom. for 35 years		
	Total ..	1,240-470				

TRAMWAYS.

1	Asti-Cortanze ..	18-065	1-10	..	..	
2	Bivio Torretta (Asti) San Damiano-Canale	24-032	1-10	..	..	
3	Bari-Barletta ..	65-000	0-75	..	..	
4	Biella-Cossato ..	11-025	0-75	..	..	

TRAMWAYS (continued)—

Progressive No.	Designation of Lines.	Length.	Gauge.	State Contribution or Subsidy.	Contribution of Corporations.	Remarks.
		Kilom.	Metres.			
5	Cuneo-Dronero ..	18.460	1.10	..	..	
6	Cuneo (territ.)-Saluzzo ..	30.200	1.10	..	..	
7	Costigliole-Venasea ..	7.470	1.10	..	..	
8	Saluzzo-Revello ..	8.350	1.10	..	..	
9	Ivrea-Santhià ..	28.971	0.75	..	..	
10	Massa to St. Giuseppe beach ..	4.028	1.00	..	..	
11	Maddala Forlì-Ravenna ..	39.272	1.00	..	..	
12	Barriera Mazzini (Forlì) to mechanical foundry ..	0.457	1.00	..	..	
13	Coro Garibaldi (Ravenna) Docks ..	0.689	1.00	..	..	
14	Messina-Barcellona ..	33.128	1.00	..	..	
15	Montev. S. Michele ..	10.500	1.00	..	..	
16	Naples-Pozzuoli ..	9.300	1.435	..	..	
17	Pinerolo-Perosa Argentina ..	17.972	1.10	..	..	
18	Saluzzo Pinerolo ..	30.809	1.10	..	..	
19	Turin-Carignano-Saluzzo ..	54.427	1.10	..	..	
20	Bivio Moncalieri-Moncalieri ..	0.860	1.10	..	..	
21	Carignano-Carnaguola ..	7.518	1.10	..	..	
22	Turin-Treasury-Rivoli ..	12.015	0.95	..	..	
23	Udine-S. Daniele ..	29.195	1.00	..	..	
	Total ..	461.744				

No. 7.

NETHERLANDS.

Mr. Bland to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 12.)

My Lord,

The Hague, December 10, 1894.

IN obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 3rd August last, I have the honour to transmit herewith copy and translation of a Report on light railways in the Netherlands, drawn up at the Department of "Waterstaat" and Commerce, and transmitted to me by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Report is accompanied by a map* showing the railway and tramway systems in this country, and by a Table of Statistics, which will be forwarded as soon as the translation has been completed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GODFREY D. BLAND.

Inclosure 1 in No. 7.

Memorandum concerning Light Railways in the Netherlands.

(Translation.)

IN addition to the net of main lines, we have in the Netherlands a net of lighter railways, serving exclusively for local traffic.

These last railways may be divided into—

(A.) Local railways; and

(B.) Tramways.

By the term "local railways," those railways are meant on which the trains must not run at a greater speed than 40 kilom. per hour.

By the term "tramways," those railways are meant on which the speed must not exceed 20 kilom. per hour.

(A.)—*Local Railways.*

There are at the present time 258 kilom. of local railways, viz., the lines:—

1. Haarlem-Zandvoort.
2. Hoorn-Medemblik.
3. Zevenaar-Doetinchem, Winterswijk; Winterswijk, Neede-Boekelo-Enschede-Hengelo; Doetinchem-Ruurlo-Neede; Noeda (Gelderland-Overijssel local railways).

* Forwarded to Library of House of Commons.—Ed.

4. Enschedé-Oldenzaal.

5. Dieren-Apeldoorn-Hattem (Royal local railways).*

6. Sanwerd-Roodeschol.

All these local railways are laid with normal width of rails (1·435 metres).

They make a junction with the main lines, and are so solidly constructed that the 10-ton luggage waggons of the great railways may pass over to the local railways without dividing their load. The maximum pressure on the rails allowed per waggon is 10,000 kilog.

The steel rails weigh from 25·6 to 30 kilog. per metre.

In addition to their lighter construction, the local railroads differ from the main lines in the following particulars.

With the exception of the stations, they are always laid with a single line. The crown of the embankment is generally narrower, the slopes and curves are sharper than in the main lines; the stations also and signal boxes are much simpler. Fences are not required, except where the Minister of "Waterstaat," Trade, and Industry considers such fences necessary. They are put up near the stations, along meadows, gardens, &c., and along parallel roads of much traffic. The roads over them in the immediate neighbourhood only of the stations, and those lines which run in great thoroughfares, are alone provided with movable barriers.

The service on the local railways is regulated by a special law, in consequence of which, by Royal Decree, various deviations, to the advantage of the local railways, are allowed from the provisions of the Railway Law.

The local railways were all constructed by private Companies, but in consequence of contracts for working them are now worked by the great Railway Companies. These Companies employ on them special tender-locomotives and special carriages for two classes.

The construction of these railways received no financial assistance from the State; in one case only did the State supply a subsidy for building a large railway bridge (over the IJssel at Deventer), to the construction of which, however, special conditions are attached.

Some provinces gave subsidies or advances without interest, *e.g.*, Gelderland and Overijssel, to the amount of about 10 per cent. of the costs of construction.

The communes interested also gave subsidies or took shares.

The great railways promoted the construction by favourable working conditions, and by taking upon themselves the expenses of work for enlargements by way of advances without interest.

The most important local railways are those which were

* The line Apeldoorn-Deventer-Almelo was originally constructed as a local railway, but was changed in 1892 into an ordinary railway.

constructed by the Gelderland-Overijssel Local Railway Company before mentioned under No. 3.

The construction of this net, which is 131·88 kilom. long, cost 3,013,080 florins (251,000*l.*), or, including the advances made by the Company working it up to the 31st December, 1893, 3,405,758 florins (283,813*l.*), which is about 25,800 florins (2,150*l.*) per kilom.

The cost of the rolling-stock is not included in the above amount.

The Company's capital (shares) amounts to 1,900,000 florins (158,333*l.*), and was most of it supplied by the communes and by private individuals in the district. The advance, free of interest, of the Province of Overijssel, amounted to 2,715 florins (226*l.* 5*s.*) per kilom., or to 67,194 florins (5,599*l.*) altogether; that of the Province of Gelderland 10 per cent. of the cost of construction of the lines, with the exception of the line Ruurlo-Doetinchem, not exceeding 215,800 florins (17,983*l.*).

The construction of the line of the Royal Local Railway Company—Dieren-Hatterum and Apeldoorn-Deventer-Almelo—112·37 kilom. long, cost up to the 31st December, 1893 (exclusive of rolling-stock, &c.), 4,429,648 florins (369,137*l.*), including 123,279 florins (10,273*l.*) for altering the line Apeldoorn-Almelo to an ordinary railway; 894,357 florins (74,529*l.*) for the permanent bridge over the River IJssel. Without counting the two last-named outlays, the net cost is therefore about 30,400 florins (2,533*l.*) per kilom.

The State contributed to the cost of construction a subsidy of about 595,342 florins (49,612*l.*), whilst the Provinces of Overijssel and Gelderland and many of the communes gave altogether subsidies or advances, without charging interest, to the amount of about 866,321 florins (72,193*l.*).

Overijssel gave 162,142 florins (13,512*l.*), 45,000 florins (3,750*l.*) of which was for the bridge at Deventer-Gelderland; 162,142 florins (13,512*l.*), 50,000 florins (4,166*l.*) of which was for the bridge at Deventer.

The capital of the Company (shares) amounts to 1,110,000 florins (92,500*l.*).

At a later period a separate Company constructed the line Enschedé-Oldenzaal, 10·3 kilom. long, to extend the Gelderland-Overijssel local railway.

The cost of construction up to the 31st December, 1893, amounted to 262,437 florins (21,870*l.*).

The Province of Overijssel made an advance, free of interest, of 2,718 florins (226*l.*) per kilom., the whole advance amounting to 28,039 florins (2,336*l.*).

A considerable quantity of merchandize as well as a large number of passengers are carried by the local railways.

A great quantity of coal is carried on the Gelderland-Overijssel line, as well as raw and manufactured materials between Rotterdam and the manufactories in Eastern Overijssel in Enschedé-Hengelo-Oldenzaal). These lines have also a

very perceptible influence on the development of industries in East Gelderland.

In the year 1893 the number of passengers conveyed on the associated lines mentioned under Nos. 3, 4, and 5, which are about 201 kilom. long, and which are worked by the Holland Railway Company, was altogether 588,484, 571,606 for short distances, and 16,878 for the whole distance; these passengers travelled altogether 7,638,890 kilom.

Their fares amounted to 145,014 florins (12,084*l.*).

Merchandise was conveyed to the weight of 348,039 tons (of 1,000 kilog.), 84,803 of which for short distances, and 263,236 all through.

This merchandise brought in 219,725 florins (18,310*l.*).

The total receipts of the lines mentioned under the Nos. 3, 4, and 5 amounted to 384,048 florins (32,004*l.*), or about 5·23 florins (8*s.* 8*d.*) per day and per kilom.

On the line Hattem-Apeldoorn-Dieren alone the receipts were as follows:—

				Florins.	£
For passengers ..	..	..	..	49,980	= 4,165
For merchandise	..	..	..	25,033	2,086

Or 3 fl. 48 c. (5*s.* 9½*d.*) per day and per kilom.

On the lines of the Gelderland-Overijssel Local Railway Company, on which the traffic is constantly increasing, the receipts in 1893 amounted to—

				Florins.	£
For passengers..	..	..	..	88,145	= 7,345
For merchandise	..	..	..	190,237	15,853

Including income from diverse sources, the total receipts, amounting to 286,139 florins (23,845*l.*), or 5·94 florins (9*s.* 11*d.*) per day and per kilom.

(B.)—*Tramways.*

The tramways may be divided into—

1. Tramways in the streets of the commune and serving exclusively for internal traffic.

2. Tramways serving to connect outlying districts and communes with the railway-net or with the populous towns, and to connect communes or centres of populations, between which there is much traffic.

1. Tramways of the first sort are used in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, the Hague, Utrecht, Haarlem, Leiden, Dordrecht, Groningen, Zwolle, and Arnhem. They are worked by separate Companies, with the exception of those at Leiden and Dordrecht, which are at present the property of the Rotterdam Tramway Company. They are for passengers only, and are drawn by

horses. The Hague Tramway Company, however, have a line on which the carriages are propelled by electricity (accumulators) between the Hague and the adjacent bathing-place, Scheveningen.

Some of these tramways form a very extensive net (Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and the Hague), and provide for a very considerable passenger traffic.

The arrangements of these tramways correspond in all essential points with those in other European towns. They were constructed by private Companies, without subventions.

They have the normal width between the rails, viz., 1.41⁵ to 1.44⁵, with the exception of Zwolle and Utrecht, where they are 1.067 metres.

2. The second description of tramways has been a good deal developed since it was enacted by law that railways on which trains travelled at a speed not exceeding 15 (afterwards 20) kilom. per hour should not be subject to the provisions of the law on railway service.

A number of steam tramways in consequence are in working, entirely, or in most cases, laid along the ordinary roads. Where those roads, however, are too narrow, or the communes raise objections to the employment of steam, or where the working of them by steam is considered too costly, horses are used as the motive power.

A small number of this sort of tramways was constructed by and is the property of the great Railway Companies. As regards another small number, they are the property of the Tramway Companies of the great towns, but most of them were constructed by separate Companies.

These last generally work them themselves. A few lines have been given over to be worked by the Railway Companies, or by the great Tramway Companies.

The tramways which are the property of the great Railway Companies are all steam tramways.

They have the normal width between the rails, 1.435 metres, and make a direct junction with the net of the main lines. They are the two lines which unite the stations of the Holland Railway Company and of the Company for working the State Railways at the Hague with Scheveningen, and also the line from Wageningen to the Ede Station, which is the property of the Company for working the State Railways.

The Aix-la-Chapelle-Maastricht Railway Company possesses and works a normal railway steam tramway from Kerkrade to Simpelveld, but this is exclusively adapted to the conveyance of coals from the mines at Kerkrade.

The Holland Railway Company also works the steam tramways with normal rails from Bussun to Huizen, from Lichtenvoorde to Groenlo, from Leiden to Katwijk, and from Rijnsburg to Noordwijk.

The Rotterdam Tramway Company has constructed a steam tramway with normal rails from Rotterdam to Schiedam, and the

Hague Tramway Company a steam tramway with normal rails from the Hague to Delft.

The Rotterdam Tramway Company also possesses and works the horse tramway from Rotterdam to Overschie, and from Hoorn to Enkhuizen.

Besides the above-mentioned Railway Companies and the town Tramway Companies, there are at the present time in the Netherlands thirty-four separate Tramway Companies which work their own lines, twenty-two of which work exclusively, or almost exclusively, steam tramways, and twelve horse tramways exclusively.

The width between the rails of these tramways varies very much. Most of them have a width of 1·435 metres, or thereabouts, and of 1·067 metres, and there are some also with a width of 1 metre and of 0·75 metre.

The tramways of the private Companies do not admit of direct junction with the main lines, even when their rails are the normal width apart. The construction of the tramways does not permit the passing over of the luggage waggons of the Railway Companies, nor can the rolling stock of the Tramway Companies be taken on in the trains of the Railway Companies.

The merchandize and luggage must be unloaded and reloaded at the junction.

Tender locomotives of $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 tons are employed on the steam tramways. On a few lines locomotives are employed up to 16 tons.

The construction of the tramways under the second division was assisted by the provinces and communes, in many cases in the form of payments annually for a certain number of years. Up to this time the State has given a subvention in one case only, and for special reasons, viz., for constructing the steam tramway from Breskens to Maldegheem.

In the beginning of 1894, however, the State promised an advance without interest for constructing certain steam tramways which are not yet in working, the amount to correspond with what shall be given by the provinces, communes, and other interested parties altogether, and to a maximum of one-third of the cost of construction.

The traffic on the tramways of this class, from the nature of the subject, varies very much. On most of them the passenger traffic is the principal thing, and the conveyance of merchandize of small account.

This last is mostly confined to parcels, and is chiefly of local character.

Milk, green vegetables, &c., are conveyed to adjacent dairy produce manufactories and towns, but, except in a few cases, this conveyance is inconsiderable, being restricted to small quantities in consequence of the numerous navigable canals.

Cattle are seldom conveyed, as they are generally driven to the railway stations and there put into the trucks. On many tramways, also, there is but little conveyance of wood, building

materials, coal, and such like bulky goods. On some lines in direct junction with the railways, and on others situated in industrial districts, or where the cultivation of beet-root is carried on, a very considerable amount of merchandize, however, is conveyed.

It is no easy matter to give the exact figures of the extent and the receipts of the total conveyance of passengers and merchandize on the tramways, as these data are not separately drawn up by some of the Companies. The fact, also, that the Railway Companies and the town Tramway Companies also work tramways of the second class renders the distinction and correct statistics difficult. The same difficulty is experienced in giving Returns of the material and the length of the lines.

If we confine ourselves exclusively to the *steam* tramways, the following figures may be given.

Their length amounts to about 783 kilom., of which there are—

					Metres.
42 kilom. of width between rails	..	..	..	0.75	
79 " " "	..	..	..	1.00	
416 " " "	..	..	..	1.067	
246 " " "	..	..	..	1.435	

Of these steam tramways, 57 kilom. are worked by Railway Companies, viz., 12 kilom. by the Company for working State Railways, 37 kilom. by the Holland Railway Company, and 8 kilom. by the Aix-la-Chapelle-Maastricht Railway Company.

The town Tramway Companies (at Rotterdam and the Hague) work 15 kilom. of steam tramway.

The remaining 711 kilom. are worked by separate Steam Tramway Companies.

In the annexed Tables are included the steam tramways, and also the chief horse tramways of the second class.

Mention is also made of the lengths in kilometres, and the width between the rails, as also of various data relating to the manner in which the construction capital was found, and of the traffic and receipts on those tramways in the year 1893.

The tramways in which the State is concerned are marked in red letters on the map.

At the close of 1892 the number of locomotives employed on the steam tramways amounted to 228.

Inclosure 2 in No. 7.
LIGHT RAILWAYS STATISTICS.

No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
1	Netherlands Company, Line Harlingen-Drachten Line Dokkum-Bergumerdam	Steam .. Horses ..	78.654 16.143	1.435 1.435	Florins. 1,928,852 (160,737 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>) including rolling-stock	Subvention from a commune, 500 fl. (41 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>) annually for 10 years. The rest of the capital was contributed by private individuals.	Florins. 8,500 (708 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>)

Conveyance of Merchandize, in Tons of 1,000 kilog., 1893.	Principal Articles of Merchandize conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Receipts for the Year 1893.		
			Merchandize.	Passengers.	Miscellaneous.
13,836½	Butter, milk, cheese, corn, straw, potatoes, and cattle	362,808	Fl. c. 43,184 02 (3,598 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>)	Fl. c. 126,550 69 (10,546 <i>l.</i>)	Fl. c. 13,949 77 (1,162 <i>l.</i>)
870½	..	68,434	4,252 77 (354 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>)	18,155 00 (1,513 <i>l.</i>)	1,737 59 (143 <i>l.</i>)
					Fl. c. 83,684 43 15,307 <i>l.</i> 24,145 81.5 (2,012 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>)

No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
2	Zuidharen-Groningen]	Horses ..	15.790	0.75	Florins. 132,903 (11,175 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>)	Subvention from the Province of Drenthe, 500 <i>fl.</i> (41 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>) per year for 10 years. Subvention from the commune of Haren, 500 <i>fl.</i> (41 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>) per year for 10 years. The rest of the capital was contributed by private individuals.	Tolls .. Florins. 820 (68 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>)

Conveyance of Merchandise, in Tons of 1,000 kilog., 1893.	Principal Articles of Merchandise conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Receipts for the Year 1893.		
			Merchandise.	Passengers.	Miscellaneous.
Unknown	Rye, barley, oats, potatoes, beer, wine, milk, butter, oil, petroleum, household furniture, and building materials.	131,448	Fl. c. 1,532 35 (131 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>)	Fl. c. 23,850 94 (1,987 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>)	Fl. c. 498 64 (41 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>)
					Fl. c. 25,931 93 (2,161 <i>l.</i>)

No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
3	First Groningen Tramway Company. Zuidbrück-Wildervank - Stad-kanal - Buinermond-Valthermond; Veen-dam-Nieuwe-Pekela	Horses ..	33	1.435	Florins. 515,000 (42,916 <i>l.</i>) including rolling-stock	The construction capital was contributed by private individuals	For keeping in repair certain bridges, 65 fl. (5 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>) per bridge; toll and bridge money, 735 fl. (61 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>)

Conveyance of Merchandize, in Tons of 1,000 kilog., 1893.	Principal Articles of Merchandize conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Receipts for the Year 1893.			
			Merchandize.	Passengers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1,106	Miscellaneous merchandize ..	229,548	Fl. <i>c.</i> 3,808 39 (317 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>)	Fl. <i>c.</i> 52,614 27.5 (4,387 <i>l.</i>)	Fl. <i>c.</i> 3,424 47.5 (285 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>)	Fl. <i>c.</i> 59,877 14 (4,989 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>)

No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
4	Oldambt - Pekela-Einsterwolde-Stadskanaal	Steam	29	1.067	Florins. 765,000 (63,750 <i>l.</i>)	The construction capital was contributed by private individuals	The Company is charged with complete maintenance of all bridges and roads on the line inside the rails and on both sides to the width of 30 centim.

Conveyance of Merchandize, in Tons of 1,000 kilogram, 1893.	Principal Articles of Merchandize conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Receipts for the Year 1893.			
			Merchandize.	Passengers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
			Fl. c. 16,404 28.5 (1,367 <i>l.</i>)	Fl. c. 37,974 17 (3,164 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>)	Fl. c. 1,152 87 (96 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 13 <i>d.</i>)	Fl. c. 55,531 32.5 (4,627 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>)
17,660	Corn, manure, straw, beet-root, lime, paper, cattle, &c.	Unknown				

[301] No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
5	Dedensvaart Steam Tramway Company. Station Dedensvaart-Avereest-Hardenbergh	Steam ..	30.369	1.067	Florins. 310,318 (25,860 <i>l.</i>)	Subvention from the Province of Overijssal for 20 years, 150 fl. (12 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>) per kilom. and per year. The rest of the construction capital was subscribed by private individuals.	No charges.

Conveyance of Merchandize, in Tons of 1,000 kilog., 1893.	Principal Articles of Merchandize conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Receipts for the Year 1893.			
			Merchandize.	Passengers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
2,997	Pigs, butter, milk, artificial manure, seeds, plants, &c.	84,470	Fl. c. 8,451 98 (704 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>)	Fl. c. 25,434 56.5 (1,119 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>)	Fl. c. 201 58 (16 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>)	Fl. c. 34,088 12.5 (2,840 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>)

H

No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length. in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
6	Gelderland - Overijssel Steam Tramway Com- pany. Deventer - Bor- culo	Steam ..	33.546.	1.067	Florins. 485,672 (40,472 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>)	Advances free of interest from the Province of Gelderland, 22,672 fl. (1,889 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>)	Tolls .. 1,540 (128 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>)

Receipts for the Year 1893.				
Conveyance of Merchandize, in Tons of 1,000 kilog., 1893.	Principal Articles of Merchandize conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Receipts for the Year 1893.	
			Merchandize.	Total.
14,854	Corn, bricks, coals, wood, iron, ore, manure, colonial pro- duce, leather, cotton, &c., goods, hides, potatoes, and green vegetables	90,554	Fl. c. 20,231 89.5 (1.686 <i>l.</i>)	Fl. c. 16,892 84 (1,407 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>)
				Fl. c. 40,314 12 (3,359 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>)

[301]

No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
7	Lichtenvoord - Groenlo (worked by the Holland Railway Company)	Steam	4	1.435	Florins. 63,712 (5,309/ 6s. 8d.)	The construction capital was contributed by private individuals	No charge.

Conveyance of Merchandize, in Tons of 1,000 kilog., 1893.		Receipts for the Year 1893.			
Principal Articles of Merchandize conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Merchandize.		Passengers.	Total.
		Fl. c.	Fl. c.	Fl. c.	Fl. c.
485½ and 179 waggon loads	18,576	1,358 68 (113L. 3s. 4d.)	2,427 36 (202L. 5s.)	315 81 (26L. 5s.)	4,101 85 (341L. 13s. 4d.)

I

No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
8	Gelderland Steam Tramway Company. Yalp - Dieren - Doesburg - Doetinchem - Terborgh-Gendringen	Steam ..	42	0.75	Florins. 753,751 (62,812 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>)	Advance free of interest from the Province of Gelderland, 26,400 <i>fl.</i> (2,200 <i>l.</i>) ; 4 per cent. guaranteed for 10 years from communes on a capital of 165,000 <i>fl.</i> (13,750 <i>l.</i>)	Tolls, 6,381 <i>fl.</i> (531 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>). Bruggels Bridge at Doesburg, 1,901 <i>fl.</i> (168 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>).

Conveyance of Merchandize, in Tons of 1,000 kilog., 1893.	Principal Articles of Merchandize conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Receipts for the Year 1893.			
			Merchandize.	Passengers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
			<i>Fl.</i> <i>c.</i> 31,910 67.5 (2,660 <i>l.</i>)	<i>Fl.</i> <i>c.</i> 69,350 94 (5,779 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>)	<i>Fl.</i> <i>c.</i> 15,885 19 (1,323 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>)	<i>Fl.</i> <i>c.</i> 117,146 80.5 (9,762 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>)
Unknown ..	Maize, barley, rye, rice, wooden shoes, leather shoes, wood, bricks, gravel, raw iron, cast iron, colonial produce, coals, and coke	326,753				

No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
9	Nijmegen Tramway Company. Neerbosch - Nijmegen-Bergen-Dal	Steam	15.600	1.067	Florins. 236,600 (19,716 13s. 4d.) including rolling-stock	Subvention from the commune Nijmegen, 10,000 fl. (833l. 6s. 8d.) Advance free of interest from the Province of Gelderland, 14,960 fl. (1,246l. 13s. 4d.) The rest of construction capital contributed by private individuals	Tolls and repayments, 550 fl. (45l. 16s. 8d.)

Conveyance of Merchandize, in Tons of 1,000 kilog., 1893.	Principal Articles of Merchandize conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Receipts for the Year 1893.			
			Merchandize.	Passengers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
..	..	255,000	Fl. c. 1,434 72.5 (119l. 10s.)	Fl. c. 35,170 00 (2,930l. 15s.)	Fl. c. 477 79 (39l. 13s. 4d.)	Fl. c. 37,082 51.5 (3,090l.)

No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
10	Company for working State railways. Line Ede-Wageningen	Steam	7.270	1.435	Florins. ..	..	Florins. ..
	Line Hague-Scheveningen	,,	4.750	1.435	..	..	..

Conveyance of Merchandize, in Tons of 1,000 kilogram, 1893.	Principal Articles of Merchandize conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Receipts for the Year 1893.			
			Merchandize.	Passengers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
			Fl. c. 5,217 09 (434l. 15s.)	Fl. c. 18,028 38.5 (1,502l. 6s. 8d.)	Fl. c. 697 08 (58l. 1s. 8d.)	Fl. c. 23,942 55.5 (1,995l. 3s. 4d.)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
11	Eastern Steam Tramway Company. Arnhem Station, Zeist-Driebergen	Steam and horses	61.796	1.067	Florins. 1,154,555 (96,212 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>) including rolling-stock	Subvention from the Province of Gelderland, 4,500 fl. (375 <i>l.</i>) Rest of capital subscribed by private individuals.	Tolls, 7,400 fl. (616 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>); rent of land, 777 fl. (64 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>)

Conveyance of Merchandise, in Tons of 1,000 kilog., 1893.	Principal Articles of Merchandise conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Receipts for the Year 1893.			
			Merchandise.	Passengers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
			Fl. c. 19,867 97.5 (1,653 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>)	Fl. c. 125,805 82.5 (10,483 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>)	Fl. c. 14,900 00 (1,241 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>)	Fl. c. 160,573 80 (13,381 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>)
10,835	Bricks, flour, tobacco, paper, reags, iron, petroleum, &c.	585,829				

No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
12	Sticht Tramway Company, Utrecht-Bilt-Zeist	Horses ..	12.100	1.435	Florins, 285,000 (23,750 <i>l.</i>)	The construction capital was contributed by private individuals	Tolls, 1,805 fl. (150 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>)

Conveyance of Merchandize, in Tons of 1,000 kilog., 1893.	Principal Articles of Merchandize conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Receipts for the Year 1893.			
			Merchandize.	Passengers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
			Fl. c. 2,245 58.5 (187 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>)	Fl. c. 65,895 99 (5,491 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>)	Fl. c. 5,037 72.5 (419 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>)	Fl. c. 73,179 30 (6,098 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>)
581 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	287,699				

No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
13	Steam Tram Service. Maastricht-Glons (Began working, 14th January, 1894)	Steam ..	5.090 up to the Netherlands Belgian frontier	1	Florins. 95,000 (7,916 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>)	Contribution from the Province of Limburg, 20,000 fl. (1666 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>)	Florins. ..

Conveyance of Merchandize, in Tons of 1,000 kilog., 1893.	Principal Articles of Merchandize conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Receipts for the Year 1893.			
			Merchandize.	Passengers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
			Fl. c. ..	Fl. c. ..	Fl. c. ..	Fl. c. ..
..	Potatoes, corn, and straw hats..	..	..	..	..	..

No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
14	Tramway Company. Hind-hoven-Galdrop	Horses ..	6.500	1.067	Florins. 72,373 (6,031 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>)	..	Rent of ground, 75 <i>fl.</i> (6 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>)

Conveyance of Merchandize, in Tons of 1,000 kilog., 1893.		Principal Articles of Merchandize conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Receipts for the Year 1893.		
3,780	Coals, building materials, &c...		37,846	Merchandize.	Passengers.	Total.
				Fl. c. 8,536 45 (711 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>)	Fl. c. 1,278 89 (106 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>)	Fl. c. 9,815 34 (817 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>)

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No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
15	Steam Tramway Company. Bosch-Helmond	Steam ..	5.3	1.067	Florins. 886,813 (73,901 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>)	The construction capital was contributed by private individuals	Recognition of the kingdom, 54 <i>fl.</i> (4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>); province, 504 <i>fl.</i> (42 <i>l.</i>); commune, 480 <i>fl.</i> (40 <i>l.</i>)

Conveyance of Merchandize, in Tons of 1,000 kilog., 1893.	Principal Articles of Merchandize conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Receipts for the Year 1893.			
			Merchandize.	Passengers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
124½	Colonial products, corn, wood, iron-ware, coals, bricks, lime, cattle, &c.	310,601	<i>Fl.</i> c. 13,845 72.5 (1,137 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>)	<i>Fl.</i> c. 46,941 05.5 (3,911 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>)	<i>Fl.</i> c. 2,992 38.5 (249 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>)	<i>Fl.</i> c. 63,779 16.5 (5,314 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>)

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No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
16	Netherlands Provincial Railway Company. (Tramway Veghel-Oss)	Steam ..	23	1.067	Florins. 475,000 (39,533 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>)	The construction capital was contributed by private individuals	Repayment to the province, 257 <i>fl.</i> (21 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>); commune Veghel, 76 <i>fl.</i> (6 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>)

Conveyance of Merchandize, in Tons of 1,000 Kilog., 1893.	Principal Articles of Merchandize conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Receipts for the Year 1893.		
			Merchandize.	Passengers.	Miscellaneous.
			<i>Fl.</i> <i>c.</i> ..	<i>Fl.</i> <i>c.</i> ..	<i>Fl.</i> <i>c.</i> ..
3,024	Bricks, gravel, corn, wood-wook, chemical manures, cattle, colonial produce, &c.	..	..	..	14,614 00 (1,217 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>)

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No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
17	Steam Tramway Company, Tilburg-Waalwijk	Steam ..	22	1·067	Florins. ..	The construction capital was contributed by private individuals	Repayment to the province, 198 fl. (164 10s.)

Conveyance of Merchandize, in Tons of 1,000 kilog., 1893.	Principal Articles of Merchandize conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Receipts for the Year 1893.			
			Merchandize.	Passengers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
..	Corn, milk, wood, bricks, coals, oil, cattle, &c.	..	Fl. c. 8,169 76 (680 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>)	Fl. c. 8,232 49·5 (686 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>)	Fl. c. 849 01·5 (70 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>)	Fl. c. 17,251 27 (1,437 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>)

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No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
18	South Steam Tramway Company.. Breda-Oosterhout - Oosterhout-Dongen	Steam ..	24.245	1.067	Florins. 618,250 (51,520 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>) including rolling-stock	The construction capital was contributed by private individuals	To the province for use of provincial road, 34 <i>fl.</i> (4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>); bridge toll for bridge over River Dongen, 700 <i>fl.</i> (58 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>)

Conveyance of Merchandize, in Tons of 1,000 kilog., 1893.	Principal Articles of Merchandize conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Receipts for the Year 1893.		
			Merchandize.	Passengers.	Miscellaneous.
Unknown ..	Margarine, fat, hides, bark, shoes, coals, lime, cast-iron, beer, &c.	178,189	Fl. 18,400 09.5 (1,533 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>)	Fl. c. 40,086 77 (3,340 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>)	Fl. c. 2,172 34 (181 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>)
					Fl. c. 60,659 21 (5,054 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>)

No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
19	Ginneken Tramway Company. Line Ginneken-Station Breda Line Ginneken-Mastbosch. (This line is worked during summer months only)	Horses	4.000 1.200	1.067 0.60	Florins. 46,400 (3,866 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>) 5,850 (487 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>)	The construction capital was contributed by private individuals ..	Florins. .. 9 (15 <i>s.</i>)

Receipts for the Year 1893.				
Conveyance of Merchandize, in Tons of 1,000 kilog., 1893.	Principal Articles of Merchandize conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Merchandize.	Passengers.
..	..	247,558	Florins. 260 (21 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>)	Florins. 22,910 (1,909 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>)
..	..	28,140	..	1,407 (117 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>)
				Florins. 2,093 (174 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>)
				Total. Florins. 26,670 (2,230 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>)

No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	With between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
20	South Netherlands Steam Tramway Company, Breda - Belgian frontier ; Breda - Oudenbosch - Steenberg ; Gasseldeveer-Roosendaal	Steam ..	70.017	1.067	Florins. 1,711,175 (142,597 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>) including rolling-stock	Contribution from the commune Steenberg, 3,000 fl. (250 <i>l.</i>). The rest of the capital was contributed by private individuals	Payment for use of provincial road, 15 fl. (1 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>) per kilom. per year on 18.591 kilom.; bridge toll, 648 fl. (54 <i>l.</i>)

Conveyance of Merchandise, in Tons of 1,000 kilog., 1893.	Principal Articles of Merchandise conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Receipts for the Year 1893.			
			Merchandise.	Passengers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
9,671	Beet-root, fir trees for planting, trees, milk, butter, calves, horses, pigs, &c.	312,780	Fl. c. 12,482 35 (1,040 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>)	Fl. c. 62,621 58.5 (5,210 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>)	Florins. ..	Fl. c. 75,103 93.5 (6,250 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>)

No.	Tranway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
21	Steam Tranway, Antwerp-Bergen-op-Zoom-Tholen	Steam	22 on Netherlands territory	1.067	Fl. c. 3,182 80 (265 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>)	The construction capital was contributed by private individuals	Florins. 3,484 (290 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>)

Conveyance of Merchandize, in Tons of 1,000 Kilog., 1893.	Principal Articles of Merchandize conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Receipts for the Year 1893.			
			Merchandize.	Passengers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
			Fl. c. ..	Fl. c. ..	Fl. c. ..	Fl. c. 33,315 28.5 (2,776 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>)
7,236	Green vegetables, fruit, beet-root, pulp, coals, &c.	81,472				

No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
22	Yzendijk Steam Tramway Company, Schoondyk-Yzendijk Belgian frontier	Steam ..	10.500	1	Florins. ..	..	Florins. ..

Conveyance of Merchandize, in Tons of 1,000 kilogram, 1893.	Principal Articles of Merchandize conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Receipts for the Year 1893.			
			Merchandize.	Passengers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
			Florins. ..	Florins. ..	Florins. ..	Florins. ..

No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
23	Steam Tram. Breskens-Maldegem	Steam ..	32.300	1.	Florins. 529,370 (44,114<i>l.</i> 3<i>s.</i> 4<i>d.</i>) including rolling-stock	Subvention from the State, 200,000 fl. (1,666<i>l.</i> 13<i>s.</i> 4<i>d.</i>). Subvention from the province, the commune, and holders for ten years altogether, 11,570 fl. (964<i>l.</i> 3<i>s.</i> 4<i>d.</i>) per year. The rest of the capital was subscribed by private persons	Florins. Highway tolls .. 2,800 (233<i>l.</i> 6<i>s.</i> 8<i>d.</i>) Rent of harbour space .. 60 (5<i>l.</i>)

Receipts for the Year 1893.				
Conveyance of Merchandize, in Tons of 1,000 kilog., 1893.	Principal Articles of Merchandize conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Receipts for the Year 1893.	
			Merchandize.	Total.
12,450	Yeast, corn, artificial manure, coals, flax, beet-root, butter, potatoes, eggs, bricks, gravel, fish, &c.	132,255	Fl. c. 16,996 88 (1,416<i>l.</i> 8<i>s.</i>)	Fl. c. 62,765 21.5 (5,230<i>l.</i> 8<i>s.</i> 7<i>d.</i>)

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No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
24	Société Anonyme des Tramways à vapeur de Flessingue - Middelbourg et extensions	Steam ..	9.264	1.435	Florins. ..	The construction capital was contributed by private individuals	Florins. ..

Conveyance of Merchandise, in Tons of 1,000 klog., 1893.	Principal Articles of Merchandise conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Receipts for the Year 1893.		
			Merchandise.	Passengers.	Miscellaneous.
..	Parcels ..	555,320	Florins. ..	Florins. ..	Florins. ..
					Fl. c. 40,535 98 (3,377 19s. 9½d.)

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No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
25	Schiedland Tramway Company. Rotterdam-Hillegersberg	Horses ..	4.433	1	Florins, 41,300 (3,441 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>)	The construction capital was contributed by private individuals	Payment to the commune of Rotterdam, 322 <i>fl.</i> (26 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>)

Conveyance of Merchandize, in Tons of 1,000 kilogrammes, 1893.	Principal Articles of Merchandize conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Receipts for the Year 1893.			
			Merchandize.	Passengers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
			Fl. c. ..	Fl. c. 22,101 98 (1,841 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>)	Fl. c. ..	Fl. c. 22,101 98 (1,841 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

L 2

No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
26	Rotterdam Tramway Company. Rotterdam-Delftshaven-Schiedam	Steam ..	6.549	1.435	Florins, 430,750 (35,895 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>)	The construction capital was contributed by private individuals	Payment to the commune of Rotterdam, 660 <i>fl.</i> (55 <i>l.</i>) per kilom. on a length of 896 metres = 591 <i>fl.</i> (49 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>). Compensation to Inspection Board of Schiedam 560 <i>fl.</i> (46 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>). Compensation to commune Schiedam, 100 <i>fl.</i> (8 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>)

Receipts for the Year 1893.		Principal Articles of Merchandize conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Total.		
Conveyance of Merchandize, in Tons of 1,000 kilog., 1893.	Merchandize.			Passengers.	Miscellaneous.	
594	<i>Fl.</i> <i>c.</i> 2,080 09.5 (173 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 9½ <i>d.</i>)	.. ..	823,121	<i>Fl.</i> <i>c.</i> 94,509 63.5 (7,875 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i>)	<i>Fl.</i> <i>c.</i>	<i>Fl.</i> <i>c.</i> 96,589 73 (8,049 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 9½ <i>d.</i>)

No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
27	Company for working Tramways. Line Hague-Leiden	Steam	17.845	1.067	Florins. ..	Subvention of the commune of Voorschoten per annum, 250 fl. (204. 16s. 8d.). The rest of the capital was contributed by private individuals	Florins. 191 (164. 15s.)
	Line Gouda-Oudewater.	"	13.844	1.067	..		850 (704. 16s. 8d.)

Conveyance of Merchandize, in Tons of 1,000 kilog., 1893.	Principal Articles of Merchandize conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Receipts for the Year 1893.			
			Merchandize.	Passengers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Unknown	Milk	315,587	Fl. c. 4,485 11.5 (3734. 15s. 2d.)	Fl. c. 44,865 67.5 (3,7384. 16s.)	Fl. c. ..	Fl. c. 49,350 79 (4,1124. 11s. 2d.)
..	..	56,813	930 51 (774. 10s. 9½d.)	11,326 96 (9434. 18s. 2d.)	..	22,257 47 (1,8544. 15s. 9½d.)

No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
28	General Tramway Company, Gouda - Bodegraven	Horses ..	8.775	0.75	..	Annual subvention from the commune of Bodegraven for maintaining the line, 300 fl. (25 <i>L.</i>). The construction capital was contributed by private individuals	Compensation for use of the road, 500 fl. (41 <i>L.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>). Contribution to the expense of maintaining bridges, &c., 200 fl. (16 <i>L.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>)

Conveyance of Merchandize, in Tons of 1,000 kilog., 1893.		Receipts for the Year 1893.			
Unknown	..	Principal Articles of Merchandize conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Passengers.	
				Merchandize.	Miscellaneous.
				Fl. c. 177 04 (14 <i>L.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>)	Fl. c. 9,485 26 (790 <i>L.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>)
			40,385		Fl. e. 9,662 30 (805 <i>L.</i> 4 <i>s.</i>)
					Total.

No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
29	Wesland Steam Tramway Company. Hague - Loosduinen - Poeldijk - Monster - Gravesand ; Poeldijk - Naaldwijk - Loosduinen-Kijkduin	Steam ..	21.325	1.435	Florins. 525,675 (43,806 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>)	The construction capital was contributed by private individuals.	Payment for use of roads, 920 <i>fl.</i> (76 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>) ; commune of the Hague (1893), 277 <i>fl.</i> (23 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>) ; tolls (1893), 50 <i>fl.</i> (4 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>)

Receipts for the Year 1893.					
Conveyance of Merchandize, in Tons of 1,000 klog., 1893.	Principal Articles of Merchandize conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Merchandize.		Total.
			Passengers.	Miscellaneous.	
4,740	Potatoes, green vegetables, " milk, flour, wood, iron, &c.	336,257	Fl. c. 7,583 04.5 (631 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>)	Fl. c. 853 27 (71 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>)	Fl. c. 71,819 82 (5,984 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>)

No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
30	Hague Tramway Company. Hague-Delft	Steam ..	8.500	1.435	Florins, 186,042 (15,503 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>) including rolling-stock	The construction capital was contributed by private individuals.	Communes: Delft, 4,000 <i>fl.</i> (33 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>) ; Hague, 531 <i>fl.</i> (44 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>) ; sluice toll, 4 <i>fl.</i> (6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>)

Conveyance of Merchandize, in Tons of 1,000 kilog., 1893.	Principal Articles of Merchandize conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Receipts for the Year 1893.			
			Merchandize.	Passengers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
No merchandize conveyed		604,670	<i>Fl.</i> <i>c.</i>	<i>Fl.</i> <i>c.</i> 101,671 70 (8,472 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>)	<i>Fl.</i> <i>c.</i>	<i>Fl.</i> <i>c.</i> 101,671 70 (8,472 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>)

No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
32	Noordwijk Steam Tramway. Rijnburg-Noordwijk on sea (worked by the Holland Railway Company)	Steam ..	8.240	1.435	Florins. 138,657 (11,304 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>)	The construction capital was contributed by private persons	Maintenance of road near Rijnburg, 150 <i>fl.</i> (12 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>) ; watering locomotives, 50 <i>fl.</i> (4 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>)

Conveyance of Merchandize, in Tons of 1,000 kilog., 1893.	Principal Articles of Merchandize conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Receipts for the Year 1893.			
			Merchandize.		Passengers.	
			Fl. c.	Fl. c.	Fl. c.	Total.
902½ and 207 waggon loads	Fish, coals, bulbs, piece-goods, &c.	79,046	2,169 97 (180 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>)	9,764 92.5 (813 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 9½ <i>d.</i>)	257 59.5 (21 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 2½ <i>d.</i>)	Fl. c. 12,192 49 (1,016 <i>l.</i>)

No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
33	Rijnland Steam Tramway. Leiden - Katwijk-on-Sea (worked by the Holland Railway Company)	Steam	9.000	1.435	Florins. 211,732 (17,644 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>)	The construction capital was contributed by private individuals.	Toll, 250 fl. (20 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>) ; for joint use of tram-line Leiden - Oegstgeet, of the North-South Holland Tramway Company, 1,842 fl. (153 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>) ; rent, 7 fl. 80 c. (13 <i>s.</i>)

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Conveyance of Merchandize, in Tons of 1,000 kilog., 1893.	Principal Articles of Merchandize conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Receipts for the Year 1893.			
			Merchandize.	Passengers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
2,025½ and 454 waggon loads	Fish, coals, merchandize, flowers, and bulbs, &c.	366,849	Fl. c. 5,934 91 (494 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>)	Fl. c. 51,987 24.5 (4,332 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 4½ <i>d.</i>)	Fl. c. 1,158 35 (96 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>)	Fl. c. 59,080 50.5 (4,923 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 4½ <i>d.</i>)

M 2

No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
34	North -; South Holland Steam Tramway (Leiden-Haarlem)	Steam ..	28	1.435	Florins. 927,000 (77,250 <i>l.</i>)	The construction capital was contributed by private individuals	Toll for four State tolls, 5,500 fl. (458 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>); repayment, 978 fl. (81 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>)

Conveyance of Merchandise, in Tons of 1,000 kilog., 1893.	Principal Articles of Merchandise conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Receipts for the Year 1893.			
			Merchandise.	Passengers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Unknown ..	Milk, bread, cattle, merchandise, furniture, flowers and bulbs, fuel, &c.	385,270	Fl. c. 11,597 48.5 (966 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i>)	Fl. c. 87,933 64 (7,332 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>)	Fl. c. ..	Fl. c. 99,591 12.5 (8,299 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>)

No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	• Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
35	North - Holland Tramway Company. Amsterdam-Edam.	Steam	21.5	1.00	..	..	Florins. 2,102 (175 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 2½ <i>d.</i>)
	Second North - Holland Tramway Company. Schouw-Purmerend	..	9.5	1.00	..	..	..

Conveyance of Merchandize, in Tons of 1,000 kilog., 1893.	Principal Articles of Merchandize conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Receipts for the Year 1893.			
			Merchandize.	Passengers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
..	..	196,614	Fl. c. 9,010 56.5 (750 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>)	Fl. c. 50,332 64.5 (4,194 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>)	Fl. c. 9,860 04 (821 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4½ <i>d.</i>)	Fl. c. 69,203 25 (5,766 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
36	Gooi Steam Tramway Company, Amsterdam-Laren, Huizen-Laren, Hliversum - Hakkelaarsbrug-Minderberg	Steam ..	37.3	1.435	Florins. 953,330 (794 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 9½ <i>d.</i>)	Subvention from the commune Naarden for the first 10 years, 1,000 fl. (83 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>) per year The rest of the construction capital was contributed by private individuals	Bridge toll, Vechbrug, 400 fl. (33 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>); tolls, 5,300 fl. (441 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>)

Conveyance of Merchandize, in Tons of 1,000 kilog., 1893.	Principal Articles of Merchandize conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Receipts for the Year 1893.			
			Merchandize.	Passengers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
..	Merchandize, milk, cattle, &c..	315,143	Fl. c. 13,047 50 (1,087 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 9½ <i>d.</i>)	Fl. c. 74,548 17.5 (6,212 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 9½ <i>d.</i>)	Fl. c. 9,693 91 (807 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 4½ <i>d.</i>)	Fl. c. 97,289 58.5 (8,107 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 2½ <i>d.</i>)

No.	Tramway.	Motive-power.	Length, in Kilometres.	Width between Rails, in Metres.	Construction Capital.	Manner in which the Construction Capital was found.	Annual Charges for use of Roads and Spaces, as Toll.
37	Steam Tramway. Bussum-Huizen. (Worked by the Holland Railway Company)	Steam	6.300	1.435	Florins, 179,754 (14,979 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>)	The construction capital was contributed by private individuals.	Share in lighting the road near Bussum, 60 <i>fl.</i> (5 <i>l.</i>); hire of ground, 10 <i>fl.</i> (16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>); recognition, 1 <i>fl.</i> (1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>)

Receipts for the Year 1893.				
Conveyance of Merchandise, in Tons of 1,000 kilog., 1893.	Principal Articles of Merchandise conveyed.	Number of Passengers in 1893.	Receipts for the Year 1893.	
			Merchandise.	Total.
2,000 167 waggon loads	Coals, fish, wood, bricks, corn, &c.	54,480	Fl. c. 5,317 13 (443 <i>l.</i>)	Fl. c. 7,287 74.5 (607 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>)
				Fl. c. 12,610 95 (1,050 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i>)

COMMERCIAL. No. 10 (1894).

REPORTS

FROM

HER MAJESTY'S REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

ON THE

SYSTEM OF PAWNBROKING

IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
August 1894.*

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[C.—7559.]

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*Reports from Her Majesty's Representatives
abroad on the System of Pawnbroking in
various Countries.*

*Circular addressed to Her Majesty's Representatives at Vienna,
Brussels, Copenhagen, Berlin, Paris, Rome, the Hague, Lisbon,
St. Petersburg, Madrid, Stockholm, Berne, and Washington.*

My Lord,

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 28, 1894.

I HAVE to request you to instruct a member of your Staff to prepare a short Report on the system of pawnbroking, or "Monts-de-Piété," which obtains in the country in which you reside.

I am, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

No. 1.

Sir E. Monson to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 24.)

My Lord,

Vienna, September 18, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 28th June, I have the honour to transmit herewith a short Report on the system of pawnbroking in Austria-Hungary, which has been prepared by Mr. Fraser.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDMUND MONSON.

Inclosure in No. 1.

Report on the Pawnbroking System in Austria-Hungary.

IN Austria-Hungary the largest amount of pawnbroking is carried on by private pawnbrokers, who merely have to obtain the authorization of the Executive authorities on the presentation of testimonials of respectability and the deposit of a small caution in money. The Laws which at present govern the practice of pawnbroking in Austria (Law of the 23rd March, 1885) and in Hungary (Law of the 14th March, 1881) resemble closely the English Pawnbrokers' Act. The principal conditions and directions as to redeeming and repawning the pledge must appear on the back of every pawn-ticket, and the form of the latter must be approved by the district political authorities, who hold the pawnbroker's caution-money, amounting to from 80l. to 800l., according to the size of the town or village he trades in; and every pawnbroker must have a full description of his business, with the interest he charges and his conditions of redemption and forfeiture, posted conspicuously in his pawnshop, with the approval and signature of the chief district political officer affixed thereto. But, side by side with the system of pawnbroking as a trade, there exists throughout the whole of the Austro-Hungarian dominions a system of "Monts-de-Piété," or "Versatzaemter," usually under the control of the Municipalities in the more important towns, but existing also as independent institutions more or less under the control of the State. The prototype of all these "Monts-de-Piété" is the so-called Imperial Pawn Office of Vienna, originally founded like any other charitable institution—and solely as such intended—

by an Imperial Charter of Foundation granted by the Emperor Joseph I in 1707. At first the Emperor himself, through the Imperial Chancery, retained full control of the institution, but gradually the Ministry of the Interior obtained the nomination of the chief officials and the sanction of any important matters connected with the management, although the Director remains a nominee of the Crown. At the same time this "Mont-de-Piété" retains its original character of an independent charitable foundation, for its funds are in no way included in the general accounts of the Government, since they had their origin in an advance partly from the Privy Purse and partly from the Poor Fund of Vienna. Gradually the original advances have been paid off, until now the Imperial Pawn Office of Vienna is entirely independent financially, and is, in fact, yearly adding to its cash capital from its own profits. There would appear to be no reason why this "Mont-de-Piété," which at present only has one branch office in the suburbs, should not gradually increase in size until the existence of pawnbroking as a trade were threatened, but one-half of the annual profit of the whole institution has at present to be made over to the Vienna Poor Fund as a free gift, so that only the remaining moiety goes to swell the working capital. This gift is, however, only an institution of late years, to compensate the Municipality to some extent for not being allowed to take over the control of the "Mont-de-Piété" itself. The charges for management seem, however, to be relatively greater than those of some of the larger private pawnbroking establishments, and on a capital of some 315,000*l.* a net profit of only 11,000*l.* is obtained. This unsatisfactory financial result is partly explained by the fact that the employés are more numerous than they probably would be if they had not the status of servants of the Crown, and by the relatively large pension list of 3,000*l.* a-year; besides which, all taxes and Government stamps are paid exactly as though the institution were a private one, amounting to some 2,000*l.*

The interest charged at the Imperial Pawn Office of Vienna is at the uniform rate of 10 per cent., whether on ordinary domestic effects or on jewellery and valuables, when such latter are accepted at all; it is calculated by fortnights, and a Table is published in book form, from which the public may see at a glance the exact charges on any given sum for any length of time. But interest is exacted for a full fortnight, even in cases where the article pawned is redeemed within a shorter period. Owing to this provision, a vast number of the poorest class of clients are obliged to resort to private pawnbrokers when the article pawned is of small value. These private pawnbrokers have, too, another large source of revenue, which is denied to the public institution, namely, that of not only storing but of preserving (against moths, &c.) the immense quantity of winter clothing, great-coats, and furs which the lowest classes intrust to their care for nine months of the year. In case of loss on the sale by auction of unredeemed pledges, the official

valuer who valued the same must make up the difference to the institution, and must purchase the pledge himself should it be otherwise unsaleable; he is, however, excused the interest properly due from the pawnier. Small sums of caution-money are deposited by all the chief officials of the pawn-office.

In 1893 the Vienna Pawn Office received 866,015 articles in pawn, for which it advanced 420,000*l.*; the average value of the jewellery and other valuables pawned amounted to 25*s.*, whilst that of the clothing and similar household effects was only 4*s.* 6*d.* On account of the space required for storage, the institution would not be able to keep itself going without the aid of the jewels and other valuable pledges which take up so little space in the warehouses. In 1893, 91,079 pledges were repawned, at a value of 44,000*l.*; and 28,504 unredeemed pledges were sold for 11,000*l.*, mostly jewellery, which amounts usually to one-third of all articles pawned.

The accounts of the Imperial Vienna Pawn Office appear annually in the official journal of the Municipality.

It may be mentioned that the leading officials of the Imperial Vienna Pawn Office all hold the opinion that it would be wise, in the interests of the poor, to extend the system of State or communal pawn-offices, and to gradually cease to issue the present unlimited number of "concessions" to private persons who trade as pawnbrokers. But as some of the more important banks and credit institutions of Austria-Hungary have taken up pawnbroking as a separate branch of their business, there are considerable difficulties in the way of realizing this plan, and it must be confessed that the Imperial Pawn Office, as at present constituted, has not succeeded in gaining over the public from the private pawnbroker, though this is no doubt to some extent due to its only having been able to endow one branch office, whereas such an institution, to be a success, must have dependent offices all over the city. The known presence of members of the police force within the precincts of the public office is also a deterrent to a large class of clients who patronize private brokers, but forms at the same time one of the strongest arguments in favour of the suppression of private pawnbroking, namely, the aid they lend to the disposal of stolen goods.

The State Pawn Office at Prague has received more Government assistance and favour than the older institution at Vienna, and it appears to be rather more successful in competing with the trade. Pesth and all the larger towns of the Monarchy have got municipal or communal pawn-offices, but they all labour under the disadvantages already described, although it is felt that their very existence helps to diminish the necessity for private pawnbroking and its profits, to the advantage of the poorer public.

BELGIUM.

No. 2.

Sir F. Plunkett to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received November 5.)

My Lord,

Brussels, October 28, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's Circular of the 28th June, requesting that a short Report on the pawnbroking system in force in this country should be prepared, I have now the honour to inclose herewith a Report drawn up by Mr. Adam, First Secretary in Her Majesty's Legation, which I trust will supply all the required information on this matter.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. R. PLUNKETT.

Inclosure in No. 2.

Report upon "Monts-de-Piété" in Belgium.

IN the Low Countries money-lending upon usury was practised exclusively by the Jews until the beginning of the thirteenth century, when the bankers of Lombardy and Cahors also entered the field.

Originally merely tolerated, the usurer gradually came to be recognized and licensed, subject to the payment of fees into the Sovereign's Treasury.

The rate of interest exacted by the Lombards seems never to have fallen below 30 per cent., but it occasionally rose much higher, and is even known to have reached 130 per cent.

The Archdukes Albert and Isabella, Governors of the Spanish Netherlands under Philip III, who had already, by their Edict of the 8th May, 1600, reduced the lawful rate of interest from $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $21\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., finding the sternest laws unavailing to check the extortions of private pawnbrokers and money-lenders, determined to introduce "Monts-de-Piété" into the provinces under their rule, and adopted a plan for these institutions, which was suggested by Wenceslaus Cobergher, their Chief Architect.

Notwithstanding the Bull of Pope Leo X of the 4th May 1515, which approved the creation of "Monts-de-Piété," and the decision of the Lateran Council, authorizing creditors to exact from their debtors an amount of interest sufficient to cover the necessary expenses of the loan, the Archdukes still felt conscientious scruples in regard to the high rates to be charged, and accordingly consulted the Archbishops and Bishops of Malines, Antwerp, Ypres, Bois-le-Duc, Ghent, and Bruges, and certain other distinguished theologians, assembled for the purpose at

Malines. These, by declaration of the 2nd October, 1617, approved the proposed introduction of the institutions in question into the Netherlands.

Letters patent were accordingly issued, on the 9th January, 1618, appointing Wenceslaus Cobergher Superintendent-General of the "Monts-de-Piété," and instructing him to establish them in all towns where "tables de prêts" existed, and to nominate proper persons to direct them.

Regulations, dated the 17th March, 1618, were published on the 14th January of the following year, exempting the houses of the "Monts-de-Piété" from taxation; establishing stock, bearing interest at $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., to supply them with the necessary funds; appointing the Archbishop of Malines and the Chancellor of Brabant Protectors and Patrons of the "Monts-de-Piété;" directing the Superintendent and his successors to consult said Protectors; and ordering the appointment of Councillors to assist in the management of the institutions.

The interest chargeable to borrowers was originally fixed at 15 per cent., but was reduced in 1621 to 12 per cent. for loans advanced by the "Monts" of Brussels, Antwerp, and Malines; in 1634 the rate of interest in the three above-mentioned institutions was further reduced to 10 per cent., while that in all the rest was fixed at 13 per cent. In 1648, however, the rate of interest everywhere was increased by 2 per cent.

Owing to various causes which interfered with the development of the "Monts-de-Piété," and to the numerous abuses which had crept into their organization, the Privy Council passed a Decree on the 24th January, 1652, replacing the two Protectors by a Board or Junta, consisting of one Councillor of the Brabant Council, two merchants experienced in business, and one holder of stock of the "Monts-de-Piété." The President and the Treasurer of the Great Council were also entitled to attend the meetings of this body, which was charged with the supreme management and administration of all the "Monts-de-Piété."

These institutions, however, continued to be involved in considerable difficulties (partly owing to the refusal of France to allow those existing in the towns of Arras, Cambrai, Lille, Douai, Valenciennes, and Bergues-St.-Vinox, ceded to her by the Treaties of 1659, 1668, and 1678, to continue under the control of the Junta), the interest upon the stock ceased to be paid, and the existence of the "Monts-de-Piété" was seriously endangered.

A fresh reform thus became necessary, and in 1752 Prince Charles of Lorraine, Governor of the Austrian Netherlands, created a new Supreme Junta for the management of the "Monts-de-Piété," to consist of two members of the Government, one merchant of good repute residing at Brussels, the Superintendent-General of the "Monts-de-Piété," and an actuary appointed by him.

The stockholders were thus unrepresented on the new Board.

The rates of interest charged upon loans were fixed at:—

	Per cent.
For pledges valued at less than 300 florins ..	15
„ „ from 300 to 1,000 florins ..	12
„ „ „ 1,000 to 3,000 „ ..	10
„ „ „ above 3,000 florins ..	8

Under Joseph II the direction of the “Monts-de-Piété” was transferred to a Committee of the Royal Council from 1787 to 1791; but in February of the latter year the Supreme Junta was restored by the Emperor Leopold II, and continued to act until its suppression by the French in 1795.

The “Monts-de-Piété” existing in the Austrian Netherlands at the date of the abolition of the Junta by Decree of the French Assembly dated the 12th May, 1795 (23. Floréal, an III), were eleven in number, namely, those of:—

	Opened on—
Brussels	Sept. 28, 1618.
Antwerp	Feb. 6, 1620.
Malines	Sept. 28, 1620.
Ghent	Nov. 29, 1622.
Tournay	Feb. 3, 1625.
Mons	April 28, 1625.
Bruges	Feb. 4, 1628.
Namur	May 28, 1629.
Courtray	July 23, 1630.
Ypres	— 1673.
Louvain	Sept. 1, 1782.

(The last-mentioned city had previously been the seat of a private pawnbroking establishment.)

At Ghent a fund of 50,000 florins, established in 1641 by Bishop Triest for gratuitous loans, was managed by the officials of the “Mont-de-Piété;” but the Administration took the income of 24,000 florins for the costs of management.

Similar funds instituted at Ypres in 1534, at Bruges in 1572, at Lille in 1609, for gratuitous loans, continued quite separate from the Union “Monts-de-Piété.”

The “Mont-de-Piété” at Termonde, established in 1622 by the will of a charitable lady (Anna van den Eynde), was also independent of the Junta, and subject to the control of the Burgomaster and Municipality of the town.

The rates of interest charged by it were lower than those of the ordinary “Monts-de-Piété,” and varied between 5 per cent. and 10 per cent.

In the Bishopric of Liège the Prince-Bishop Gerard de Grosbeck had, as early as 1573, considered the question of establishing a “Mont-de-Piété.” Gerard’s successor, Ernest of Bavaria, who reigned from 1581 to 1612, also took up the idea,

and assigned the produce of certain fines to cover the necessary expenses of the undertaking.

Nothing, however, was definitely effected until the 2nd July, 1620, when a third Prince-Bishop, Ferdinand of Bavaria, issued a Commission to Wenceslaus Cobergher to establish "Monts-de-Piété" in the Liège Principality.

These were at first provisionally created at :—

St Trond ..	..	..	..	..	April 1, 1621
Tongres ..	..	..	..	..	April 1, 1621
Dinant ..	..	..	..	..	June 23, 1621
Huy ..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 1, 1621
Thuin ..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 21, 1622
Liège ..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 7, 1622

The Prince-Bishop's charge of the 12th July, 1622, provided the necessary funds by the creation of stock bearing interest at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and of life annuities at 10 and 12 per cent. per annum.

The rate of interest to be charged upon loans during the first year was fixed at 15 per cent. instead of 43 per cent., the rate charged by the Lombard money-lenders.

One most important provision declared that any profits remaining after the payment of expenses should be set aside, with any donations or legacies received, to form a capital fund, and facilitate reductions in the rate of interest charged.

By a further charge, dated the 26th July, 1625, Prince Ferdinand made his temporary "Monts-de-Piété" permanent, and established a Union or system of mutual responsibility between them.

The success of the "Monts-de-Piété" in the Bishopric of Liège was very great, and for many years the rate of interest charged by them did not exceed 5 per cent. It was not until 1788, on the eve of the French Revolution, that the rate was increased to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The settlement of the debts of the "Monts-de-Piété" which had existed in the Austrian Netherlands was only effected under a Dutch Decree of the 11th September, 1817, and only produced for their creditors a dividend of 19 per cent., which was paid off in 1822.

The Liège "Mont-de-Piété" was ruined by the same causes, and its liabilities were paid off under a Decree of the French Prefect, dated the 20th January, 1803.

The Decree of the French Assembly (23 Floréal, an III = 12th May, 1795) which abolished the Junta, and thus severed the connection between the "Monts-de-Piété" and the Central Government, placing those institutions under the control of the local and municipal Administrations, was followed by further enactments, authorizing borrowers to redeem their pledges by payments in depreciated "assignats" or paper currency, and ordering the restitution, free of charge, of articles of prime necessity under the value of 20 livres, as well as the delivery to the military paymasters of all articles of gold or

silver, diamonds, and jewellery, and to the army stores of all arms, uniforms, woollen or linen cloth, and leather.

These measures, combined with the publication in Belgium of the Law of the 11th April, 1793 (22 Germinal, an 1^{er}), which declared money to be a marketable commodity, and removed all checks upon usury, completed the ruin of the old "Monts-de-Piété."

The shameless extortions of private pawnbrokers and usurers continued to create general disgust, until finally checked by the Law of the 6th February, 1804 (16 Pluviôse, an XIII), which prohibited all offices for lending upon pledge, unless conducted for the benefit of the poor and with the authorization of the Government.

The following "Monts - de - Piété" were reorganized in Belgium under the French dominion :—

					By Decree of the Prefect of—
1.	Mons	..	..	..	Dec. 8, 1802.
2.	Tournay	..	..	..	June 19, 1803.
3.	Ypres	..	..	..	Dec. 27, 1803.
4.	Courtray	..	..	..	July 1, 1804.
5.	Antwerp	..	..	..	Sept. 23, 1804.
6.	Bruges	..	..	..	Mar. 14, 1806.
7.	St. Nicolas	..	..	..	Sept. 1, 1808.
8.	Malines	..	..	..	Sept. 27, 1808.
Reopened—					
9.	Brussels	..	..	..	July 31, 1809.
10.	Louvain	..	..	..	Jan. 1, 1812.

Most of these institutions had, however, already resumed operations unofficially before their reorganization. They were now isolated from each other, and subject to the control of the local Administrations of charities or asylums, under the supervision of the Prefects and the Ministry of the Interior.

Between 1814 and 1830 the Netherlands Government restored or created the following "Monts-de-Piété" :—

					Reopened—
1.	Namur	..	..	..	May 1, 1815.
2.	Liège	..	..	..	Jan. 2, 1818.
3.	Diest	..	..	..	Feb. 1, 1817.
4.	Dinant	..	..	..	July 20, 1820.
5.	Verviers	..	..	..	Jan. 1, 1819.
6.	Huy	..	..	..	Jan. 1, 1819.
7.	Nivelles	..	..	..	July 18, 1818.
8.	Ghent	..	..	..	May 1, 1820.
9.	Ostend	..	..	..	June 1, 1829.
10.	Tirlemont	..	..	..	June 1, 1829.
11.	St. Trond	..	..	..	June 1, 1829.
12.	Termonde	..	..	..	—

(The order is that of the Royal Decrees authorizing the creation, while the dates are those of actual opening.)

By a Decree of the 3rd January, 1822, the King of the Netherlands had appointed a Commission to examine and report on the condition of the indigent poor, and to suggest measures for their relief.

The organization of the "Monts-de-Piété" was one of the subjects treated in the Commissioners' Reports of the 6th January, 1824, and 24th January, 1825, which eventually resulted in the Royal Decree of the 31st October, 1826.

This measure made the creation of any new "Monts-de-Piété," as well as any alterations in the constitutions of those already existing, subject to the Royal sanction (Article 4).

It declared that those establishments should be conducted with a view to the greatest advantage of the persons compelled to have recourse to them (Article 5).

It reserved to the Central Government the right of determining the purposes to which the net profits earned by the "Monts-de-Piété" should be applied (Article 6).

It limited the rate of interest payable by the "Monts-de-Piété" on sums borrowed by them (Article 16), and provided for the gradual repayment of such sums out of their yearly profits (Article 20).

With regard to the administration of the establishments, Article 8 appointed the Burgomasters as Presidents of the Boards of Management, while Article 10 placed all "Monts-de-Piété" under the inspection of the local authorities, subject to the supervision of the Provincial and Central Governments.

One provision of the Decree, however, met with universal condemnation, viz., Article 31, which ordered the restitution of all articles lost or stolen which had been pawned, without requiring the owner to refund principal or interest of the sum lent.

This was considered to render the "Monts-de-Piété" liable, notwithstanding every precaution on their part, to sundry kinds of fraudulent claims.

After the Belgian revolution one more very serious change in the position of the "Monts-de-Piété" was introduced by the Law of the 30th March, 1836, respecting communal administration.

Article 77, section 10, of that Law, by empowering the Communal authorities to frame or amend the constitutions of "Monts-de-Piété," subject to the approval of the Permanent Delegations of the Provincial Councils, practically deprived the Central Government of the supreme control which it had exercised under all previous systems, and which had been expressly secured to it by Article 4 of the Decree of 1826.

A number of modifications in the bye-laws of the various "Monts-de-Piété" were the natural result, and differences arose in their management, until eventually the Government control

was re-established by the Law of the 30th April, 1848, which has ever since continued to regulate those institutions.

Through the kindness of M. H. Taverne, Director of the Brussels "Mont-de-Piété," I have received the accompanying copies of a pamphlet containing the texts of the Law in question and of the new constitution of the Brussels "Mont-de-Piété," which was approved by Royal Decree of the 25th May, 1891.

Translations of both documents are also inclosed herewith.

Under the Netherlands Royal Decree of 1826 the "Monts-de-Piété" received all the available revenues of the communes, of local charities, and of churches, as well as the deposits of caution-money paid in by public officials; in addition to the duty of a loan office they also performed that of a savings bank.

The Law of 1848 has only preserved to them the character of pawnbroking establishments. The necessary funds are furnished to them by the charitable institutions or by the Municipalities, *e.g.*, on the 31st December, 1888, the sums borrowed by the Brussels "Mont" were:—

	Fr.	£
From the City Asylums	1,600,000	= 64,000
" Charitable Fund	700,000	28,000
" Bank of Belgium, upon security of a deposit of 328,000 fr. (13,120 <i>l.</i>) in Belgian State 3½ per Cent.		
Bonds	260,000	10,400
" City of Brussels	120,000	4,800
Total	2,680,000	107,200

The net profits of the operations of the establishment are capitalized in order to pay off these loans, and constitute a permanent endowment.

The rate of interest charged by the various "Monts-de-Piété" ranges from 4 to 16 per cent. At Brussels it has been 6 per cent. since 1891.

M. Taverne has further been good enough to furnish a sketch of the organization and mode of procedure of the Brussels "Mont-de-Piété."

This includes four main subdivisions:—

(a.) The *Central Direction*, which comprises the departments of registration, accounts, cashier's office, auditing and supervision, "traçure," sale of unredeemed pledges, and bonuses resulting therefrom.

(b.) The *Pledging Division*, including the appraisers' or valuation office, the paying clerk's desk, and the service of renewal or extension of pledges.

(c.) The *Warehousing Section*.

(d.) The *Redemption Department*, which includes the receipt of the amounts due, and the delivery of the redeemed pledges.

Any article presented as security is first examined by the appraisers, who determine the amount of the loan to be granted. (This, at Brussels, is fixed at four-fifths of the estimated value for articles of gold or silver plate, or jewellery, and for all other articles at two-thirds of the estimated value.)

The borrower then furnishes evidence of his or her identity, and receives the pawn-ticket ("reconnaissance" or "court-billet"). This he presents to the paying clerk, who initials it and delivers the money.

Meanwhile, the corresponding label ("long billet") has been attached to the pledge.

The pledges are sent in groups or series to the storekeepers or warehousemen, who deliver a receipt, and are thenceforward responsible for them.

At the close of the day the appraisers' statements and that of the paying clerk are compared, and their total amounts must be identical.

Copies of the pawn-ticket (1), label (2), appraiser's register (3), paying clerk's statement (4), list of pledges delivered into store (5), and warehouse register (6), are herewith inclosed to illustrate the procedure.

The renewal of a pledge is treated as though it were redeemed and pledged afresh; an entry is made of the receipt and payment of the principal of the loan as though they had been effected, although the amount of interest due is alone cashed.

In case of a reduction in the amount of the loan (*i.e.*, partial repayment), the difference between the original and reduced amounts of the loan is also cashed.

The "Traçure" is the central service which keeps the run of the articles pawned, independently of the other departments. It registers the pledges received each day, and strikes off those redeemed or renewed. At the expiration of the period for which the loan was granted it draws up the list of unredeemed pledges to be sold.

The warehousing department classifies the lots according to the date of their receipt and the number assigned to them. It sets aside articles requiring special care, and those of excessive bulk. It gives up the pledges in return for the corresponding pawn-tickets, and takes note of their withdrawal. It has to keep in accord with the "Traçure" as to the time-expired lots to be sold.

For the redemption of pledges the borrower gives up his pawn-ticket, which is registered and sent to the warehouse. In exchange, he receives a counterfoil (10) mentioning the principal and interest due. Upon his paying the amount at the receiving cashier's desk the counterfoil is stamped, and he then exchanges it for his pledge at another desk. The counterfoil is filed with the label detached from the pledge.

The redemption register (7) is constantly checked by the

receiver's cash-book, and the amounts of either column must always agree.

The daily total of pledges redeemed must also tally with that of the articles withdrawn from the warehouses.

The sales of unredeemed pledges take place in public and at fixed periods.

The articles are brought from the warehouses at the moment of the sale, in the order of the date of their receipt, beginning with the articles of greatest value.

The appraiser states aloud the nature of the article, and any particulars relating thereto (*e.g.*, in the case of gold or silver, the fineness and weight). The crier numbers and registers the label. The article is then submitted to the inspection of the public, put up to auction, and knocked down to the highest bidder. The registrar enters the proceedings and collects the money.

After the sale a schedule of the bonuses or profits is made out (8), the holders of the time-expired pawn-tickets have the amount of their bonus marked on them, and receive at a special counter the balance due to them, if any, in exchange for their pawn-ticket.

Any bonus unclaimed becomes the property of the "Mont-de-Piété" at the expiration of two years from the date of the sale.

Referring to the attempts made by the Municipality of Brussels at different times to suppress the "Marchands de Reconnaissances" (*i.e.*, speculators who buy up pawn-tickets from their owners at a reduced price, in violation of the provisions of Article 19, paragraph 2, of the Law of 1848), M. Taverne informs me that great difficulty has been experienced in securing the conviction of offenders, owing to their practice of redeeming the goods at once after the purchase, distributing them afresh in different lots, and then pawning them anew, thus reducing the chances of their being identified. At the same time, the victims are generally most reluctant to come into Court and give evidence against these dishonest brokers.

Two works dealing with "Monts-de-Piété" in Belgium were published before the passing of the Law of 1848, viz.:—

"Études Historiques et Critiques sur les Monts-de Piété en Belgique. Par Pierre de Decker, Membre de la Chambre des Représentants. Bruxelles. Société des Beaux-Arts. 1844."

And—

"Situation Administrative et Financière des Monts-de-Piété en Belgique. Nécessité et Moyens de les Réorganiser. Par D. Arnould. Bruxelles. Imprimerie du 'Moniteur Belge.' 1845."

M. Taverne also recommends the "Manuel de Législation, d'Administration, et de Comptabilité concernant le Mont-de-Piété de Paris," by Edmond Duval, its Director, published at Coulommiers in 1886.

A statistical Table, showing the condition of the several "Monts-de-Piété" in Belgium at the end of 1892, is appended hereto.

(Signed) C. F. FREDK. ADAM.

Brussels, October 30, 1894.

Annex 1.

*Law of April 30, 1848, respecting the Reorganization of the
"Monts-de-Piété."*

(Translation.)

LEOPOLD, King of the Belgians,

To all present and to come, greeting.

The Chambers have adopted, and we do sanction, the following:—

Chapter I.—*Maintenance, Creation, and Suppression of "Monts-de-Piété."*

Article 1. The "Monts-de-Piété" at present existing are maintained, subject to the approval by the Government of their constitutions ("Règlements Organiques"), in accordance with Article 7 below.

Art. 2. The decisions of Communal Councils respecting the creation or suppression of "Monts-de-Piété" are subject to the consideration of the Permanent Delegation of the Provincial Council, and to the King's approval.

Art. 3. In the event of the suppression of a "Mont-de-Piété," its surplus property, after liquidation, shall be assigned to the charitable institutions of the commune, in accordance with a distribution effected by the Communal Council, and submitted to the King's approval, after hearing the Permanent Delegation of the Provincial Council.

Chapter II.—*Abolition of Sworn Commissioners, and institution of Auxiliary Offices and Branches.*

Art. 4. The Sworn Commissioners of the "Monts-de-Piété" shall be abolished within a period of two years at the latest.

Nevertheless, this period may be extended by a decision of the Communal Council, subject to the consideration of the Provincial Council and to the King's approval.

The Sworn Commissioners shall be replaced, wherever the necessity therefor may be admitted, by auxiliary offices, the expenses of which shall be defrayed by the main institution.

Art. 5. The Managing Boards of the "Monts-de-Piété" may be authorized by the Government, upon the recommendation of the Permanent Delegations of the Provincial Councils, to establish branches in those neighbouring towns and communes where no institution of the kind exists.

Such establishment shall, however, be dependent upon the request or assent of the Municipalities of both the communes interested, who shall further determine, by common consent, the conditions relating to supervision

Chapter III.—*Management of "Monts-de-Piété."*

Art. 6. The Managing Board of a "Mont-de-Piété" shall consist of five persons nominated by the Communal Council, which shall select one of them from among the members of the Board of Charities ("Bureau de Bienfaisance"), and another from among the members of the Asylums Board ("Administration des Hospices").

The Managing Board of the "Mont-de-Piété" shall be partially renewed every two years. The first withdrawal shall consist of three members to be selected by lot, the second of two. Members withdrawing may be re-elected.

The mode of nomination laid down in Article 84, No. 2, and in the last paragraph of Article 91 of the Law of the 30th March, 1836, are applicable in the case of "Monts-de-Piété."

Art. 7. The decisions of Communal Councils with regard to the constitutions ("Règlements Organiques") of "Monts-de-Piété" shall be submitted to the opinion of the Permanent Delegation of the Provincial Council, and to the King's approval. Such constitutions shall fix the conditions, amount, and rate of interest upon loans to be contracted by the "Monts-de-Piété," the rate of interest to be charged to borrowers, the conditions to be observed for gratuitous loans, the expenses of administration, the organization of the staff, the amounts of their salaries and caution-money, the number and organization of auxiliary offices, the period within which unredeemed pledges may be sold, and the conditions of such sale.

Art. 8. A copy of the budget and accounts of the "Mont-de-Piété," approved by the Communal Council in accordance with Article 79 of the Law of the 30th March, 1836, shall be addressed to the Permanent Delegation, who shall transmit it to the Central Government, with their observations.

Art. 9. The Central Government shall have the right to cause the "Monts-de-Piété" to be inspected whenever it shall deem this necessary.

Chapter IV.—*Endowments. Application of Profits and Interest.*

Art. 10. In the absence of any foundations, gifts, or bequests, the Public Boards of Charities shall continue to provide, within

the limits of their resources, and upon the most favourable conditions possible, the necessary funds for the work of the "Monts-de-Piété."

In the event of any dispute, the Communal Council shall decide, subject to the approval of the Permanent Delegation of the Provincial Council, the respective amount of the contributions to be supplied by each institution.

Should the amounts which the charitable institutions are able to supply prove inadequate, the Communal Council shall make up the deficiency; if its means do not allow of such a course, and if no subsidy is granted, either by the province or by the State, then the "Mont-de-Piété" shall be abolished.

In that event, failing a decision of the Communal Council, the suppression shall be pronounced by Royal Decree.

Art. 11. The extraordinary payments which shall be made in cases of urgent need or of temporary deficiency, either by charitable Boards or by the commune, shall, upon their demand, be refunded out of the earliest profits earned.

Art. 12. Profits arising after paying the expenses of management and the interest upon sums borrowed, and, in particular, those profits accruing from the bonuses upon the sale of pledges sold which have not been claimed within two years from the date of sale, shall be applied to the formation of the endowment necessary to provide for the operations of the "Monts-de-Piété."

The amount of such endowment shall be determined by the constitution of each establishment.

Art. 13. The profits shall be devoted, prior to any other object, to the repayment of sums borrowed upon interest by the "Monts-de-Piété."

Art. 14. Whenever the reduction of charges resulting from such repayments, or from any other cause, shall admit of so doing, a reduction shall be made in the rate of interest charged to borrowers.

The Central Government may, on its own responsibility, order such reduction, after consulting the Permanent Delegation and the Communal Council.

Art. 15. Interest shall be reckoned day by day until the date of repayment; it cannot, however, fall below the "minimum" rate to be established by the constitution (of the "Mont-de-Piété"). Such "minimum" rate shall in no case be less than 5 centimes, whatever may be the value of the pledge and the length of deposit.

Fractions of centimes shall be reckoned to the benefit of the institutions.

Art. 16. When the endowment for loans upon interest shall have been formed, and the "Mont-de-Piété" shall have acquired a capital sufficient to cover all its expenses, the yearly profits shall be devoted to making loans without interest to indigent persons, and to the formation of an endowment for that purpose. When this second endowment shall

have reached the amount fixed by the constitution, the yearly profits shall be paid over to the treasury of the charitable institutions (of the commune) in compliance with Article 3.

Chapter V.—*Penalties.*

Art. 17. Officials or agents of the “Monts-de-Piété” who shall have exacted amounts or rates of interest in excess of what they knew to be due according to existing tariffs and regulations, shall be punished by the correctional penalties laid down in Article 174 of the Penal Code.

Art. 18. Officials or agents of the “Monts-de-Piété” who shall have revealed to any others than police officers or judicial authorities the names of persons who have deposited articles, or caused them to be deposited, in the institution, shall be punished by the penalties laid down in Article 378 of the Penal Code.

Art. 19. Those persons who shall have made a practice of bringing articles to the offices of the “Monts-de-Piété” on behalf of others, and in consideration of a fee;

Those who shall make a practice of buying pawn-tickets issued by the “Monts-de-Piété;”

Those who shall have given up or bought such pawn-tickets under the circumstances mentioned in § 2 of Article 24, shall be punished by the penalties laid down in Article 411 of the Penal Code.

Art. 20. Article 463 of the Penal Code shall be applicable to the offences mentioned in the present Law.

Chapter VI.—*Of Articles lost or stolen.*

Art. 21. Any person who shall have lost, or from whom there shall have been stolen, an article (subsequently) pledged to the “Mont-de-Piété,” shall only be able to claim it during six months, counting from the day on which the Director of the institution, after being duly warned either by the owner or by the police before it was pledged, shall at the same time have obtained an adequate description of the article stolen or lost. In that case the said article shall be returned to its owner without charge.

Art. 22. The owners of articles pledged which have been either lost or stolen, who shall no longer fall within the period fixed by Article 21, or who shall not have supplied, previous to the pledging, a sufficient description of such articles, shall, in case they wish to recover them, be bound to refund the amount lent thereon, as well as the interest due, in accordance with Article 2280 of the Civil Code.

Chapter VII.—*Of Loans upon new Goods.*

Art. 23. Loans upon new goods deposited by the same owner shall not exceed 1,000 fr.

Art. 24. No loan upon new goods may take place without the personal intervention of the Director or his immediate substitute, and unless the depositor shall have furnished proof of his identity.

The documents recording deposits of this nature shall mention the fact that the goods are new, and may neither be given up nor sold.

Chapter VIII.—*Of the Redemption of Pledges.*

Art. 25. Depositors in the "Monts-de-Piété" shall be entitled to pay instalments upon the amount borrowed by them, and to redeem in succession the several articles forming a single pledge.

Chapter IX.—*Of Registration Taxes.*

Art. 26. The registers, pawn-tickets, and generally all deeds solely relating to the management of a "Mont-de-Piété," shall be exempted from the taxes and formalities of stamps and registration.

We do promulgate the present Law, and order it to be stamped with the seal of the State, and published through the "Moniteur."

Done at Brussels, the 30th April, 1848.

(Signed)

LEOPOLD.

By the King,
The Minister of Justice,
(Signed) DE HANONY.

Sealed with the seal of the State, the 30th April, 1848.

(Published in the "Moniteur" of the 4th May, 1848, No. 125.)

Annex 2.

"Règlement Organique" or Constitution of the "Mont-de-Piété" of Brussels, approved by Royal Decree dated at Laeken, May 25, 1891.

(Translation.)

THE Communal Council of Brussels,
Having referred to the Law of the 30th April, 1848 ;

Having referred to the constitution of the 27th July, 1849, which was adopted for the Brussels "Mont-de-Piété" in accordance with Article 7 of the Law of the 30th April, 1848, as well as to the amendments which have successively been introduced therein;

Considering that there is reason to introduce in the said constitution certain alterations of which experience has proved the necessity;

Having examined the proposals drawn up by the Managing Board of the "Mont-de-Piété" at their meeting of the 22nd October, 1889;

And the observations put forward by the Minister of Justice, and reported in the Governor of Brabant's despatch dated the 16th January, 1891, No. 69228 A—28160;

With reference to Article 7 of the Law of the 30th April, 1848;

Establishes, in the following terms, the constitution of the Brussels "Mont-de-Piété":—

Title I.—Of the Managing Board.

Article 1. The Managing Board shall meet when summoned by the Burgomaster or by its Chairman.

Art. 2. It shall select its Chairman from among its members.

Art. 3. The Board can only transact business provided three members at least are present, including the Burgomaster.

Art. 4. The Director, or, in his absence, one of the members of the Board, shall act as Secretary.

Art. 5. The Managing Board shall discuss all proposals which concern the institution. It shall settle the estimates and the accounts.

Title II.—Of the Staff.

Art. 6. The staff of the "Mont-de-Piété" shall consist of a Director, a Registrar, a Receiver, a paying clerk, and three appraisers.

It shall further include appraisers in charge of auxiliary offices, storekeepers, accountants, assistants, copying clerks, and servants, the number of whom shall be fixed by the Board of Management.

Art. 7. The Board of Management shall have power to nominate, suspend, and dismiss the employés.

Nevertheless, the Director and the Registrar shall be nominated by the Communal Council upon presentation by the Managing Board of a list of three candidates; they can only be suspended or dismissed by the Communal Council.

Every suspension shall entail deprivation of salary.

Art. 8. The salaries are fixed at the following amounts :—

				Minimum.		Maximum.	
				Fr.	£	Fr.	£
Director	..	..	..	5,000	200	7,000	280
Registrar	..	..	..	3,500	140	5,000	200
Receiver	..	..	..	3,000	120	4,500	180
Paying Clerk	..	..	..	3,000	120	4,500	180
Other officials	..	..	..	1,000	40	4,500	180

Art. 9. All officials shall, on assuming their duties, furnish a security (or caution), which may consist in real property, public funds of the State or guaranteed by the State, bonds of the Province of Brabant, bonds of the city of Brussels, or cash.

The Managing Board shall decide the rate at which public funds deposited as security may be accepted.

If the security be furnished in cash, it shall be paid into the treasury of the "Mont-de-Piété," which may not grant a higher rate of interest than 4 per cent.

The repayment of the caution-money (or security) may be delayed until the expiration of a period of twelve months from the date of ceasing to perform the duties.

Art. 10. The amounts of caution-money are fixed as follows :—

				Fr.	£
For the Director	..	..	..	40,000	1,600
„ Registrar	..	..	..	20,000	800
„ Receiver	..	..	..	10,000	400
„ Paying Clerk	..	..	..	10,000	400

The Managing Board shall determine the amount of the security to be furnished by the rest of the officials in proportion to the importance of their duties.

Art. 11. The Director shall be lodged rent free at the institution. He shall have the supervision and direction of the entire staff, and the care of all the *matériel* of the "Mont-de-Piété." He shall be especially responsible to the Board of Management for all articles of gold or silver, and for jewellery.

Art. 12. The Registrar shall be specially charged with the funds, and with the supervision of the accounts. Every day after the closing of the offices an account shall be rendered to him of the work of the accountants, the receiver, the paying clerk, and the head appraisers of the auxiliary offices.

Art. 13. The Registrar shall be further charged with the public sale of time-expired pledges. For this purpose he shall obtain, ten days before each sale, the authorization of the President of the Tribunal of First Instance.

Art. 14. The appraisers, appraisers-in-chief of auxiliary offices, and storekeepers shall respectively be held responsible for the valuation and care of the articles (pledged), subject to the limitation mentioned in the second paragraph of Article 25.

Art. 15. Every official shall be responsible for any loss or damage of which he may be the cause. The Board of Management shall recover the amount thereof out of the salary and caution-money of the official in fault, with the further option of a civil action for any sum exceeding the amount of such caution-money.

Title III.—*Of the Operations.*

Art. 16. The "Mont-de-Piété" shall lend exclusively upon the security of personal property ("objets mobiliers").

Art. 17. The following shall be excepted from admission as security:—

1. Articles whose estimated value falls short of 2 fr.
2. The tools of workmen.
3. The weapons and articles of equipment of non-commissioned officers and privates of the army, the Civic Guard, the corps of firemen, and the agents of the police.
4. Decorations and badges conferred by the Belgian Government.
5. Articles derived from relief granted by public institutions of charity.
6. Articles and ornaments which are or have been in use for the performance of a form of public worship.
7. Title-deeds, bonds, shares, and public or commercial securities.

Art. 18. The amount lent upon a single pledge shall not, unless under exceptional circumstances, exceed the sum of 3,000 fr. (120*l.*).

The Board of Management shall have the right of refusing to lend more than 1,500 fr. (60*l.*) upon a single pledge.

New goods shall not be admitted as security, except upon the conditions provided by law for that class of articles.

Art. 19. Articles presented as security shall be received upon the estimate of the appraisers, viz., articles of gold or silver and jewels for four-fifths of their intrinsic value, and all other articles for two-thirds of their estimated value.

Nevertheless, borrowers shall have the opportunity of pledging goods for a less amount, but such amount shall in no case be less than one-half of the value assigned to the pledges by the appraisers, when the articles in question shall be valued at not less than 500 fr. (20*l.*).

Art. 20. The interest payable for loans upon security shall be fixed in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 of the Law of the 8th April, 1848, and may not amount to less than 5 centimes.

Art. 21. The chief office shall be open to the public daily from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.; and the branch offices from 8 o'clock A.M. to half-past 12, and from 2 P.M. to 6 P.M.

On Sundays and holidays they shall only be open for the redemption of pledges, and shall all close at noon.

Art. 22. Loans shall be made for twelve months; they shall be renewable at any time upon payment of the interest due.

Any renewal shall only be effected after a fresh valuation by the appraisers.

Art. 23. The sale of time-expired pledges shall only take place after the completion of the thirteenth month, and depositors shall have the option of redeeming them up to the day preceding that of the sale.

The sale shall be effected for ready money, with a supplement of 5 per cent. of the principal to cover all expenses.

Art. 24. Any objections raised to the delivery of the pledge, and based on the ground of the loss of the pawn-tickets, shall be no impediment to the sale.

Art. 25. The bonus resulting from the sale of a pledge, after deduction of the principal and interest of the loan, shall be kept during two years at the disposal of the rightful owner.

In the event of a loss (upon the sale), the difference shall be borne by the appraiser who fixed the value of the pledge, whenever the total amount of the errors in valuation during one year shall exceed the sum of 600 fr. for each appraiser in the central office, and the sum of 300 fr. for each appraiser in charge of a branch office.

Art. 26. The "Mont-de-Piété" shall be responsible for any injuries occurring to articles pledged, unless such injuries shall result from accidental causes or *force majeure*. The injuries caused by moths to woollen tissues, the mildewing of silk stuffs, and damage by fire, if not covered by insurance with any Belgian Company, shall be assimilated to those due to accidental causes or *force majeure*.

Art. 27. The institution shall be responsible for the loss or theft of pledges to the amount provided by Article 33, subject to its action against the persons actually responsible.

Nevertheless, its responsibility shall cease when the loss or removal (of the pledges) is the result of circumstances of *force majeure*, such as plunderings, riots, or other acts of violence.

Art. 28. The movables and real property belonging to the "Mont-de-Piété" shall serve as security both to those persons who have lent money to it and to the owners of pledges.

Art. 29. Registers shall be kept, both at the head office and at the branch offices, in which shall be entered, in order of date, all recommendations, claims, or objections originating with either the judicial authorities or the owners of articles lost or stolen. The owners (of such articles) shall append their signature to the registers.

Art. 30. Whenever articles suspected of being lost or stolen shall be presented as pledges, the loan may be deferred for twenty-four hours, and the articles shall be detained at the "Mont-de-Piété."

Art. 31. Articles pledged, resulting from breaches of trust or from misappropriation, shall not be included in the category of

articles lost or stolen, and their owners shall only be entitled to claim them after refunding the principal of the amount lent thereon, together with the interest due.

Art. 32. Whenever pledges shall be required to serve as proofs ("pièces de conviction") before Law Courts or Tribunals, their delivery shall only take place upon the demand of a Magistrate of the Court or Tribunal before which the articles in question are to be laid, and in exchange for a receipt signed either by the Clerk of the Court or Tribunal or by a police officer.

Art. 33. If an article pledged shall have been lost or mislaid, and cannot be returned to its owner, its value shall be paid to the rightful claimant, taking as a basis either the amount lent, with an addition of one-quarter in the case of articles of gold, silver, and jewels, and of one-half in the case of other goods, or else the amount of the intrinsic value, or that of the estimate, in cases to which paragraph 2 of Article 19 shall be applicable.

Title IV.—Of the Endowment Fund.

Art. 34. The endowment fund intended to provide for the work of the "Mont-de-Piété" shall be fixed at a sum of 3,500,000 fr. (140,000*l.*).

The principal of the endowment fund intended for loans free of interest shall be determined when the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 16 of the Law of the 30th April, 1848, shall become applicable.

Art. 35. The endowment fund shall consist of the cash deposited as caution-money by the officials (of the "Mont-de-Piété"), of the profits realized, of donations and legacies to the "Mont-de-Piété," and of funds to be supplied by the Boards of public charities, or, failing them, by the commune.

Art. 36. The interest payable by the "Mont-de-Piété" upon the capital borrowed by it may not exceed 4 per cent. per annum without the express authority of the Council of the Burgomaster and Aldermen.

Title V.—General Provision.

Art. 37. The constitution of the 27th July, 1849, as well as all resolutions amending the same, are hereby repealed.

Temporary Provision.

Art. 38. By exception to the provisions of Article 9, the existing rate of interest payable upon deposits of caution-money in cash shall be reduced by degrees in the following proportions :—

For the year 1891	..	..	..	To 4.75 per cent.
" 1892	..	..	..	" 4.50 "
" 1893	..	..	..	" 4.25 "
From January 1, 1894	..	..	..	" 4.00 "

Agreed to at the sittings of the 14th July, 1890, and the
2nd March, 1891.

The Council,
(Signed) BULS.

By the Council,
The Secretary,
(Signed) A. DWELSHAUVERS.

Approved by us, Minister of Justice, to be appended to the
Royal Decree of the 25th May, 1891.

(Signed) JULES LEJEUNE.

Annex 3.
Extract from "Annuaire Statistique de la Belgique" for 1893.
 OPERATIONS of "Monts-de-Piété" in Belgium for the Year 1892.

LOANS AND RENEWALS.

	Alost.	Antwerp.	Bruges.	Brussels.	Courtray.	Ghent.
Number of articles {						
Under 5 francs ..	9,308	59,125	4,695	139,507	12,282	28,668
Over 5 and under 10 francs ..	2,096	30,640	6,566	86,374	2,702	23,407
" 10 " 50 ..	526	40,645	5,639	76,317	1,876	13,693
" 50 " 100 ..	1	8,534	802	14,118	298	1,671
" 100 " 500 ..	1	3,308	241	7,062	127	803
" 500 francs ..	Nil	52	5	572	Nil	38
Total ..	11,932	142,104	17,948	323,950	17,285	68,280
Amounts lent ..	42,777	2,239,909	248,664	4,973,588	181,110	731,305
Loans upon new goods {						
Number ..	2	574	31	1,851	184	277
Amounts ..	75	29,935	5,365	160,218	7,042	19,483
Rates of interest upon loans ..	15 per cent.	8 per cent.	8 per cent. to 12 per cent.*	6 per cent.	10 per cent. to 15 per cent.	4 per cent.†
Total of amounts lent ..	42,852	2,269,844	254,029	5,133,806	188,152	750,788

* Loans of 5 francs and under are free of interest.

† This interest, reckoned with 5 centimes as minimum, is increased by 2 per cent. at the time of pledging, to cover expenses of loan; and by 1 per cent. on withdrawal, for cost of warehousing. Each of these additions is limited to a maximum of 1 franc.

LOANS AND RENEWALS—(continued).

	Huy.	Liège.	Lierre.	Malines.	Mons.	Namur.
Number of articles { Under 5 francs Over 5 and under 10 francs .. " 10 " " 50 " " 100 " " 500 " " 500 francs	9,019 1,874 515 12 3 Nil	102,648 32,706 20,585 2,356 924 47	7,630 3,330 1,092 59 10 Nil	27,525 8,512 4,450 481 143 21	22,196 3,551 2,608 347 275 8	11,598 4,726 1,829 132 54 Nil
Total	11,423	159,246	12,121	41,132	28,988	18,659
Amounts lent	39,194	1,136,035	53,335	271,071	185,472	109,015
Loans upon new goods { Number Amounts	22 1,083	851 36,259	923 10,033	13 3,110	208 9,919	94 5,557
Rates of interest upon loans	{ 7 per cent. to 15 per cent. }	5 per cent.*	15 per cent.	10 per cent.	{ 9 per cent. and 12 per cent. }	{ 10 per cent. to 16 per cent. }
Total of amounts lent	40,277	1,172,294	63,368	274,181	196,391	111,572

* Plus a fee of 1 per cent. on pledging, and a commission of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per month.

LOANS AND RENEWALS—(continued).

	Nivelles.	Ostend.	St. Nicolas.	Termonde.	Tirlemont.	Verviers.	Total.
Number of articles { Under 5 francs Over 5 and under 10 francs .. " 10 " 50 " 50 " 100 " 100 " 500 " 500 francs	1	12,135	8,312	7,286	8,760	12,563	483,558
	17	11,108	2,569	2,210	657	12,275	235,323
	28	7,748	885	749	314	6,696	186,195
	5	903	33	23	68	213	29,856
	2	231	13	1	41	48	13,287
	Nil	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	748
Total	53	32,131	11,812	10,269	9,840	31,795	948,968
Amounts lent	1,382	350,885	54,044	43,767	50,763	218,283	10,881,599
Loans upon new goods { Number Amounts	Nil	943	Nil	Nil	24	1,515	7,512
	"	6,380	"	"	1,159	20,076	315,694
Rates of interest upon loans	5 per cent.	10.95 per ct.	{ 8 per cent. to 15 per cent.	{ 8 per cent. to 12 per cent.	10 per cent.	{ 8 per cent. and 12 per cent.	{ 4 per cent. to 16 per cent.
Total of amounts lent	1,382	357,265	54,044	43,767	51,922	238,359	11,197,293

REDEMPTIONS.										
			Alost.	Antwerp.	Bruges.	Brussels.	Courtray.	Ghent.		
Number of articles	..	..	11,871	140,378	18,564	317,311	16,651	71,868		
Amount's returned	..	..	43,061	2,328,802	256,638	5,198,461	126,719	762,094		
			Huy.	Liège.	Lierre.	Malines.	Mons.	Namur.		
Number of articles	..	..	10,246	150,902	12,520	39,935	28,075	18,260		
Amounts returned	..	..	36,222	1,176,314	63,624	258,585	183,258	109,397		
			Nivelles.	Ostend.	St. Nicolas.	Termonde.	Tirlemont.	Verviers.	Total.	
Number of articles	..	..	151	31,888	11,583	10,476	9,930	32,131	932,740	
Amounts returned	..	..	2,831	332,761	52,440	47,228	54,861	242,263	11,275,619	

SALES.

			Alost.	Antwerp.	Bruges.	Brussels.	Courtray.	Ghent.
Number of sales	..	..	428	6,753	406	15,414	1,353	4,649
Amounts realized	..	..	1,520	132,115	7,322	269,622	17,662	52,560
Expenses of "Monts-de-Piété"—								
Amounts lent	..	..	1,384	99,862	6,962	188,016	14,732	43,458
Interest and expenses	..	..	265	13,149	214	14,990	12,036	1,538
Total	..	..	1,649	113,011	7,176	203,006	26,768	44,996
Bonuses—								
Provisional	..	..	423	20,135	1,888	68,501	1,674	17,297
Claimed within two years	..	..	261	17,958	1,454	54,206	1,050	8,003
Definitive..	..	..	162	5,871	864	14,865	563	2,507

SALES—(continued).

			Huy.	Liège.	Lierre.	Malines.	Mons.	Namur.
Number of sales	..	..	753	11,111	343	747	1,276	782
Amounts realized	..	..	3,437	111,507	1,752	9,293	15,680	7,930
		Franks						
Expenses of "Monts-de-Piété"—								
Amounts lent	..	..	2,623	89,342	1,429	6,726	11,976	5,871
Interest and expenses	..	..	322	6,127	212	1,182	2,472	1,154
Total	..	..	2,945	95,469	1,641	7,908	14,448	7,025
Bonuses—								
Provisional	..	..	492	16,789	135	3,200	1,142	905
Claimed within two years	..	..	Nil	12,857	47	2,531	1,270	402
Definitive	..	..	635	6,394	87	670	682	520

SALES—(continued).									
	Nivelles.	Ostend.	St. Nicolas.	Termonde.	Tirlemont.	Verviers.	Total.		
Number of sales	29	984	258	413	247	2,230	48,176		
Amounts realized	582	17,595	1,732	2,294	2,050	20,059	674,812		
Expenses of "Monts-de-Piété"—									
Amounts lent	501	11,862	1,237	1,709	1,715	15,566	504,971		
Interest and expenses	69	1,624	248	274	335	1,983	58,194		
Total	570	13,486	1,485	1,983	2,050	17,549	563,165		
Bonuses—									
Provisional	13	4,109	301	311	451	4,732	142,498		
Claimed within two years	41	3,809	96	132	171	2,332	106,620		
Definitive	306	563	205	181	81	663	35,819		

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CURRENT WORKING EXPENSES.

	Allost.	Antwerp.	Bruges,	Brussels.	Courtray.	Ghent.
Salaries	3,200	59,349	13,010	119,653	6,230	22,285
Buildings and furniture	500	28,557	2,820	24,819	2,500	3,955
Interest paid by "Monts-de-Piété"— Rates	5 per cent.	5 per cent.	5 per cent.	3 per cent. to 4½ per cent.	4 per cent. and 5 per cent.	3½ per cent. to 5 per cent.
Amounts	1,011	11,918	950	105,447	1,685	4,883
Other expenses	383	1,697	656	2,557	885	2,590
Total of current working expenses	5,094	101,521	17,436	252,476	11,300	33,723
Net profits	— 2,303	18,061	6,042	15,391	12,974	4,816

CURRENT WORKING EXPENSES—(continued).

	Huy.	Liège.	Lierre.	Malines.	Mons.	Namur.
Salaries	2,058	37,230	2,800	10,957	10,614	6,340
Buildings and furniture	6	11,166	504	4,650	646	1,645
Interest paid by "Monts-de-Piété"— Rates	4 per cent. {	3 per cent. and 5 per cent.	4 per cent. to 5 per cent.	5 per cent. }	3 per cent. }	4 per cent. and 4½ per cent.
Amounts	584	29,995	1,607	435	2,576	2,845
Other expenses	258	10,271	221	1,194	2,173	352
Total of current working expenses	2,906	88,662	5,132	17,286	16,009	11,182
Net profits	129	17,283	31	1,650	2,675	1,509

CURRENT WORKING EXPENSES—(continued).

	Nivelles.	Ostend.	St. Nicolas.	Termonde.	Tirlemont.	Verviers.	Total.
Salaries	2,500	9,900	2,904	3,800	2,750	8,890	324,480
Buildings and furniture	282	3,440	1,250	660	530	4,064	91,994
Interest paid by "Monts-de-Piété"—							
Rates	Nil	5 per cent.	4 per cent.	3 per cent. and 4 per cent.	Nil	5 per cent.	3 per cent. to 5 per cent.
Amounts	"	1,064	8	1,630	"	765	167,403
Other expenses	213	2,972	286	1,195	226	2,220	30,349
Total of current working expenses	2,995	17,376	4,448	7,285	3,506	15,939	614,236
Net profits	3,458*	1,247	163	90	645	1,701	85,542

* This profit is due to an endowment of 182,000 francs, the annual interest of which amounts to 7,032 francs.

DENMARK.

No. 3.

Mr. C. Scott to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 8.)

My Lord,

Copenhagen, August 8, 1894.

IN accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 28th June, I have the honour to forward herewith a short Report by Sir Francis Denys on the Laws in force in this country respecting pawnbroking.

I have &c.

(Signed) CHARLES S. SCOTT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 3.

Report on the System of Pawnbroking in Denmark.

THE first Law relating to pawnbroking in Denmark is that of the 29th June, 1753. By this Law the privilege of establishing an institution for pawnbroking ("Assistentshus") was granted to the Royal Naval Hospital, which was to be the sole institution permitted to advance loans on goods pledged, and levy interest higher than that allowed by legislation.

In the preamble of the Law it is laid down that the names of the pawners, and the circumstances under which help is given, shall be kept secret. Detailed Regulations on this head are contained in section 9.

In section 1 the business hours are fixed for the "Assistentshus:" six to seven hours in winter and nine hours in summer the "Assistentshus" is to be open. It also states that the Manager of the "Assistentshus" may have jewellery, valuables, and unstamped silver valued by experts at the expense of the pawnner.

In section 2 the rates at which loans may be advanced are set forth, but these rates have been altered by the Regulations of the 19th December, 1874.

It is enacted in section 3 that a receipt shall be given for the goods pledged, and a form for the pawn-ticket is drawn up. In this form it is stated that the pawn is taken for three months

only. At the expiration of this period it shall be either redeemed or renewed.

In section 4 it is laid down that losses caused through carelessness of the Manager shall be made good by him.

Section 5 states that within one month after the date of payment the pledge may be redeemed on payment of interest for the whole month.

Section 6 enacts that one month after the date of payment the "Assistentshus" can have the article pledged sold by public auction after due notice has been given, and the insertion of an advertisement in the paper. The auction shall be held at the "Assistentshus" itself, and a commission of 1 per cent. is allowed to be charged. After deduction of the amount of the loan, interest, and expenses, should any sum remain over, it shall remain at the disposal of the pawner for one year after the sale, but after that period it reverts to the "Assistentshus."

Section 7 states that all disputes occurring with the "Assistentshus" and its management shall be decided by the Municipal Court of Copenhagen, and then by the highest Court, should the nature of the case require it.

By section 8 it is enacted, with a view to prevent the pawning of stolen or lost property, that notice should be given at once to the "Assistentshus" whenever any article is lost or stolen, in order that the person offering such articles for pawn may be arrested at the request of the Manager. Should stolen or lost goods have been pledged, the owner cannot get them back without paying the amount of the loan advanced and the interest due. Should the pawner, however, present himself, the Manager can have him arrested in order that the case may be examined.

In section 9 it is strictly prohibited that any person or other institution should undertake pawnbroking at a higher rate of interest than that allowed by law; and with a view to enforce this prohibition, it is laid down that any person who can prove a contravention of the Act shall not only receive back his pledge free, but shall be entitled further to one-third of the fine imposed on the guilty person, the "Assistentshus" receiving the other two-thirds.

No further legislation was undertaken until the Law of the 21st June, 1867,* which extended further the provisions of the existing Law. By it all persons advancing loans on pledges are compelled to take out a licence, to be granted by the chief municipal authority of the town or district under certain conditions, the holder of the licence being compelled to inform the police at what place or places he intends to trade, and of any change of residence. For this licence 10 kronors (11s. 1½d.) is charged. The pawnbroker is compelled to keep a register of

* See translation (Inclosure 2).

all transactions, and to give receipts to pawners containing an accurate statement of the terms on which the loan is made.

This register must be produced at any time on demand by the police, who are empowered to issue Regulations respecting the form of the register, or the wording of the receipts. Fines from 20 to 200 kronor (1*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* to 11*l.*) are imposed for infringement of any of the Regulations contained in this Law. In certain cases, the licence can be withdrawn. All acts in contravention of this Law are dealt with by the Police Court.

Any attempt to evade responsibility by issuing a bill of sale, instead of the proper pawn contract, is strictly prohibited.

Under section 4 of this Law the chief municipal authority of any town or district may, if required, issue Regulations as to the length of time pledges may be retained before they are redeemed, and as to the course to be followed by the pawnbroker in selling articles pawned which have not been redeemed in proper time.

Under the powers given by this section, the municipal authorities of the city of Copenhagen issued a mandate, dated the 21st June, 1867, which, since it sets forth in detail the Regulations to be observed by pawnbrokers, a translation is annexed.

On the 19th December, 1874, a Decree was published containing new Tables for calculating the rate of interest on loans made by the "Assistentshus," to take effect from the 1st January, 1875.

From that date the smallest sum which may be advanced by the "Assistentshus" on a pledge is 50 öre (6½*d.*). The amount of the loan increases with 25 öre up to 5 kronor, and with 50 öre up to 10 kronor. Larger loans are only given in kronor.

In calculating interest the undermentioned Tables are employed:—

Table 1 with interest at 12 per cent. on loans from 50 öre to 100 kronor exclusive.

Table 2 with interest at 9 per cent. on loans from 100 to 200 kronor exclusive.

Table 3 with interest at 6 per cent. on loans from 200 kronor and upwards.

Table 4 applies to old loans which are not included in the new scale.

(Signed) FRANCIS DENYS.

August 1894.

Inclosure 2 in No. 3.

(Translation.)

WE, Christian IX, &c., &c., &c.,

Make known :

The Rigsdag has passed, and we have by our sanction confirmed, the following Law :—

Section 1.

Every one who makes a business of giving loans of sums under 10 kronor against pledges, or of being a commission agent in transacting such loans, is considered a pawnbroker, and is subject to the Regulations of this Law.

No one can carry on business as a pawnbroker without having obtained a licence, granted in the town by the Magistrates and in the country by the "Amtmand." Such licence can only be granted to persons of whom the police do not know to their disadvantage, and it is to be expressed in such terms that it may be withdrawn at once if the person in question is found guilty of dishonest conduct, or, according to the opinion of the police, has brought upon himself suspicion of receiving stolen goods, or has repeatedly been guilty of infringements of the Regulations contained in sections 2-6 of this Law. A fee of 10 kronor is paid for the licence to the funds of the Municipality.

Section 2.

Before the licence is used it must be shown to the police to whom the pawnbroker must give notice of the place, or, in case the licence grants permission to trade at several places, the places in the district where he intends to do business. Changes of these places should be made known to the police.

Section 3.

Every holder of a licence shall keep accurate registers of the business carried on in accordance with the licence, especially of the loans given and pledges received, and for these he shall give the pawners written receipts containing accurate description of the conditions on which the loans are given. The receipts may be written on unstamped paper. It is left to the police to give the more detailed Regulations respecting the form of the registers and the wording of the receipts.

Section 4.

According to the proposal of the police, the chief authority for the town or jurisdiction may, if thought necessary, issue

Regulations containing Rules as to how long a period the pledges may be kept before they are redeemed, and the course to be followed by the pawnbrokers in selling the pledges which have not been redeemed in due time.

Section 5.

The registers and stock of pledges must be shown on demand at any time to the person or persons empowered by the police officials (in Copenhagen the Director of Police) to hold such inspection.

Section 6.

No pawnbroker may receive pledges from children or persons who are intoxicated.

Section 7.

Whoever sets up business as pawnbroker without a licence is punished the first time with a fine from 20 to 100 kronor; the second time from 40 to 200 kronor; and the third time from 100 to 400 kronor.

For other infringements of this Law, or of the Regulations issued by the Minister or police officials under this Law, fines of 4 to 40 kronor are imposed in addition; in case of repeated offences, the pawnbroker's licence given according to section 1 may be withdrawn.

All cases of infringements of this Law are dealt with by the Police Court, and the fines accrue, in the town, to the funds of the Municipality, and, in the country, to the funds of the "Amt."

Section 8.

No one shall be able to evade responsibility under this Law by making instead of the pawn contract a bill of sale, so that the pawner has a right to buy back the pledge, or by making any other contract which shall appear to the Court to be made with the object of evading the Regulations of this Law.

Section 9.

The persons or Associations who before the passing of this Law have carried on business as pawnbrokers with or without licence, if they wish to continue to carry on their business, must within two months send in a petition for a licence according to section 1, and, if the reasons for refusing such licence mentioned in that section do not exist, it will be granted gratis.

If any such person continues to carry on his business without complying with these Regulations, he shall be punished with

finer according to section 7; the fine, however, for the first offence may be reduced to 4 kronor.

Given at our Royal residence, Copenhagen, the 21st June, 1867.

(L.S.) (Signed) CHRISTIAN R.

Inclosure 3 in No. 3.

(Translation.)

THE Municipality of the city of Copenhagen hereby make known that, under the Ministry of the Interior, and in accordance with section 4 of the Law of the 21st June, 1867, the following Regulations for pawnbrokers have been issued:—

Section 1.

No loan on a pledge shall be given for a shorter time than three months; the pawner, however, is at liberty to redeem the pledge before on payment of the interest due for that time. The pledge shall, further, be redeemable by the pawner at least one month after the day of payment stipulated before steps are taken to sell it by auction according to the instructions contained in these Regulations. Loans given on pawn-tickets from the "Assistentshus" are due at the same time as loans given by the "Assistentshus."

Section 2.

Pledges not redeemed in due time shall be sold by public auction, at which nothing but unredeemed pledges from pawnbrokers may be sold.

Section 3.

A printed catalogue shall be made of the pledges thus offered for sale, in which all the pledges from each pawnbroker, headed with his name and place of business, shall be entered. Silver, gold, and valuables must be entered separately. Each pledge shall have its number in the register of the pawnbroker, besides its current number in the catalogue.

Section 4.

After the auction has been held the pawnbroker shall, within the lapse of two months, calculate for each pledge separately the net proceeds of the auction, and also the amount due to the pawner, after deducting the loan with interest and other expenses; these settlements shall be attached to the pawn register as vouchers. Everything included on the same pawn-ticket is considered to be one pledge. The pawnbroker shall, besides, within two months at the latest after the auction has

been held, advertise in the official paper of Copenhagen, requesting the holder of the pawn-tickets to call at his place of business within one year after the auction, and on delivery of the pawn-ticket to receive the surplus of the pledges sold. Surpluses not claimed accrue to the pawnbroker.

Section 5.

Pawn-tickets delivered on the redemption of the pledges (section 1), or upon the receipt of the surplus of the pledges sold, shall be kept by the pawnbroker two months after their delivery.

Section 6.

The pawnbroker who gives loans on pawn receipts from the "Assistentshus" is entitled to redeem the pledge from that institution. In case the loan granted by him, together with the loan of the "Assistentshus," are not redeemed at the time of payment, the course indicated in sections 2-5 shall be followed.

In case the pledge is sold by the Royal "Assistentshus," the whole surplus of the auction accrues to the pawnbroker without any settlement with the pawner.

Section 7.

The commission agents mentioned in section 1 of the Law on Pawnbroking who have "Assistentshus" pawn-tickets and other pawn-tickets in their possession shall be held to have given direct loans on the said pledges, and shall comply with the instructions contained in these Regulations.

Section 8.

A printed copy of these Regulations shall be exhibited in the shop of every pawnbroker.

Section 9.

These Regulations do not apply to the management of the "Assistentshus," and the Ministry of the Interior reserves its right to make exceptions in respect of pawnbroking establishments, the aim and management of which, in the opinion of the Ministry, give sufficient guarantee against abuse.

Section 10.

These Regulations come into force on the 1st January, 1869.

Under my hand and the seal of the city of Copenhagen.

(Signed)

L. C. LARSEN,

Burgomaster.

Inclosure 4 in No. 3.

(Translation.)

Rates at which Loans may be made.

(Table 1.)—From 50 öre to 100 kronor exclusive.

	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	5 Months.	6 Months.	7 Months.	8 Months.	9 Months.	10 Months.	11 Months.	12 Months.
Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.
0 50	0 01	0 01	0 02	0 02	0 03	0 03	0 04	0 04	0 05	0 05	0 06	0 06
0 75	0 01	0 02	0 03	0 03	0 04	0 05	0 06	0 06	0 07	0 08	0 09	0 09
1 00	0 01	0 02	0 03	0 04	0 05	0 06	0 07	0 08	0 09	0 10	0 11	0 12
1 25	0 02	0 03	0 04	0 05	0 07	0 08	0 09	0 10	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15
1 50	0 02	0 03	0 05	0 06	0 08	0 09	0 11	0 12	0 14	0 15	0 17	0 18
1 75	0 02	0 04	0 06	0 07	0 09	0 11	0 13	0 14	0 16	0 18	0 20	0 21
2 00	0 02	0 04	0 06	0 08	0 10	0 12	0 14	0 16	0 18	0 20	0 22	0 24
2 25	0 03	0 05	0 07	0 09	0 12	0 14	0 16	0 18	0 21	0 23	0 25	0 27
2 50	0 03	0 05	0 08	0 10	0 13	0 15	0 18	0 20	0 23	0 25	0 28	0 30
2 75	0 03	0 06	0 09	0 11	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 22	0 25	0 28	0 31	0 33
3 00	0 03	0 06	0 09	0 12	0 15	0 18	0 21	0 24	0 27	0 30	0 33	0 36
3 25	0 04	0 07	0 10	0 13	0 17	0 20	0 23	0 26	0 30	0 33	0 36	0 39
3 50	0 04	0 07	0 11	0 14	0 18	0 21	0 25	0 28	0 32	0 35	0 39	0 42
3 75	0 04	0 08	0 12	0 15	0 19	0 23	0 27	0 30	0 34	0 38	0 42	0 45
4 00	0 04	0 08	0 12	0 16	0 20	0 24	0 28	0 32	0 36	0 40	0 44	0 48
4 25	0 05	0 09	0 13	0 17	0 22	0 26	0 30	0 34	0 39	0 43	0 47	0 51
4 50	0 05	0 09	0 14	0 18	0 23	0 27	0 32	0 36	0 41	0 45	0 50	0 54
4 75	0 05	0 10	0 15	0 19	0 24	0 29	0 34	0 38	0 43	0 48	0 53	0 57
5 00	0 05	0 10	0 15	0 20	0 25	0 30	0 35	0 40	0 45	0 50	0 55	0 60
5 50	0 06	0 11	0 17	0 22	0 28	0 33	0 39	0 44	0 50	0 55	0 61	0 66
6 00	0 06	0 12	0 18	0 24	0 30	0 36	0 42	0 48	0 54	0 60	0 66	0 72
6 50	0 07	0 13	0 20	0 26	0 33	0 39	0 46	0 52	0 59	0 65	0 72	0 78

	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	5 Months.	6 Months.	7 Months.	8 Months.	9 Months.	10 Months.	11 Months.	12 Months.
Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.
7 00	0 07	0 14	0 21	0 28	0 35	0 42	0 49	0 56	0 63	0 70	0 77	0 84
7 50	0 08	0 15	0 23	0 30	0 38	0 45	0 53	0 60	0 68	0 75	0 83	0 90
8 00	0 08	0 16	0 24	0 32	0 40	0 48	0 56	0 64	0 72	0 80	0 88	0 96
8 50	0 09	0 17	0 26	0 34	0 43	0 51	0 60	0 68	0 77	0 85	0 94	1 02
9 00	0 09	0 18	0 27	0 36	0 45	0 54	0 63	0 72	0 81	0 90	0 99	1 08
9 50	0 10	0 19	0 29	0 38	0 48	0 57	0 67	0 76	0 86	0 95	1 05	1 14
10 00	0 10	0 20	0 30	0 40	0 50	0 60	0 70	0 80	0 90	1 00	1 10	1 20
20 00	0 20	0 40	0 60	0 80	1 00	1 20	1 40	1 60	1 80	2 00	2 20	2 40
30 00	0 30	0 60	0 90	1 20	1 50	1 80	2 10	2 40	2 70	3 00	3 30	3 60
40 00	0 40	0 80	1 20	1 60	2 00	2 40	2 80	3 20	3 60	4 00	4 40	4 80
50 00	0 50	1 00	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 00	3 50	4 00	4 50	5 00	5 50	6 00
60 00	0 60	1 20	1 80	2 40	3 00	3 60	4 20	4 80	5 40	6 00	6 60	7 20
70 00	0 70	1 40	2 10	2 80	3 50	4 20	4 90	5 60	6 30	7 00	7 70	8 40
80 00	0 80	1 60	2 40	3 20	4 00	4 80	5 60	6 40	7 20	8 00	8 80	9 60
90 00	0 90	1 80	2 70	3 60	4 50	5 40	6 30	7 20	8 10	9 00	9 90	10 80

(Table 2.)—From 100 kronor inclusive to 200 kronor exclusive.

	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	5 Months.	6 Months.	7 Months.	8 Months.	9 Months.	10 Months.	11 Months.	12 Months.
Kr.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.
1	0 01	0 02	0 03	0 03	0 04	0 05	0 06	0 06	0 07	0 08	0 09	0 09
2	0 02	0 03	0 05	0 06	0 08	0 09	0 11	0 12	0 14	0 15	0 17	0 18
3	0 03	0 05	0 07	0 09	0 12	0 14	0 16	0 18	0 21	0 23	0 25	0 27
4	0 03	0 06	0 09	0 12	0 15	0 18	0 21	0 24	0 27	0 30	0 33	0 36
5	0 04	0 08	0 12	0 15	0 19	0 23	0 27	0 30	0 34	0 38	0 42	0 45
6	0 05	0 09	0 14	0 18	0 23	0 27	0 32	0 36	0 41	0 45	0 50	0 54
7	0 06	0 11	0 16	0 21	0 27	0 32	0 37	0 42	0 48	0 53	0 58	0 63
8	0 06	0 12	0 18	0 24	0 30	0 36	0 42	0 48	0 54	0 60	0 66	0 72
9	0 07	0 14	0 21	0 27	0 34	0 41	0 48	0 54	0 61	0 68	0 75	0 81
10	0 08	0 15	0 23	0 30	0 38	0 45	0 53	0 60	0 68	0 75	0 83	0 90
11	0 09	0 17	0 25	0 33	0 42	0 50	0 58	0 66	0 75	0 83	0 91	0 99
12	0 09	0 18	0 27	0 36	0 45	0 54	0 63	0 72	0 81	0 90	0 99	1 08
13	0 10	0 20	0 30	0 39	0 49	0 59	0 69	0 78	0 88	0 98	1 08	1 17
14	0 11	0 21	0 32	0 42	0 53	0 63	0 74	0 84	0 95	1 05	1 16	1 26
15	0 12	0 23	0 34	0 45	0 57	0 68	0 79	0 90	1 02	1 13	1 24	1 35
16	0 12	0 24	0 35	0 46	0 60	0 72	0 84	0 96	1 08	1 20	1 32	1 44
17	0 13	0 26	0 39	0 51	0 64	0 77	0 90	1 02	1 15	1 28	1 41	1 53
18	0 14	0 27	0 41	0 54	0 68	0 81	0 95	1 08	1 22	1 35	1 49	1 62
19	0 15	0 29	0 43	0 57	0 72	0 86	1 00	1 14	1 29	1 43	1 57	1 71
100	0 75	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 75	4 50	5 25	6 00	6 75	7 50	8 25	9 00
140	1 05	2 10	3 15	4 20	5 25	6 30	7 35	8 40	9 45	10 50	11 55	12 60
160	1 20	2 40	3 60	4 80	6 00	7 20	8 40	9 60	10 80	12 00	13 20	14 40
180	1 35	2 70	4 05	5 40	6 75	8 10	9 45	10 80	12 15	13 50	14 85	16 20

(Table 3).—From 200 kronor inclusive and upwards.

Kr.	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	5 Months.	6 Months.	7 Months.	8 Months.	9 Months.	10 Months.	11 Months.	12 Months.
	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.
1	0 01	0 01	0 02	0 02	0 03	0 03	0 04	0 04	0 05	0 05	0 06	0 06
2	0 01	0 02	0 03	0 04	0 05	0 06	0 07	0 08	0 09	0 10	0 11	0 12
3	0 02	0 03	0 05	0 06	0 08	0 09	0 11	0 12	0 14	0 15	0 17	0 18
4	0 02	0 04	0 06	0 08	0 10	0 12	0 14	0 16	0 18	0 20	0 22	0 24
5	0 03	0 05	0 08	0 10	0 13	0 15	0 18	0 20	0 23	0 25	0 28	0 30
6	0 03	0 06	0 09	0 12	0 15	0 18	0 21	0 24	0 27	0 30	0 33	0 36
7	0 04	0 07	0 11	0 14	0 18	0 21	0 25	0 28	0 32	0 35	0 39	0 42
8	0 04	0 08	0 12	0 16	0 20	0 24	0 28	0 32	0 36	0 40	0 44	0 48
9	0 05	0 09	0 14	0 18	0 23	0 27	0 32	0 36	0 41	0 45	0 50	0 54
10	0 10	0 10	0 15	0 20	0 25	0 30	0 35	0 40	0 45	0 50	0 55	0 60
20	0 10	0 20	0 30	0 40	0 50	0 60	0 70	0 80	0 90	1 00	1 10	1 20
30	0 15	0 30	0 45	0 60	0 75	0 90	1 05	1 20	1 35	1 50	1 65	1 80
40	0 20	0 40	0 60	0 80	1 00	1 20	1 40	1 60	1 80	2 00	2 20	2 40
50	0 25	0 50	0 75	1 00	1 25	1 50	1 75	2 00	2 25	2 50	2 75	3 00
60	0 30	0 60	0 90	1 20	1 50	1 80	2 10	2 40	2 70	3 00	3 30	3 60
70	0 35	0 70	1 05	1 40	1 75	2 10	2 45	2 80	3 15	3 50	3 85	4 20
80	0 40	0 80	1 20	1 60	2 00	2 40	2 80	3 20	3 60	4 00	4 40	4 80
90	0 45	0 90	1 35	1 80	2 25	2 70	3 15	3 60	4 05	4 50	4 95	5 40
200	1 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	9 00	10 00	11 00	12 00
300	1 50	3 00	4 50	6 00	7 50	9 00	10 50	12 00	13 50	15 00	16 50	18 00
400	2 00	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	14 00	16 00	18 00	20 00	22 00	24 00
500	2 50	5 00	7 50	10 00	12 50	15 00	17 50	20 00	22 50	25 00	27 50	30 00
600	3 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	21 00	24 00	27 00	30 00	33 00	36 00
700	3 50	7 00	10 50	14 00	17 50	21 00	24 50	28 00	31 50	35 00	38 50	42 00
800	4 00	8 00	12 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	28 00	32 00	36 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
900	4 50	9 00	13 50	18 00	22 50	27 00	31 50	36 00	40 50	45 00	49 50	54 00
1,000	5 00	10 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	45 00	50 00	55 00	60 00

(Table 4.)—TABLE of Interest on old Loans, the amount of which, converted into the new Currency, does not fall under the new Scale for Loans.

Rd. ss.	1 Month.		2 Months.		3 Months.		4 Months.		5 Months.		6 Months.	
	Kr.	öre.	öre.		öre.		öre.		öre.		öre.	
0 32	0	66	1		2		3		4		4	
0 64	1	33	2		3		6		7		8	
0 80	1	66	2		4		7		8		10	
1 16	2	33	3		5		9		12		14	
1 32	2	66	3		6		11		13		16	
1 64	3	33	4		7		13		16		20	
1 80	3	66	4		8		15		18		22	
2 16	4	33	5		9		17		21		26	
2 32	4	66	5		14		18		23		28	
2 64	5	33	6		11		21		27		32	
2 80	5	66	6		11		22		29		34	

FRANCE.

No. 4.

Mr. Phipps to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 11.)

My Lord,

Paris, August 10, 1894.

WITH reference to your Circular despatch of the 28th June last, I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a Report which has been drawn up by Mr. F. S. Clarke, Second Secretary in this Embassy, on the system of pawnbroking, or "Monts-de-Piété," which at present obtains in France.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

E. C. H. PHIPPS.

Inclosure in No. 4.

Report on the System of Pawnbroking in France.

PAWNBROKING, as carried on in France by a system of "Monts-de-Piété," may be considered a municipal monopoly. Created in most instances by the local authorities, and regulated by the State, these establishments are intended to supply the place of private pawnbrokers, and to prevent the abuses and extortion to which the poorer classes are subjected when necessity obliges them to borrow on personal belongings.

Private pawnbroking does not *legally* exist, although it must be admitted that a considerable amount of illicit lending is done by clandestine agencies, as well as by the so-called "Marchands de Reconnaissances," or pledge-brokers, who buy up the pawn-tickets of the "Monts-de-Piété," and resell them to the original holders with a profit of 1 fr. per month for every 10 fr. they advance, or 120 per cent. per annum.*

As a rule, the French "Monts-de-Piété" are self-supporting—the profits made on the larger transactions paying for the loss incurred on the smaller ones. The rate of interest charged on advances is, in most cases, made to balance the expenses of working the institution. There are, however, some "Monts-de-Piété" which have an endowment, and charge no interest on their advances.

The system is excellent, in so far as it is one which enables

* A Syndicate of "Marchands de Reconnaissances" exists in Paris for the "protection of their interests, and for the affirmation of the legitimate and commercial character of their operations."

the poor to borrow money on reasonable terms, and gives them full and fair opportunity of redeeming the articles pledged.

"Monts-de-Piété" were started in France in the 16th century, that at Avignon dating from 1577. The success which attended the establishment of a "Mont-de-Piété" in Paris in the last century has led to the gradual creation of similar institutions throughout the greater number of the provincial towns of France.

A description of the system on which the "Mont-de-Piété" of Paris is worked will give a fairly accurate idea of that generally adopted, though on a smaller scale, in all the other towns.

The "Mont-de-Piété" of Paris was first established in 1777, and is now regulated by Laws passed in 1851 and 1852. No other institution of a similar kind can be established in Paris without the authorization of Government. The management of its accounts is assimilated to that of other charitable institutions in this country, and is controlled by a Decree of the Minister of the Interior, dated the 30th June, 1865.

The Administration is placed under the Department of the "Préfet de la Seine" and of the Minister of the Interior. It is governed by a Director, who is himself under the control of a Committee of "Surveillance," comprised of the "Préfet de la Seine" (as President), the "Préfet de Police," three members of the Municipal Council, three members of the "Assistance Publique," and an equal number of citizens of Paris. The members of this Committee are (with the exception of the two "Préfets") re-elected every two years. The Director assists at all meetings of the Council, which are held at least once a-month.

The valuation of the pledges is intrusted to fourteen "Commissaires-Priseurs" who are appointed by the Council. These "Commissaires-Priseurs" take all responsibility for subsequent loss on sales upon themselves. Fuller reference to these officials will be made further on.

The work of the "Mont-de-Piété" of Paris is carried on at a central office, at three supplementary offices, and at twenty auxiliary offices, distributed over the various parts of the city. The central office and the supplementary offices are the only ones which have store-houses attached to them for the goods pawned. These establishments are open every week-day from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. On Sundays they are only open until 12, and no pawning can take place. Pledges which are taken out of pawn at the central office are at once given up to their owners. The auxiliary offices are establishments without store-houses, and are open daily from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M. (and in some cases even later) for every kind of transaction. On Sundays they close at noon. In these offices pledges are not returned to the owner until the day following that on which the repayment of principal and interest is made.

The funds which are required for carrying on the transac-

tions of the Paris "Mont-de-Piété" are derived from the following sources :—

1. From money invested by the public in "Mont-de-Piété" bonds.
2. From the revenue from interest charged on loans.
3. From interest on its superfluous funds placed to an account at the public Treasury.
4. From interest on the surplus sums or "boni" left unclaimed after sales.
5. From pecuniary guarantees required by Statute from its functionaries.

The "Mont-de-Piété" borrows the money it needs, offering as security the buildings themselves, and the pawned articles stored in the warehouses and insured to their full value. It gives its lenders bonds "to order" or "to bearer" for a period of twelve, nine, six, or three months. The interest paid on these bonds varies according to the fluctuations of the Money Market, as well as to the duration of the loan, but it cannot by Statute exceed, at any time, 12 per cent.

Since June 1886 the interest has been as follows :—

For loans of 1 year	..	..	..	..	3 per cent.
" 9 months	..	..	..	..	2½ "
" 6 "	..	..	..	..	2 "
" 3 "	..	..	..	..	1 "

The minimum sum which the "Mont-de-Piété" accepts is 100 fr., but all further sums which have accumulated from interest due can be added to the original sum borrowed in multiples of 10 fr.

Advances on pledges are at present made under the following conditions :—

The minimum advance is 3 fr. The maximum advance was originally fixed at 10,000 fr. at the central office and 500 fr. at the other offices, but at the present moment there is virtually no limit.

Owing to the present depression in the value of silver, 10 per cent. of the value of any silver article pawned must be paid in before the old advances can be renewed.

The duration of the loan is for one year, but after the expiration of this period the pawner is allowed to renew his loan. The Administration charges interest at the rate of 3 per cent. on the sum lent, and 3 per cent. for expenses in connection with the management, insurance, &c.

A further tax of 1 per cent. is also levied on the full value of all pledges, thus making the present rate of interest 7 per cent. on all sums lent. After the first month interest is charged on each fortnight commenced.

Advances of 3 fr., 4 fr., and 5 fr. on articles which do not remain longer than two months at the "Mont-de-Piété" are exempt from all charges.

Sales.—All pledges which have not been renewed or

redeemed within the course of a year are liable to be sold by public auction in the thirteenth month, but, as a rule, the term is extended to the sixteenth or even the seventeenth month. Notices of these sales, giving particulars of the months in which the articles to be sold were pledged, are posted in all parts of Paris and in the suburbs.

For all pledges of over 16 fr. a private notice informing the owner of the sale is sent to his address some time beforehand.

The sales are conducted by the "Commissaires-Priseurs" or agents whom they appoint as auctioneers, and are attended by the Controller of the Administration. All purchases must be paid for in ready money.

An owner is entitled to claim the sale of his pledge three months after it has been pawned, provided the articles be not new, which can only be sold at the expiration of a year. If the sum realized by the sale is greater than the sum borrowed (together with the interest and the dues), the surplus or "bonus" remains at the disposal of the borrower, but every such "bonus" not claimed within three years after the date of the expiration of the time when the article was pawned, or renewed, goes to the hospital funds.

Process of Pawning.—The process of pawning is conducted on the following system.

Each applicant on producing his pledge is given a numbered metal check, of which a duplicate is attached to the article itself. This number is given with a view to avoiding publicity during the transaction. The appraising clerks, who are deputed by the "Commissaires-Priseurs," decide as to the sum which can be lent on the pledge offered. Upon the number and the sum being called out, the applicant either pawns the article at once or takes it back. There is no bargaining, and the valuation of the appraiser must be accepted as decisive.

Great precautions are taken to prevent the illegal pawning of stolen goods or the pawning of pledges by unauthorized persons. The pawn ticket which is delivered is a document of some considerable size and varies in colour each year, four different colours being consecutively used for a year at a time.

Full particulars have to be given by the pawner regarding his profession, address, &c. Those wishing to borrow a sum of over 16 fr. have to produce their papers of identity. Children and women are required, for advances of 16 fr. and upwards, to have full powers, or else something to show their right to pawn. Soldiers must be accompanied by a non-commissioned officer of their company, and all suspicious cases can be refused. Furs, uniforms, and weapons are not accepted. When the pledges offered are silver or gold four-fifths of their value in weight is given. In other cases, it is about two-thirds of the value.

The Administration is responsible for the destruction by fire of articles pledged.

Pawning transactions can also take place by writing.

Secrecy is maintained when desired, transactions of a confidential nature being conducted with the Director in person.

Statistics.—Some idea of the extent of the annual transactions of the Paris "Mont-de-Piété" can be obtained from the subjoined Table :—

PAWNINGS.

Years.				Articles.	Sums.	Average Value.	
					Fr.	Fr.	c.
1886	..	..	..	1,409,370	33,605,540	23	84
1887	..	..	..	1,434,681	33,687,716	23	48
1888	..	..	..	1,469,961	33,563,817	22	83
1889	..	..	..	1,444,955	34,020,990	23	54
1890	..	..	..	1,491,540	35,178,150	23	58
1891	..	..	..	1,463,345	36,557,037	24	98
1892	..	..	..	1,447,725	37,609,637	25	97
1893	..	..	..	1,330,478	35,048,141	26	34

REDEMPTIONS.

1886	..	..	..	1,290,253	32,684,153	25	33
1887	..	..	..	1,259,307	31,821,139	25	26
1888	..	..	..	1,220,369	29,292,918	24	00
1889	..	..	..	1,263,418	31,456,323	24	91
1890	..	..	..	1,224,657	30,400,530	24	82
1891	..	..	..	1,225,281	31,016,049	25	31
1892	..	..	..	1,234,706	33,027,092	26	74
1893	..	..	..	1,225,604	33,243,311	27	12

RENEWALS.

1886	..	..	..	781,940	21,198,059	27	12
1887	..	..	..	781,604	21,721,444	27	79
1888	..	..	..	821,382	23,206,731	28	25
1889	..	..	..	825,537	23,340,760	28	27
1890	..	..	..	812,832	22,841,244	28	10
1891	..	..	..	830,445	23,501,822	28	30
1892	..	..	..	828,424	23,156,280	27	95
1893	..	..	..	826,216	22,884,791	27	69

SALES.

1886	..	..	..	297,617	4,968,849	16	69
1887	..	..	..	194,640	3,423,213	17	58
1888	..	..	..	177,415	3,090,001	17	42
1889	..	..	..	167,278	2,688,995	16	08
1890	..	..	..	179,809	2,706,917	15	05
1891	..	..	..	211,057	3,037,623	14	39
1892	..	..	..	244,137	3,712,525	15	20
1893	..	..	..	216,529	3,601,770	16	60

In 1893 the receipts of the Paris "Mont-de-Piété" were 4,226,876 fr., while the expenditure amounted to 3,862,824 fr.,

leaving a surplus, after certain deductions, of 353,760 fr., which was handed over to the hospital funds of Paris.

Pawnbroking operations can be divided into three categories:—

1. Unprofitable operations which are a loss to the establishment, such as advances from 3 fr. to 22 fr.

2. Operations such as advances from 22 fr. to 85 fr., which are profitable or not according to the period during which they remain in pawn.

3. Operations of over 86 fr., which are always profitable.

It is estimated that in the year 1891 there were 1,763,695 operations of the first category, 411,768 of the second, and only 118,327 operations of the third category; articles to the number of 2,971 of over 1,000 fr. value were pawned for 7,925,444 fr. These figures represent without much variation the average number of these operations in the last three succeeding years.

Statistics show that about one-fourth of the objects pawned undergo renewal, while only 8 per cent. come to be sold. Surpluses or “boni” to the extent of 1,007,471 fr. 50 c. were returned in the year 1893 to the owners of sold pledges, or to the holders of the pawn-tickets.*

The most frequent operations take place in the clothing department. Jewellery is, of course, one of the articles most largely pledged, while bedding is very often pawned by the poorest classes during the summer months. A disinfecting apparatus is kept for these latter articles.

New Law respecting Pawning of French Public Securities.—By a Law passed on the 25th July, 1891, the “Monts-de-Piété” have been empowered to make advances on French public securities which are made payable to bearer.

These advances are made for a period of six months, an average of two-thirds or three-fourths of the value being given,† at a rate of interest equivalent to 6 per cent. (calculated by periods of fifteen days), together with a tax of 25 centimes for every 100 francs lent.

The poorer classes of the population of Paris, with whom investments in these securities has recently become very popular, have taken every advantage of the facility for borrowing thus afforded them, and are enabled to pawn their small savings when necessary, instead of having to part with them altogether.

“*Commissaires-Priseurs.*”—The great defect in the whole system of the “Mont-de-Piété” lies in the “Commissaires-Pri-

* About half this sum was returned to the public and half to the “Marchands de Reconnaissances.”

† 80 per cent. is given on French “Rentes,” Treasury and “Mont-de-Piété” Bonds, &c.; 75 per cent. on shares of the principal French Railways, City of Paris Bonds, &c.; 60 per cent. on other railway shares.

seurs," who, it is calculated, divide annually among themselves a very large sum.*

The "Commissaires-Priseurs" are allowed to appoint appraisers at their own expense (subject, however, to the approval of the Administration), for whom they are responsible. These appraisers estimate the value of the goods offered for pawn, and conduct the public sales.

The "Commissaires-Priseurs" are entitled to a certain sum on the advances made on their estimation. This sum cannot by Statute exceed a $\frac{1}{2}$ centime on every franc's worth advanced. They have further allotted to them a certain percentage paid by the buyer on the proceeds of the sale. This commission is variable, and is fixed annually by the Administration. The "Commissaires-Priseurs" are, as a body, responsible to the Administration for the sums advanced on the objects pawned. It follows, therefore, that if at the sale of some pledge the amount realized is not equal to the amount of the advance, together with the interest and the taxes thereon, the deficit must be made good by them. Their responsibility also applies to the renewal of loans, to goods or articles under their seal which have deteriorated or have been lost, as well as to the money obtained at the public sales.

It is obvious that under such conditions most, if not all, articles offered for pawn are greatly undervalued, and that a fair advance is but rarely obtained on the average of the pledges. Gross instances of under-valuation could be mentioned if necessary. A change in the system of valuation is urgently needed, and is now receiving the attention of the proper authorities.

Provincial "Monts-de-Piété."—Although, as stated before, the system adopted in Paris gives a fairly accurate idea of the system which obtains throughout France, yet a brief notice of the different Regulations and working of "Monts-de-Piété" in some of the larger provincial towns may be of interest.

It should be observed that the institutions in question are always placed under the control of the local authorities and of the Municipality, the Mayor of the town being *ex officio* the President of the Council of Administration; that they are regarded in the light of charitable institutions, and as such are exempt from stamp duties, &c., and further that they are allowed, when requiring funds, to issue bonds. The rate of interest which they charge on advances varies in almost every town, depending as it does on the working expenses of each Administration.

Bordeaux.—The "Mont-de-Piété" of Bordeaux was established in the beginning of the present century by some philanthropic citizens aided by a Joint-Stock Company, and

* In the last year or two the "Commissaires-Priseurs" have suffered considerable loss, owing to the depreciation in the value of silver articles. They still, however, obtained a total profit of 252,497 fr. in 1893.

came under the control of the Municipality in 1806. The rate of interest has gradually fallen from 24 per cent. in 1801 to 6 per cent. in the present year. The institution consists of a central office and of six branch offices, which are placed under "Commissionnaires," who receive 3 per cent. on all transactions over and above the charge of the central office. The working capital was originally fixed at 2,000,000 fr., but it has now increased to 5,000,000 fr. An interest of 3 per cent. is paid on all money borrowed, and bonds to the value of 3,402,000 fr. were issued in 1892. These bonds are negotiable at the Bordeaux banks.

Rouen.—The Rouen "Mont-de-Piété" lends annually about 1,800,000 fr. in small sums beginning at 3 fr., the number of articles annually pawned being over 100,000. The working capital is now about 1,600,000 fr. All its financial operations being guaranteed by the Municipality, it is enabled to borrow money at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It charges, it is true, 10 per cent. on advances, but the surplus which it annually obtains over the working expenses will in time enable it to lower the rate of interest.

Three branch offices are established in the outlying parts of the town, and these are also held by "Commissionnaires," who levy 3 per cent. in addition to the charge made by the central office. All the employés are obliged to give pecuniary guarantees, the interest on which is utilized by the Administration.

Marseilles.—The Marseilles "Mont-de-Piété" was reconstituted in 1807. By a Decree of the same year the interest paid on loans was not to exceed 5 per cent. Up to 1872 there existed in Marseilles four "Commissionnaires" appointed by the Government and controlled by inspectors, who served as middlemen between the public and the "Mont-de-Piété." These officials had to deposit a guarantee of 75,000 fr. At present there are a number of uncontrolled "Commissionnaires" who derive great profit by acting as intermediaries.

Havre.—The "Mont-de-Piété" of Havre dates from 1835, when it started with a working capital of 150,000 fr. This has now reached a sum of 1,480,000 fr. The Administration consists of five members. The Director has to give a guarantee in money.

By its Statutes loans are made for a period of six months: 3 fr. is the minimum sum which can be borrowed, and there is no fixed limit to the maximum sum. The interest to be charged on advances is to be fixed annually by the Minister of the Interior. The present rate is 9 per cent.

Nice.—The "Mont-de-Piété" of Nice is of very recent origin, having begun its operations only in November 1891. Its working capital amounts to nearly 800,000 fr., and is made up as follows:—

100,000 fr. the gift of the State.

140,000 fr. invested by shareholders.

458,000 fr. of bonds to bearer, &c., interest on funds, guarantees, &c.

At present 9 per cent. is charged as interest on advances, the sums lent being from 3 fr. to 4,000 fr. on security to all persons giving satisfactory proof of their identity. The articles pawned are sold three months after the expiration of the term of the loan. The interest paid for money borrowed is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

It is calculated that on an average 116 pawnbroking transactions take place daily. The population of Nice is estimated at 90,000 inhabitants.

Lyons.—The Lyons “Mont-de-Piété” was instituted in 1810, and has been very successfully administered. Up to 1868 the interest charged on advances was $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., all the profits going to the administration of hospitals. In 1880 the interest was lowered to 8 per cent., and a few years later on to 5 per cent. on all advances under the value of 10 fr. The new Law of 1891 with regard to the facilities for the pawning of French public securities has been found to be of great benefit to a large class of the population of Lyons. The profit made by the “Mont-de-Piété” last year amounted to over 17,000 fr., half of which was given to the hospitals and half remained at the disposal of the Administration.

Statistics giving the proportion in which the different categories of persons having recourse to the “Mont-de-Piété” of Lyons are distributed shows the following results:—

					Per 1,000.
Workmen	..	..	..	..	325
Employés	..	..	..	..	254
Small shopkeepers	..	..	..	..	196
House owners	..	..	..	..	132
Persons exercising liberal professions	..	..	..	..	67
Merchants	..	..	..	..	22
Cultivators	..	..	..	..	4

In Paris the number of employés who are obliged to pawn is somewhat higher than that of workmen.

(Signed) F. S. CLARKE.

Paris, August 10, 1894.

GERMANY.

No. 5.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 30.)

My Lord,

Berlin, July 27, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a Report on the system of pawnbroking which obtains in Germany, which has been drawn up by Mr. Percy Wyndham, Third Secretary of this Embassy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 5.

Report on the System of Pawnbroking in Germany.

PAWNBROKING in Germany is conducted by various agencies : either by the State, by the parish,* or by private persons under State supervision.

This arrangement dates from a considerable time back. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the business was chiefly carried on by the State or the parish, but private undertakings also existed under special licence and strict control. But the early strictness of these regulations was not continuously maintained, and in the Industrial Code of 1845 the necessity for the licence was removed, but it was enacted that persons who had been previously convicted of fraudulent dealings might be prohibited from exercising the trade of pawnbroker.

The business comprised two branches: pawnbroking properly so called, or the advance of money on movable objects; and secondly, "Rückkaufshandel," or the sale of objects with the right of repurchase within a certain time.

In 1867 Regulations were issued by the German Bund for the stricter management of pawn-shops, but the Rules led to a great extension of an illicit form of "Rückkaufshandel;" in fact, in Berlin, in 1879, these dealers were about six times as numerous as the pawnbrokers, and the rate of interest on loans had risen to 10 per cent. per month.

* "Gemeinde."

It was to remedy these evils that the Imperial Law of the 23rd July, 1879, was passed. By this Law the trade of pawnbroker could only be exercised under a licence, which licence could not be granted if the applicant were of doubtful character. The "Rückkaufshandel" was declared to exist no longer as a separate trade, and was placed under the same regulations as pawnbroking.

Since this measure was passed various Laws have been carried in the different States of the Empire, but it will be sufficient for the scope of this Report, after touching on the manner in which pawnbroking is conducted by the State in Prussia, or rather in Berlin, as the Municipalities in the other large towns have undertaken its management, to give a short account of the further legislation in Prussia with regard to private pawnbrokers.

The present system of pawnbroking, as conducted by the State in Berlin, rests upon Regulations issued in 1834, when, upon the Municipality declining to take the matter in hand, a State Loan Office, "Königliches Leih-Amt," was instituted.

This establishment was placed under the "Königliche See Handlung," or Prussian State Bank,* which advanced the necessary funds at 4 per cent. interest. At the close of 1893, out of a total capital of 4,024,944 marks (201,200*l.*) employed by the office, 728,142 marks (36,400*l.*) were still to the credit of the "Seehandlung."

The office has now three branches in various parts of Berlin. Its business is conducted entirely for the public benefit, and any surplus which it may derive after the payment of interest on capital advanced, and after covering working expenses, is capitalized, and the interest is devoted to a charitable institution.

There is a fixed maximum and minimum rate of interest upon advances, within which the authorities are allowed to make such variations as they deem fit. The rate is at present 12 per cent., and this interest is paid when the pledge is redeemed.

Jewels, gold, silver, precious stones, metal implements, stuffs and worn clothes, tradesmen's wares, in fact, any useful movables, may be given in pawn, unless of too bulky a nature for storage; except articles which are worn out, liquids, engravings, books, and breakable objects, or such as are combustible or liable to spoil. Table 1 on p. 6 gives some statistics regarding the relative extent to which various articles are pawned. Loans up to 3,000 marks (150*l.*) may also be granted at the discretion of the office on the security of State or Municipal bonds.

The amount advanced is usually two-thirds of the estimated value, but on silver four-fifths of the value is advanced, and on

* This institution was founded by Frederick the Great with the intention that it should be exclusively devoted to the navy. It has since become practically the Prussian State Bank.

fine gold five-sixths at most. On State and Communal securities 80 per cent. of the value may be advanced, and only 6 per cent. is charged.

Valuers are employed in the permanent service of the office, amongst whom is a person with a technical knowledge of gold and precious stones. These valuers have to deposit a certain caution-money in case the office should suffer loss through culpable cases of over-valuing. All the officials are pledged to secrecy as regards the business they conduct. The articles are most carefully stored. Each piece of jewellery is kept in a separate box; watches, of which there are many thousand in the office at a time, are kept in drawers, each containing 100; and fur-coats, which are pledged in considerable numbers, are stored in a cool place where they should not suffer from moth. The more valuable pieces of jewellery are kept in a fire-proof safe. Throughout the establishment the articles are so arranged that they can be found at a moment's notice. In fact, the order and minuteness with which the whole administration is conducted is most striking.

From the statistics given on p. 7, Table 2, it would appear that the State Office is used rather by the middle classes than by the very poorest. Of the first 3,000 business transactions of the month of October 1893 quoted in the Table, artisans and tradesmen head the list with a total of 1,648, or 54.93 per cent. of all the transactions; while for the years 1892 and 1891 the percentage is 60.50 and 58.17 respectively, for the same number of transactions; widows and unmarried women follow with a percentage of 22.16, 19.76, and 21.73; while day labourers and factory workmen only occupy the third place with a percentage of 13.17, 10.43, and 11.27 for the three periods respectively.

As shown on Table 2, most of the loans (96.33 per cent.) do not exceed 100 marks (5*l.*).

The debt is contracted for a period of six months, but the pledge may be redeemed before the expiration of that time, when the payment of interest at once ceases, but in computing the interest fractions of months are reckoned as whole months. A further six months of grace is allowed, so the pledge may be redeemed any time within a year.

On an article being pawned, the number of the pledge, the name of the borrower, the description of the pledge, its value, the amount of the loan, the date of its being granted, and the amount of the monthly interest required are entered in a register. The borrower receives a stamped ticket bearing an exact copy of these entries, and, should the pledge be lost or damaged, the office is merely responsible for the amount entered upon it; thus in most cases it would have to repay one-third in addition to the two-thirds already advanced. The office is not responsible for depreciation of value caused by the article remaining stored. In case of loss by fire, the value as entered on the ticket is repaid.

On repayment of the loan with the interest required the pledge is returned to the bearer of the ticket, unless a detainer has been lodged against it by order of a Court. As, however, the supposition is that the State Office took the article in good faith, it must be redeemed before it be surrendered, unless the person who has rights to it can prove that the office received it from a suspicious character, and neglected proper precautions before accepting it.

In case of the loss of a ticket the owner should at once inform the office. If the pledge has not already been redeemed by the person into whose possession the ticket has fallen, an entry is made in the books describing the applicant, and a certificate of his application is given to him. At the same time he makes a declaration annulling the original ticket. The document which has been given him in its place may be presented four weeks after the conclusion of the period of grace, when the pledge will be returned.

Should the original ticket be meanwhile presented it is retained, and the bearer is given a certified copy to enable him to prosecute his claim to the pledge.

The loan may be prolonged on payment of back interest, in which case the old ticket is returned and a new one issued.

Pledges which have not been redeemed, and on which the loan has not been renewed, may be put up to auction by the office after the completion of a year. The sale takes place on the premises of the office, and has to be duly advertised at three intervals of eight days, and further announced by a notice affixed for four weeks previous in the office.

Immediately after the conclusion of the sale, notices are published giving the dates of the original advance of the loans, and calling on the borrowers, without the mention of names, to apply for any surplus remaining from the sale. These notices are published three times at periods of three months, and the money, if claimed, is returned with a deduction of 2 pfennigs in the mark for sale expenses. The surplus money is devoted to charity if at the end of a year from the first appeal it is not claimed.

At auctions held in May, September, and November 1893, and February 1894, 14,366 pledges were sold, upon which 216,921 marks (10,840*l.*) had been advanced, out of the total number of pledges pawned between the 2nd January and the end of December 1892, amounting to 260,815, on which 5,279,706 marks (263,980*l.*) had been lent. Thus a percentage of 5.51 of the number of articles pawned were sold by auction, upon which 4.11 per cent. of the total loans had been advanced.

But although the total number of articles pawned is in excess of those redeemed, yet at certain seasons of the year the balance of the in- and out-goings appears considerably against the State Loan Office. In 1893, during the weeks in

which the quarter-days of the 1st April, the 1st July, and the 1st October fell, the number of articles redeemed exceeded those pledged by 1,489, 586, and 610 respectively. Also, during the weeks before Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas, the excess of articles redeemed over those pawned amounted to 1,757, 1,051, and 1,079 respectively.

But it may be worth remarking that in the week in which the fourth quarter-day, that of the 1st January, fell there were 441 more articles pawned than redeemed, many having been probably temporarily recovered for use during the Christmas holidays.

From these figures it would appear that Christmas and the end of winter are the seasons in which articles are mostly redeemed.

The capital employed by the State Office for the year 1892 amounted to 4,201,006 marks (210,000*l.*); for the year 1893 to 4,024,944 marks (201,200*l.*), or 176,062 marks (8,800*l.*) less than in the previous year. At the close of the year 1893-94, 151,022 pledges were on the premises of the office, on which 3,192,922 marks (159,640*l.*) had been advanced, an average of about 21 marks 14 pf. on every pledge, as against 163,982 pledges, upon which 3,348,790 marks (162,430*l.*) had been advanced, which were in the office at the close of the previous year.

The articles on the premises at the close of the year 1892-93 were valued at a sum of 4,941,271 marks (247,060*l.*); by the end of March 1893 the sum had sunk to 4,729,916 marks (236,500*l.*), a decrease of 211,355 marks (10,560*l.*), or 4.28 per cent.

During the year 1893-94, 4,829,376 marks (241,468*l.*) were lent on 219,291 pledges, an average of 22 marks per pledge, as against 5,078,949 marks (253,947*l.*) on 245,472 pledges, an average of 20.69 marks per pledge, in the previous year.

There were thus 26,181 more articles pledged, and 249,573 marks (12,479*l.*) more advanced, in 1892-93 than in the following year. The average amount advanced per pledge had, however, increased by 1 mark 33 pf.

The receipts through pledges being redeemed or sold amounted for the year 1893-94 to 4,985,174 marks (249,250*l.*) on 232,251 pledges, as against 5,329,147 marks (266,450*l.*) on 263,420 pledges, in the previous year.

The interest on loans advanced amounted for the year 1893-94 to 414,605 marks 42 pf. (20,700*l.*); for the year 1892-93 to 446,825 marks 68 pf. (22,300*l.*), or 32,220 marks (1,600*l.*) more than in the succeeding year.

Various other items of revenue, derived chiefly from auction fees, &c., amounted to 8,345 marks 58 pf. (410*l.*), bringing the net revenue of 1893 up to a sum of 422,951 marks (21,110*l.*).

After payment of all administrative expenses and interest on capital advanced to the office at 4 per cent., there remained a

net gain for the year 1893 of 42,510 marks 58 pf. (2,120*l.*) on the interest from loans advanced, as against 69,105 marks 92 pf. (3,450*l.*) for the year before.

This net surplus, which is placed to the account of the reserve fund of the office, and of which the interest is eventually devoted to a charitable institution, amounted to 1·06 per cent. of the capital employed during the year, as against 1·62 per cent. of the capital employed in 1892-93.

In addition to this net revenue there remained a surplus beyond the sum required by the office on money resulting from sales and remaining unclaimed, amounting to 15,887 marks (790*l.*), as against 15,292 marks (760*l.*) the year before, which sum was devoted to a charitable institution.

Some statistics regarding the larger pawning transactions ("Lombardirung") conducted by the State Office have also been collected. Unsold goods and paper securities are taken in pledge. In the latter case the securities continue to bring in interest, while a loan can be raised without finally parting with them.

Pawning of unsold goods by manufacturers, dealers, and artisans occurred in the year 1893-94 in 1,302 cases, upon which transactions 125,752 marks (6,280*l.*) were advanced. At the close of the year 841 of these pledges remained unreclaimed, upon which 75,389 marks (3,760*l.*) had been lent.

In 1893-94, 50,334 marks (2,510*l.*) were advanced upon 237 paper securities, an average of 212 marks 46 pf. (10*l.* 3*s.*) on each.

At the end of that year 107 pledges, upon which 21,759 marks had been lent, an average of 203 marks per pledge, were still unreclaimed.

Only 10 of the 237 advances granted on paper securities, which were chiefly Imperial, Prussian, and Municipal loans, were above 500 marks (25*l.*), the smallest sum lent upon similar deposits by the Imperial Bank: of these, 3 were above 1,000 marks (50*l.*). The current value of the papers pawned amounted to 104,008 marks (5,200*l.*), and the money advanced to 48·41 per cent. of their value, a sum considerably below the 80 per cent. which the office is empowered to advance.

In 1893, as in the previous year, the persons pawning paper securities were chiefly (51·24 per cent.) artisans and tradesmen; widows and unmarried women were in the proportion of 20·75 per cent., and the remaining 28·01 per cent. were divided amongst the other categories of Table 2.

The following Table shows the nature of the pledges which were on the premises of the State Office and its two branches at the close of business hours on the 20th January, 1894, and on the 21st January, 1893. It also gives the percentage of each class to the total, and shows the average amount of the loan advanced on each article:—

Table 1.

Nature of the Pledge.	January 20, 1894.			January 21, 1893.	
	Number.	Per cent. of Total.	Average Loan.	Per cent. of Total.	Average Loan.
Paper securities ..	105	0·07	Mk. pf. 193 00	0·06	Mk. pf. 187 79
Articles of jewellery ..	4,897	3·25	109 79	2·81	102 49
Articles of gold and silver	70,193	46·61	23 91	44·25	24 52
Watches	27,090	17·99	19 73	18·12	18 41
Linen, stuffs, furs, arti- cles of clothing, arti- cles of baser metal ..	48,330	32·08	9 48	34·76	9 22
Total ..	150,615	100	21 44 (1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>)	100	20 39 (1 <i>l.</i>)

As has already been mentioned, modern legislation regarding private pawnbroking rests upon the Imperial Law of 1879, while the details of the business have been regulated by particular Rules enforced by the various States.

In Prussia the Law of the 17th March, 1881, was carried with a view to replace and harmonize the various complicated Regulations which had been previously in force, and was made applicable to any parochial establishments which might be afterwards created, as well as to private brokers.

This Law limited the amount of interest chargeable by the pawnbroker, it regulated the sale of pledges which were unredeemed within a certain period, and indirectly attempted to check the sale of pawn-tickets. On a loan not exceeding 30 marks (1*l.* 10*s.*), the pawnbroker was not allowed to charge more than 2 pfennigs per mark per month (24 per cent. per annum); on loans exceeding 30 marks, not more than 1 pfennig (12 per cent.), under penalty of having to repay the surplus charge with interest. Payment of interest ceased from the time of the redemption of the pledge, though the pawnbroker might exact that interest for at least two months should be paid. In reckoning the interest, the day on which the loan is contracted is not counted. The month is reckoned from the day following to the corresponding day of the next month, but every uncompleted month in which the interest is allowed to run is reckoned as a whole month.

The pawnbroker was not to dispose of the pledge under a period of six months, to which a further period of four weeks' grace was added. Stringent regulations regarding the manner in which the books were to be kept were laid down, and, on condition that these rules were properly adhered to, the pawnbroker could sell unredeemed pledges by auction at the close of the period of grace. He was required to make entries in his book similar to those made under the State system. He was also obliged to give a pawn-ticket bearing the exact copy of the entries, and, should these not tally, the interpretation most favourable to the borrower was to be taken.

Regarding pawn-tickets, a debate arose as to whether, in order to do away with the traffic in these articles, it should be possible to redeem the pledge without the production of a ticket; in fact, that the ticket should be merely an additional proof of identity, but that it should convey no intrinsic right to the recovery of the pledge.

It was finally decided that up till the time when the debt became due and till three weeks afterwards the pledge could only be redeemed with the production of the ticket; after that date, if not already sold, it might be redeemed without the production of the ticket.

At the conclusion of the six months for which the debt had been contracted, and of the four weeks' grace, the pledge, if not redeemed, might be sold by public auction. The sale had to take place in the same parish as the original bargain had been con-

cluded, after being duly advertised. Should various articles have been pledged for the same loan, the borrower might decide the order in which the pledges were to be sold, and might claim the remaining articles as soon as the debt had been covered. Gold and silver articles were not to be sold under their gold and silver value, nor were paper securities to be put up under their current value.

At the conclusion of the sale the pawnbroker, after deducting the amount of the loan, the interest, and the cost of the sale, was required to pay any surplus to the account of the owner of the pledge into the local savings bank ("Armen Kasse"), and if not claimed within a year the money might be devoted to parochial interests. Should the regulations regarding the sale not have been observed, or the pledge sold below its value, the sum of which the borrower had been deprived might be reclaimed within five years, with 5 per cent. interest.

Thus, both under the State and private management, the general principle is observed that the surplus beyond working expenses, and in the case of private persons beyond a certain profit, should be devoted to public purposes. As has been already noticed, under the State system the interest on loans is 12 per cent., while under private management it is either 12 or 24 per cent., according to the amount of the loan; and while under both systems the loan is contracted for six months, under the one a period of six months' grace is allowed, under the other one of four weeks only.

(Signed)

PERCY C. WYNDHAM.

ITALY.

No. 6.

Mr. Edwardes to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 13.)

My Lord,

Rome, July 26, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 28th ultimo, asking for a short Report on the system of pawnbroking or "Monts-de-Piété" which obtains in Italy, I have the honour to inclose herein a Report which has been drawn up by Mr. Stronge, mainly from information supplied by Her Majesty's Consul in Rome.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. G. EDWARDES

 Inclosure in No. 6.
Report on the System of Pawnbroking in Italy.

THE "Monts-de-Piété" in Italy have not been instituted by any special legislative enactment, but are regarded as Benevolent Societies, and as such are subject to certain laws. These were framed for the control of other charitable institutions of a different character, and, as applied to the "Monts-de-Piété," they have not been found altogether satisfactory. Fresh legislation is therefore in contemplation, but it has not yet been introduced.

As at present constituted, each separate "Mont-de-Piété" has its own Regulations, which differ very greatly according to the nature of the business transacted, and the funds at the disposal of the Society. The "Mont-de-Piété" at Rome has, however, served as a model for many similar institutions.

The "Mont de Piété" at Rome, which is one of the oldest and most important in Italy, was founded in 1539 by an Association of charitable persons, at the instigation of a monk named Giovanni Calvo.

The following notes will show the system on which the Society now carries on its work.

Loans on pledges cannot, according to the rules of the Society, be granted for less than 1 lira, nor for more than 300 lire, but the maximum limit has been temporarily raised, and loans are now granted up to 1,000 lire.

Pledges are of two classes :—

1. Gold, silver, jewels, on which money is advanced up to four-fifths of the valuation.
2. Clothes, linen, draperies, copper, &c., on which loans are given up to two-thirds of the valuation.

Interest is charged at the annual rate of 5 per cent. for loans amounting to from 5 to 10 lire. On loans of from 10 to 20 lire the rate is 6 per cent., and it is 7 per cent. on those above that figure. The interest is reckoned month per month, and is paid either when the pledges are redeemed, or is calculated and the amount deducted when they are sold. Any part of a month is reckoned as a whole month. Since the 1st January, 1892, interest on small loans of from 1 to 3 lire has been waived, and on the 1st July, 1894, this exemption from interest was extended to loans up to 5 lire.

Besides interest, a charge of 1 per cent. is levied on the pawn-ticket when the loan is granted, but loans not exceeding 10 lire are exempt from this charge.

According to the Bye-laws, *loans are granted for six months*, with power of renewal for a further period of six months, subject to payment of the interest due for the first period, together with a fresh charge of 1 per cent. on the ticket. Woollen articles are excluded from such renewals, and all other articles may be revalued when the renewal is effected. A special Regulation permits renewals, from six months to six months, for a period of five years. If the renewal is not effected within a fortnight after the date of the expiry of the ticket, the pledged article is sold.

On the sale of any article the buyer is charged a fee of 2 per cent., and any surplus which may be realized is kept at the disposal of the holder of the ticket. If not claimed within five years the amount of this surplus is forfeited for the benefit of the institution.

Agencies.

Up to 1876 branch offices of the "Mont-de-Piété" existed in various parts of the town, but they were not found to be a financial success.

In 1876 these branch offices were replaced by authorized agencies under the management of responsible persons, and there are now fifteen agencies in different parts of the city.

The agencies carry on their business subject to the same rules as the central office, but they charge an additional "agent's" fee of 2 per cent., which is deducted from the loan, and of 1 per cent. on renewals. All expenses connected with the agent's offices are defrayed by the agents themselves.

By the rules of the Society the agencies are only permitted to grant loans up to 50 lire, and they are forbidden to refuse small loans, even of 1 lire. Moreover, they are authorized to transfer every day to the central office pledges to the value of 1,000 lire. Notwithstanding these rules, however, the agencies

do in fact issue loans for amounts above 50 lire, and the central office, being anxious to afford the public every reasonable accommodation, does not refuse to take them up.

The agencies are forbidden to receive pledges from private pawnbrokers on penalty of losing their posts.

Private pawn offices, although authorized by the police, have nothing in common with the administration of the "Mont-de-Piété." The latter endeavours to offer the public every possible facility, and thus prevent it from having recourse to private brokers, who charge very high interest, reaching, sometimes 60 per cent.

These offices become possessed of pawn-tickets by advancing money on them, and they speculate on the proceeds of the sale of the pledges.

In practice they also benefit by the exemption from interest granted to small loans up to 5 lire, and they thus obtain gratuitously a certain amount of money which they employ in their transactions.

The following is a translation of the Rules respecting the governing body of the Roman "Mont-de-Piété," contained in the Organic Statute of the Society which received the Royal sanction in the year 1875:—

§. The "Mont-de-Piété" will be administered by a Commission composed of seven members, of whom two will be elected by the Provincial Council, and five by the Communal Council.

The members of the Commission will receive no remuneration.

The Commission will elect its own President, who will remain in office for one year, and will be re-eligible.

§. The members of the Commission will be elected for four years.

§. The renewal of the members of the Commission will, on the first three occasions, be effected by lot, and afterwards according to seniority.

§. In the first year one member, and in subsequent years two members, will be renewed. Members whose term has expired will be re-eligible.

§. The Provincial and Communal Councils will replace the members whose term has expired at their ordinary annual meetings.

§. The Commission will meet twice a-month in the ordinary course, and a special meeting may be called either by the President or at the instance of two members of the Commission.

§. The members of the Commission will undertake the daily supervision of the institution by turns, in accordance with Regulations to be drawn up for its internal management.

The member of the Commission on duty is empowered to suspend any employé or servant, but he must report the matter to the Commission at its next meeting, and he may take any measures for the maintenance of the institution which do not admit of delay.

§. The Commission is empowered to appoint and to dismiss the employés and servants, and to draw up rules for the management of the institution.

§. The decisions of the Commission must be taken at their meetings. They will not be valid unless at least four members are present, and unless the proposal has been carried by an absolute majority of votes.

§. The President of the Commission is regarded as the representative of the Society. He will see to the execution of the decisions of the Commission, and will sign official letters, or will intrust this duty to an Executive Commissioner.

It is perhaps worthy of mention that in Florence pawnbroking under Government control is of very ancient date, and was introduced at the end of the fifteenth century, at the instance of Savonarola, who at that time to a great extent directed the affairs of the Republic.

Rome, July 26, 1894.

NETHERLANDS.

No. 7.

Sir H. Rumbold to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 3.)

My Lord,

The Hague, August 28, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 28th June, I have the honour to transmit herewith a Report by Mr. des Graz on the system of pawnbroking obtaining in this country.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HORACE RUMBOLD.

 Inclosure in No. 7.
Report on the System of Pawnbroking in the Netherlands.

"BANKEN VAN LEENING" (lending or pawn banks) are institutions of considerable antiquity in the Netherlands, deriving their origin, it is said, from the trade in lending money on the part value of goods held in pledge, introduced into this country from Italy, by way of Flanders, in the latter half of the 12th century.

The last legislation on the subject is a Decree of King William I, dated the 31st October, 1826, the provisions of which are still in force, although the Decree technically never became law owing to its not having been published in the official Gazette.

The above Decree directs that the managers of the banks shall be appointed by the Town Councils, and be accountable to them. The "Banken van Leening" are, therefore, municipal institutions, governed by the Regulations drawn up by each Municipality, such Regulations having to be sanctioned by Royal Decree.

The Royal Assent is further necessary for founding new banks and also for farming them out, for limited periods, to private individuals.

The Decree of 1826 farther fixes at 5 per cent. the maximum of interest to be paid on the capital used by the banks. It also recognizes the system obtaining in certain towns of the banks employing "inbrengers," or middlemen, between bank

and borrower, a system giving rise to many abuses. In 1891 this practice was followed by five banks only.

The state of affairs is still the same as it was in 1826, the several attempts to amend the law regulating municipal and private pawn banks not having been persevered in.

Besides these municipal pawn banks, a comparatively large number of private pawn-shops exist in the various towns, termed "Huizen van koop met recht van weder-in-koop" (houses of purchase with right of repurchase). They are subject to no special Regulations as to the interest to be charged, the nature of pledges accepted or refused, the time given to the borrower in which to redeem his pledge, &c. It is easy to believe, therefore, that great abuses exist in these establishments. Efforts are made to control them, and there exists a great desire to suppress them in the interests of the poor, who do a great deal of business with them, things being made easy for them in these shops, whilst at the municipal banks the various formalities take some time. Thus the municipal banks are not allowed by the Decree of 1826 to make advances on real property, ornaments, symbols, &c., used for ecclesiastical purposes, articles evidently belonging to charitable institutions, military goods, stores, and weapons, tools, machines, or implements required by workmen, all clothes likely to convey infection, bonds, shares, inscriptions, public or trading securities, whereas at the private pawn-shops there is no restriction as to the acceptance of any article offered as a pledge.

These shops do not come within the scope of the new Penal Code introduced in 1886, and any person is free to open a private pawn-shop. No licence is required, and there is practically no limit to the charges the private pawnbrokers can demand of the pledgers, to whom, moreover, they do not, as is the excellent practice in the municipal pawn banks, return the surplus (all bank charges being first deducted) realized at the public sales over and above the sum originally advanced on the pledge.

The private pawn-shops also carry on a considerable traffic in bank pawn-tickets which they purchase from the pledger, obtaining thus, as holders of the tickets, the right to the eventual surplus realized on the sale of the time-expired pledge.

Summary of Regulations of the Bank van Leening, at the Hague, sanctioned by Royal Decree of November 14, 1883.

Committee of four chosen by Town Council from their midst, one member retiring every two years. He may be re-elected.

The Committee frame Regulations for management of bank,

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administer capital, and provide for safe custody of moneys and securities.

Treasury (which must not contain more than two-thirds of the value of the cashier's caution-money) inspected once a fortnight.

The Committee must ascertain, by personal observation, that the pledges are insured against fire and in safe custody, that the books are carefully kept, and exercise daily supervision over the work of the officials, conducting this supervision, each in turn, for a fixed term, during which at least one visit must be paid to the bank and a report made to the Committee.

The Committee settle the number and locality of branch offices, and in general discharge their duties under the direct supervision of the Town Council.

Director, appointed by Town Council out of two candidates recommended by Committee, manages bank, and is, in the first place, responsible for strict execution of their duties by the minor officials.

Minor officials appointed (and also suspended or dismissed) by Committee on Director's recommendation.

Their number pay, and the amount of caution-money demanded of them are fixed by Town Council on Committee's Report.

Director takes an oath or makes a declaration before the Burgomaster to observe Regulations and preserve secrecy with regard to all transactions at the bank, except when legally called upon to furnish information.

Subordinate officials take an oath to the same effect before the President of the Committee.

All officials are strictly forbidden to take part on their own account, directly or indirectly, in any transactions at the bank, or to buy at sales (without consent of Committee).

The bank accounts are laid once a-year (March) before the Town Council.

The bank's assets consist of :—

1. Sums remaining to bank out of its gains.
2. Capital lent by Hague Municipality.
3. Moneys borrowed for a time as necessity demands.

The bank's revenues are :—

1. Interest of moneys advanced on pledges.
2. Charges levied in branch offices for cost of administration.
3. Percentage paid by purchasers at bank sales.
4. Surplus, not reclaimed within specified time, on sale of time-expired pledges.
5. Interest of invested moneys not momentarily required.

The rent and all other bank expenses are paid out of the above revenues.

The head bank is open for at least five hours a-day, the branch bureau for at last nine and a-half hours.

Branch bureau A is open from 8 A.M. to 3 P.M., and from 6 P.M. to 9 P.M.

Branch bureau B is open from 8 A.M. to noon, and from 3 P.M. to 9 P.M.

On Saturdays the bureaux close at 10.

In winter the bureaux open at 8:30 A.M.

All details as to name, address, occupation of pledger, nature and value of pledge, as well as the sum advanced on it, are carefully entered in registers.

Officials appraise the estimated value of pledge, and are responsible for any eventual losses subject to Committee's decision.

The ticket given to the pledger contains the full requisite details concerning the pledge, and a duplicate is at once affixed to the article pledged.

When stolen goods or goods supposed to be stolen are presented at the bank, the transaction is suspended for twenty-four hours and the police informed. Owners of pledged stolen property recover possession on proving their right to it, and are not bound to repay any advance made by the bank on such articles.

The bank is responsible for loss of, or damage to, a pledge unless occurring from causes ordinary care could not have prevented. The pledges are to be insured in Dutch insurance offices for their value as entered in bank register. In cases of total loss by, or in consequence of, fire, the value of the pledge, minus the advance and interest, is returned to the ticket-holder, as soon as the Insurance Company has paid. Partial damage is made good by arrangement.

A pledge is redeemed by production of the pawn-ticket and payment of the money advanced on it, and the interest.

A claim respecting a damaged pledge must be preferred at once before leaving the bank, and, if acknowledged, the value in the register plus 25 per cent. is refunded.

A pledger having lost his ticket must give notice of the loss, and can redeem his pledge on proving to the satisfaction of the official his right to the article, and on depositing a suitable sum.

An unredeemed pledge is publicly sold fifteen months after date of pawning. It can still be redeemed up to twenty-four hours before the sale, or be re-pawned on payment of interest due upon it.

Sales are held in public, and articles can be inspected on the previous day. Sales to be announced in local press and by bills in chief and branch offices fourteen days beforehand.

A pledge not fetching at a public sale the sum (plus interest) advanced on it by the bank may be withdrawn, and put up at the following sale.

Buyers at sales pay an extra charge, representing 5 per cent. of the sum paid for the article bought.

When a pledge is sold and realizes more than the sum

advanced on it by the bank, that surplus (deduction being made of the interest due, and, in the cases of unmarked silver and gold, of any amount paid by the bank for "hall marking") is kept at the disposal of the holder of the ticket for twenty months after the sale; after that time the surplus becomes bank property.

Losses on sale of a pledge cannot be recovered from the ticket-holder.

A holder of a pawn-ticket can demand the sale of his pledge when it has been pawned for more than six months, the interest due on it being reckoned up to the date of sale.

The pledges are classed under two general heads, wool and silver (including all metals and jewellery). Cumbrous or very large articles are not accepted unless by Committee's consent.

All documents are exempted from stamp duty.

SPECIMENS of Pawn Tickets issued by Hague Bank of Leening.

CLASS I.—WOOL.

Waarde: Worth. Yas: Coat. W: Register number.
Sum advanced: 5 fl. Estimated worth: 6.50 fl.

Waarde f 6.50

W 1020



1894

Yas

5

31 Sept.

W

1020

1894 23 Sept.

Yas

5

(Part given to Pledger.)

(Part affixed to Pledge.)

CLASS II.—SILVER.

brill. arm. : diamond bracelet. Sum advanced: 100 fl.
Estimated worth: 125 fl.

Waarde f 125

11044



1894

brill. arm.

100

1 Sept.

brill. arm.

11044

1894 23 Sept.

(Part given to Pledger.)

(Part affixed to Pledge.)

On the reverse side are printed various indications useful to the pledger with regard to rate of interest, time allowed for redemption, and period during which he can reclaim surplus if pledge is sold.

Amsterdam Bank of Leening.

Her Majesty's Consul at Amsterdam has been supplied with the following information with regard to the above.

The Bank is administered gratuitously by a Board of five members appointed by the Town Council, the daily management and control of the officials being intrusted to a Secretary, seconded by an assistant.

The funds consist mostly of moneys, the property of the town, partly also of the "borgtochten," or caution-money, deposited in cash by municipal officials, and, finally, of advances obtained from the town as required, and repaid as soon as no longer necessary.

*Practice has shown that the pawn bank is not merely an institution for the relief of the poor, the greater part of its customers making use of it in case of temporal need to raise small amounts on articles they are certain to be able to redeem within a short time. Small traders, especially in summer, make frequent use of the Bank.

The greatest number of small pledges are presented from June to September

The pledges are assorted and stored under three heads:—

1. Copper. All sorts of furniture, household utensils, &c.
2. Wool. All possible sorts of clothing, linen, cotton, tapestry, &c.
3. Silver. Ornaments, watches, metal, gold and silver, and jewellery.

All pledges, except those beneath 3 fl. (5s.), are kept at the central office.

Besides the central office, there are eleven branch offices, open from 8 A.M. to 1 P.M., and from 5 P.M. to 10 P.M. At each branch office a Director superintends the work of five to seven officials, who is responsible for the accurate valuation of pawned articles.

The smallest loan is 40 c. (8d.). Loans beneath 1 fl. (1s. 8d.) are granted for six months; all pledges above that sum must be redeemed within fifteen months.

At the central office there is a special department for pledges above 100 fl. (gold, silver, precious stones). A sworn appraiser values these articles, and is responsible for any loss.

Besides interest, the pledger has to pay a charge for cost of administration.

Should the pledge consist of loose diamonds, the pledger has to pay a valuation charge of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the value; 30 per cent. of the value is the maximum advanced on such diamonds.

The appraisers receive as remuneration a certain sum in proportion to the amount of charges for administration paid at the offices by the pledgers, the object being to allow them some

* This applies equally to the Hague Bank of Leening.

indemnification for eventual losses, and to prevent their valuing at too low a figure for fear of their responsibility.

All documents used in the offices are free from stamp duty.

A very careful system of registry is followed; each branch office furnishes the central office daily with copies of all transactions effected.

Pawn-tickets are printed in three parts on one slip, two being given to the pledger and one retained at the office and affixed to the pledge.

Articles not redeemed are sold by public auction once a-month, and when they do not produce the required amount, representing the advance and interest, they are withdrawn, and sold at following auction.

Deficits, as before said, can be recovered from the appraiser of the pledge. When there is a surplus, the lawful owner of the ticket can obtain it during two years after the sale. If not claimed within that time, it reverts to the town.

Most of the private pawn-shops, of which there are many, make it a part of their business to buy bank pawn-tickets, in order to obtain any eventual surplus.

YEARLY Rate of Interest paid by Pledger at Municipal
Pawn Banks.*

THE HAGUE.

	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>	
From 1 florin ..	1 8	Up to 100 florins ..	8 6 8	9 per cent.
„ 100 florins ..	..	„ 200 „ ..	16 13 4	8 „
„ 200 „ ..	..	And upwards ..	..	7 „

Lowest advance made 1 florin.

AMSTERDAM.

	<i>d.</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>	
From 40 cents ..	8	Up to 1,000 florins ..	83 6 8	10 per cent.
Above 1,000 florins ..	..	.. ..	..	8 „

Lowest advance made 40 cents.

ROTTERDAM.

	<i>d.</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>	
From 50 cents ..	10	Up to and including 20 fl.	1 13 4	12 per cent.
Above 20 florins ..	..	„ „ 190 fl.	15 6 8	10 „
„ 190 „ ..	..	.. ..	..	8 „

* Fixed by Royal Decree every three years.

CHARGES paid by Pledgers for Cost of Administration at Branch Banks.*

THE HAGUE.

Time allowed for redemption									
		..	..	..	..	..	15 months.	..	..
On pledges from	Above	Fl. c.	£ s. d.	Up to and including		Fl. c.	£ s. d.	2 cents	of 1d.
..	..	1 00	0 1 8	..	..	2 00	0 3 4	4	..
..	..	2 00	..	..	..	5 00	0 8 4	4	..
..	..	5 00	..	..	..	10 00	0 16 8	6	..
..	..	10 00	..	..	..	20 00	1 13 4	8	..
..	..	20 00	..	..	..	30 00	2 10 0	10	..
..	..	30 00	..	..	..	50 00	4 3 4	12	..
..	..	50 00	..	..	..	75 00	6 5 0	15	..
..	..	75 00	..	..	..	100 00	8 6 8	18	..
..	..		..	And for every 20 florins	..	..	..	2	..
..	..		..	above 100 florins ..	..	..	..	more.	..

* Fixed by Royal Decree every three years.

ROTTERDAM.

Time allowed for redemption 14 months.									
On pledges from ..	Fl. c.	£ s. d.	Up to and including ..	Fl. c.	£ s. d.	1 cent ..	..	1 of 1d.	
Above ..	0 50	0 0 10	..	0 75	0 1 3	2 cents	..	$\frac{1}{10}$	..
..	0 75	..	..	2 00	0 3 4	4 ..	..	$\frac{1}{10}$	..
..	2 00	..	..	5 00	0 8 4	6 ..	..	$\frac{1}{10}$	..
..	5 00	..	..	10 00	0 16 8	8 ..	..	$\frac{1}{10}$	..
..	10 00	..	..	20 00	1 13 4	10 ..	..	$\frac{1}{10}$	..
..	20 00	..	..	30 00	2 10 0	12 ..	..	$\frac{1}{10}$	..
..	30 00	..	..	50 00	4 3 4	15 ..	..	$\frac{1}{10}$	..
..	50 00	..	..	75 00	6 5 0	20 ..	..	$\frac{1}{10}$	..
..	75 00	..	..	100 00	8 6 8	20 ..	..	$\frac{1}{10}$	..
..			And for every 20 florins above 100 florins	..	..	2 ..	more.	$\frac{1}{10}$	..

LOAN (PAWN) BANK STATISTICS, 1891.
(From last Report 1889-91, published in 1893.)

Municipality.	ENGAGEMENTS.					REDEMPTIONS.																								
	Number of Pledges.			Value of Advances made.		Number of Pledges redeemed within 8 days.	Number of Pledges redeemed after longer period.	Number of Pledges handed over to Police.	Total.	Value of Advances on Redeemed Pledges.																				
	At Central Office.	At Branch Offices.		Total.																										
		Fl.	c.		£						s.	d.																		
Amsterdam ..	50,802	811,192	861,994	2,515,115	50	209,842	19	2	394,426	437,105	20	531,551	2,432,993	35	201,999	8	11													
The Hague ..	7,123	228,401	235,524	760,073	50	63,339	9	2	131,374	98,935	...	230,309	743,396	00	61,949	13	4													
Rotterdam ..	50,293	457,569	507,862	1,382,881	75	115,240	2	11	273,019	211,612	...	439,631	1,340,450	25	111,704	3	9													
Municipality.	SALES.										REDEMPTIONS.																			
	Number of Pledges Sold.	Proceeds of Sale.			Value of Advances made on Pledges Sold.			Amount of Surplus at Sales which Pledgers can recover.			Deficit on Sales.			Surplus on Sales Paid out to Pledgers.																
		Fl.	c.	£	s.	d.	Fl.	c.	£	s.	d.	Fl.	c.	£	s.	d.	Fl.	c.	£											
Amsterdam ..	27,639	96,327	47	5	8,027	5	9½	66,907	30	5,575	13	2	21,603	82	5	1,800	6	4½	967	50	5	80	12	6½	16,137	51	5	1,344	15	10½
The Hague ..	3,693	31,823	25		1,818	12	1	14,961	00	1,246	15	0	4,844	22	5	403	13	8½	157	43		13	2	5	3,769	01	5	314	1	8½
Rotterdam ..	9,901	40,915	60		3,409	17	8	31,434	50	2,619	10	10	7,364	22		613	13	8½	2,632	00		219	8	1	4,800	11		400	0	2

1891.

Municipality.	Amount of Fixed Capital.		Borrowed Capital.				Clear Gain of Bank on Year.		Loss of Bank on Year.	
	Fl. c.	£ s. d.	From whom Borrowed.	Florins.	Amount.	Rate of Interest Paid.	Fl. c.	£ s. d.	Fl. c.	£ s. d.
Amsterdam ...	711,888 14·5	59,324 0 3	Municipality ... Caution-money deposited by municipal officials...	317,000 268,900	48,825 0 0	{ 4½ per cent. ... 4 " " "	26,912 75·5	2,242 14 7	...	...
The Hague ...	210,878 93	17,573 4 10½	Municipality ... Bank of "Utility" ...	50,000 15,000	5,416 13 4	{ 4 " " " 4½ " " "	7,145 88	585 9 9½	...	...
Rotterdam ...	154,770 52	12,897 10 4½	Municipality ...	265,000	22,083 6 8	5 " " "	...	...	725 77	60 9 7½
Total gain of 25 Municipal Banks in kingdom in 1891										1891. 1891. 1890.
" loss			... ..	Fl. c.	£ s. d.	Number of Municipal Pawn Banks				
Net gain			... ..	40,968 48	...	of firmed ("verpacte") Pawn Banks				
			... ..	4,568 19	...					
			... ..	36,400 29 = 3,033 7 1	...					

PORTUGAL.

No. 8.

Sir H. MacDonell to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 4,)

My Lord,

Lisbon, July 27, 1894.

IN obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose herewith a Report, which has been furnished to me by Mr. C. Thornton, upon the subject of the system of pawnbroking in Portugal.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. G. MACDONELL.

Inclosure in No. 8.

Report on the System of Pawnbroking in Portugal.

THE term "Monte Pio" in Portugal applies primarily to a class of establishments of considerable pretensions, which are, in the first place, banking institutions, next, benefit societies, and, lastly, lenders of money upon pledges. The securities for loans accepted by them are indeed mainly debentures and other paper having a marketable value, but they do not disdain to increase their revenue by granting accommodation upon such articles as pieces of plate, jewellery, and precious stones.

Foremost among these institutions must be quoted the "Monte Pio Geral," which is a benefit society under strictly private management, and the total turnover of which exceeds 8,000,000*l.* annually. From the printed Report of this establishment for 1893 it appears that at the close of that year it had about 74,000*l.* placed out on loan upon plate, jewellery, and precious stones, whilst its advances upon securities amounted to about 580,000*l.* Its turnover as regards articles of value was given as about 110,000*l.*, and the income derived from the same as 5,350*l.* The number of loans of both descriptions at the close of the year was 11,437.

Banks engaged in this class of business employ assayers, or valuers, holding official licences. The "Monte Pio Geral" keeps one such functionary permanently in its service, and has an office established upon its premises. No fee is charged for

valuations of articles below the value of 3 dollars (13s. 4d.); for articles exceeding that amount in value a fee is payable in a descending scale, ranging from four-fifths to one-half per cent., the lower rate being applicable to all valuations of from 4l. 10s. upwards.

Every loan granted is carefully registered. Should a certain period elapse without redemption or renewal by payment of interest, a note of the numbers of the pledges in arrears (but without the debtors' names) is posted in a conspicuous part of the building for a fixed time. At regular periods, sales of unredeemed pledges by public auction are announced, and the certified results, after deducting the legal expenses, are placed to the credit of the debtor, who is at liberty at any subsequent date to make application for a settlement, and to recover any balance standing in his name.

Valuations are understood to hold good for twelve months, at the expiration of which time the "Monte Pio" can order a fresh valuation to be made, and can call upon the debtor to reduce his liability or increase the security.

The rate of interest charged varies with the official bank rate, which it slightly exceeds, and the amount advanced upon each article is about three-fourths of its certified value.

2. The second class of loan establishments corresponds to that of pawnbrokers in England. The operations of the establishments falling under this category are practically limited to the larger towns. According to the latest Returns published in 1891, there existed at that date sixty-four such offices in Lisbon, but their number is believed to have increased since then.

The earliest Portuguese legislation affecting pawnbroking appeared in Article 274 of the Penal Code, in virtue of which pawnbrokers were rendered liable to imprisonment for from fifteen days to three months, and to a small fine, in case they neglected to provide themselves with a licence, or to keep the required official register book. In this volume, consecutively and without interlineations, were to be entered the amounts of all sums advanced upon loan, the names, addresses, and occupations of the borrowers, and the nature, quality, and value of the articles pledged.

That legislation was supplemented by a further Law, dated the 23rd January, 1854, followed by a modifying enactment in September of the same year, which two measures constitute the existing legislation upon the subject.

Pursuant to it, any individual wishing to set up business as a pawnbroker must apply for a licence to the Civil Governor of the district in which he lives. His application must show the amount of capital which he proposes to embark in the business, and must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence to his good character and business capacity. The application being approved, he must deposit at the proper office, in acceptable securities, a sum equivalent to the proposed capital. This

done, a licence is issued to him, and a fee charged for the same of about 11s., in addition to payments of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, being a contribution to the Lunatic Asylum Fund, and of a stamp duty, renewable annually during the time that the licence remains in force, of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

As a preliminary to entering upon business, the above-mentioned register book must be provided.

A stamp duty is payable upon each of its pages, which must be individually numbered and signed by the proper authority. The amount of interest charged upon each loan must be entered in this book under a penalty of one month's imprisonment, and a fine not exceeding 4*l.* 10*s.* It must be submitted every three months, in Lisbon or Oporto, to the Chief of the Police, in other localities to the chief administrative authority, for the purpose of examination. A certificate is issued in return, the fee for which is 13*s.* 4*d.* Besides the regular periodical examination, the officers concerned may at their discretion call for the production of any pawnbroker's book at intermediate dates.

The Law, as it originally stood, insisted that every article taken in pledge should be accompanied by a certificate of its value, attested by at least one official valuer. This formality was, however, subsequently waived as regards pledges worth less than 13*s.* 4*d.*, the value of which may now be fixed by mutual agreement between the borrower and the lender.

The system observed in the sale of unredeemed pledges and the consequent liquidation of the corresponding loans is the same for pawnbrokers as for the larger establishments, such as the "Monte Pio Geral." Owing, however, to the necessarily more humble character of the general transactions, it is less rigorously carried out.

I am informed by M. Henriques, solicitor, of Lisbon, to whom I am indebted for the details furnished in the present Report, that while it is the invariable practice among pawnbrokers here to surrender to the police without indemnity any pledges which may be proved to have been stolen, it does not appear that any law actually exists which renders that course obligatory. It is not clear, moreover, whether any legal limit exists to the amount of interest chargeable in the smaller pawnbroking transactions. What is certain, however, is that if any such law be supposed to be in force, it is easily and constantly evaded.

(Signed) C. THORNTON.

Lisbon, July 1894.

RUSSIA.

No. 9.

Sir F. Lascelles to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 1.)

My Lord,

St. Petersburg, September 28, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 28th June last, I have the honour to transmit herewith a Report on the system of pawnbroking in Russia, drawn up by Mr. Michell, in accordance with the instructions conveyed in your Lordship's above-mentioned despatch.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANK C. LASCELLES.

Inclosure in No. 9.

Report on the System of Pawnbroking in Russia.

THE State maintains two pawnbroking establishments—one at St. Petersburg and the other at Moscow. At both these only articles of gold and silver, watches, diamonds, pearls and other valuable stones, gold and silver ingots of established fineness are taken in pawn. The rate of interest charged on money advanced is 6 per cent. per annum.

On articles of gold and silver the amount of the advance is to the extent of four-fifths of their estimated value and of two-thirds of that of all other articles, subject, however, to the following exceptions:—

Against each large "solitaire" diamond not more than 1,000 roubles (about 100*l.*) is given, and on one pawn-ticket not more than 7,500 roubles (750*l.*) against any single piece of jewellery consisting of diamonds.

In order that articles should not be pawned with the object alone of safe custody, advances on them are in no case allowed to be less than one-fourth of their estimated value, which is determined by qualified appraisers attached to each Government-pawn-office.

The money advances are for twelve months, and one additional month of grace is allowed for the redemption or re-pawning of the articles pledged.

If on the expiration of the above period the articles pledged are not redeemed or re-pawned they are sold by public auction. Articles may also be redeemed after the expiration of the period of thirteen months if they have not been sold.

The minimum of time on which interest is levied is fifteen

days. Articles may be repledged by post before the expiration of twelve months, and on the transmission of the interest payable. The owner of a pawn-ticket is entitled to receive, when his pledge shall have been sold, the money difference between the sum advanced on it and that which it realized on sale, minus auction dues.

The State Pawn Office does not surrender stolen property when the same shall have been pawned. If its legal owner shall have ascertained that it has been pawned, he may redeem it on the presentation of a certificate of some Government institution of his being its real owner. If the articles shall already have been sold, he is entitled to receive in payment the sum that may be remaining after deduction of the original advance, interest on same and auction dues.

All articles pawned are returnable to their owners in the state in which they were taken into pawn. The pawn-office, however, does not hold itself responsible for enamels which are liable to deteriorate from changes in the atmosphere, especially in winter. The Imperial Treasury is responsible for the safety of all articles pawned. The State pawn-offices are under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Finances, and are worked by a staff of Government officials.

In addition to the two pawn-offices maintained by the State in the two capitals of the Empire there exist also private Companies, having for their object the advance of money against the deposit and pawn of movable property of every description, such as works of art, furniture, clothing, jewellery, &c. Companies of this description before commencing their operations must obtain Statutes of Incorporation from the Minister of Finances. These Statutes do not differ in any great degree from each other, and their main provisions are:—

1. Money may be advanced against all kinds of goods and movable property, excepting stocks and shares.

2. A Company acquires under its Statutes no exclusive rights or monopoly of pawnbroking.

3. It may establish branches in different parts of the town in which its operations are conducted.

4. The pawn-tickets are made out in impersonal form, but the name of the pawner may be stated in the ticket if he desire it.

5. The rate of interest chargeable for money advanced on pledges shall not exceed 1 per cent. per month, payable on the redemption of a pledge.

6. A charge not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for every fifteen days, according to the nature of the pledge or deposit, is also made for insurance and safe keeping.

7. The amount of the advance is arranged by agreement between the pawnbroker and customer, but in no case can it exceed 90 per cent. of the value of precious metals, and three-quarters of the estimated value of other effects.

8. Articles may be pledged for a term varying from one to twelve months according to their nature, and two months' grace is allowed after the expiration of the term. After the expiration of this time, if the Company do not agree to renew the pledge the same is sold by public auction.

9. The Company is responsible for the safety of all the property pledged or deposited with it.

Pawnbroker-shops may also be established by individuals. At St. Petersburg, however, these shops are now reduced to the number of five, owing to their inability to compete with Pawnbroking Companies. The operations of these shops are regulated by the Law of the 24th April, 1879, and of which the following are the main features:—

For opening a pawnbroker's shop the permission of the police authorities of the capitals and that of the Governors of provincial towns must be obtained. The permission granted is for five years, and is accorded only to persons whose moral character has been ascertained to be good, and who have not suffered punishment for any criminal offence. The person who has been licensed to open a pawnbroker's shop must deposit with the authorities money security varying from 100*l.* to 700*l.* according to the class of the town in which the shop is to be established. Proper books must be kept of the property pawned, and these are examined not less than once a-year by deputies appointed by the municipal and police authorities. The police and judicial authorities have, moreover, the right of demanding an examination of the books by the appointed deputies whenever they may deem it necessary. Penalties are imposed on a pawnbroker for contravention of the Regulations relating to pawnbroking, for illicit pawnbroking, for disposal, appropriation or use of the articles pawned, and the penalties for these offences vary from money fines extending to 30*l.* to imprisonment for different periods, and to a withdrawal of the licence.

The rate of interest leviable by pawnbrokers must not exceed 2 per cent. per month, and no articles pawned can be sold by auction before the expiration of the two months of grace after the period for which the article was pawned. Pledges when put up to auction may become the property of the pawnbroker only when no higher bid for them is made than the amount advanced against them, and all other legal charges which have accrued on them. A pledge cannot be acquired by a pawnbroker, even by mutual consent with the person by whom it was pawned, except on the above condition.

(Signed) JOHN MICHELL.

St. Petersburg, September 27, 1894.

SPAIN.

No. 10.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 16.)

My Lord,

Madrid, July 13, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's Circular of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit a Report drawn up by Sir George Bonham on the system of "Monts-de-Piété" in Spain.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Inclosure 1 in No. 10.

Report on the System of Pawnbroking in Spain.

THE system known by the name of the "Mont-de-Piété" in Madrid, which has been taken as a model for similar institutions in Spain, has since 1840, and more especially since 1870, been inseparably connected with that of the Savings Bank. So that a sketch of the one institution renders an inquiry into the other indispensable. They will, however, in the first instance, be kept, as far as is possible, distinct.

The older institution, that of the "Mont-de-Piété," dates from 1702, when a priest, Francisco Piquer, deeply imbued with charitable and religious sentiments, placed in his house a church money-box to collect sums for celebrating Requiem masses. The sums collected increased rapidly from 120 pesetas (about 5*l.*) at the end of the first month to 100,202 pesetas (4,008*l.*) in 1711, when the institution was placed under the patronage of Philip V, and at the date of Piquer's death (in 1739) the capital amounted to 353,978 pesetas (14,159*l.*). A century later (in 1840) the "Mont-de-Piété" began to receive the sums deposited in the Savings Bank ("Caja de Ahorros"), which had been created the previous year, paying interest at the rate of 5 per cent., an arrangement the exact working of which will be shown later. The capital continued to increase rapidly, and in 1869 the two institutions were united, when their joint capital amounted to 2,971,000 pesetas (118,840*l.*).

Since that date the "Mont-de-Piété" and the Savings Bank have formed a single institution, self-supporting, and without assistance from the State or any other body.

The object of the "Mont-de-Piété" is to advance money at 6 per cent. per annum, which is recovered, together with the capital, at fixed periods, namely, for advances made on jewels, diamonds, precious stones, and plate, one year; for those made on linen articles of clothing, &c., six months; and for advances made on the guarantee of Government securities, four months.

Loans are renewable by mutual consent, and for the same period as the original loan.

Articles pledged can be withdrawn before the period originally fixed, in which case the borrowers only pay interest for the period actually expired, although if a month is begun interest is due for the entire month.

A period of a month is also allowed, but only as a matter of favour, to allow creditors either to redeem the articles pledged or to renew the loan, in default of which the articles pledged are sold by public auction.

The sale of jewellery, diamonds, precious stones, and plate are held during the first fortnight of each month; those of linen, wearing apparel, and furniture, during the second fortnight at a date previously fixed.

After the sale the Administration reimburse themselves for the principal and interest of the sum advanced, and either restore the surplus, if any, to the persons interested, or retain it for them for a period of ten years.

Depositors in the Savings Bank are assured an annual sum of 4 per cent., which is capitalized at the end of each year. Deposits are now received on Sundays and on week-days. Sums less than 1 peseta (10*d.*) or more than 1,000 pesetas (40*l.*) are not received as a first deposit, and subsequent deposits must not exceed 200 pesetas (8*l.*) each.

Every depositor can withdraw either the total amount or a portion of the sum deposited on giving notice to the Administration, who usually return the money at the end of a week, but who have the right to defer payment for five weeks if they deem it advisable, of which they are the sole judges.

The institution, *i.e.*, the joint institution, is under the protection of the Minister of the Interior. The General Administration is under the supervision of a General Council, consisting of thirty members, appointed by the Government, whose services are entirely honorary and gratuitous.

All business matters are referred to a Committee of five members forming part of the General Council, and includes the Director-General and the Secretary (who is also head accountant), who do not, however, have votes.

The practical management of the establishment is in the hands of the Director-General, or Superintendent, who is also Secretary of the General Council.

The head-quarters of the "Mont-de-Piété" and Savings Bank comprise the Director's offices, the Accountant's offices and the Savings Bank, the store-rooms, the Treasury, the sale-room, and the appraisers rooms. There are four branch estab-

lishments in different quarters of Madrid, each with a Director and the necessary staff, at which business is carried on in precisely the same manner as in the principal establishment. Accounts are published periodically.

It should be stated that, in founding the "Mont-de-Piété," Piquer charged no interest for loans, knowing the objections entertained by the religious bodies to any transactions savouring of usury—objections which had for many years prevented the introduction of similar institutions into Italy. The accumulation of money during his lifetime was, therefore, entirely the result of gifts from the charitable and of sums voluntarily given by depositors on redeeming the articles pledged. The time came, however, when charitable donations fell off, and the prosperity of the institution began to wane, with the result that there was not sufficient money available to meet the demand for loans.

The necessity for charging interest was therefore recognized, and at the same time, in 1839, a Savings Bank was established, with the guarantee of the "Mont-de-Piété," on the following system:—

The Savings Bank pays interest on deposits at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

The "Mont-de-Piété" takes charge of the funds of the Savings Bank, paying the bank interest at the rate of 5 per cent.

It then makes advances of the said funds on the security of articles pledged, charging interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

Each institution thus makes a profit of 1 per cent. sufficient to pay expenses and to increase the capital. Difficulties subsequently arose from the "Mont-de-Piété" receiving larger sums from the Savings Bank than it could employ in granting loans on the security of articles pledged. This was partially remedied by extending the business of the "Mont-de-Piété," and including Government securities among the articles which can be pledged. The difficulty was not, however, finally solved till at the end of 1869 the two establishments were amalgamated under one Administration, thus removing all possibility of antagonism.

The building granted in 1718 by Philip V was found sufficient for all requirements until the fusion with the Savings Bank had been carried into effect. A more imposing edifice was then constructed, and opened by the late King in 1875.

Among the advantages claimed for this institution are the fact that it has met all requirements, and increased its capital without any assistance from the commune, the province, or the State.

The savings of the labouring classes, which yield them interest at 4 per cent., are at the same time the means of assisting the poorer and more improvident classes, who can borrow at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, or $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per month. This is said not to be practically a source of profit to

the institution, as the expense connected with the warehousing of linen and furniture is considerable. Loans of this description are therefore regarded in the light of acts of charity.

The interest of 6 per cent. is only payable when the pledge is redeemed or the loan renewed.

The danger of a run on the institution is also guarded against by the provision allowing a period of from one to five weeks to be given for the repayment of deposits.

The Reports published annually give full and ample details showing the progress and actual condition of the institution. The reproduction of these statistics would not, however, come within the scope of a short Report. It will therefore suffice to forward the balance sheet of the joint establishment at the end of 1893, with the following extracts from the Report:—

The number of loans effected and renewed during 1893 amounted to 174,380; the amount advanced was 11,670,501 pesetas (466,820*l.*), thus showing a diminution in the number of loans of 7,386, with a corresponding diminution in the amount lent of 720,957 pesetas (28,838*l.*) as compared with 1892; the diminution is accounted for by the fall in the value of silver, and the redemption of a large number of pledges by means of charitable donations; the redemptions were 159,244 in number, with a value of 11,066,090 pesetas (442,643*l.*). The sales by auction amounted to 16,087 lots; the sum realized being 700,303 pesetas (28,012*l.*). Of these lots 7,426 consisted of jewellery, &c., on which 498,506 pesetas (19,940*l.*) had been advanced, and 8,661 were for wearing apparel, &c., on which 201,797 pesetas (8,071*l.*) had been advanced. There remained on the 31st December, 1893, 114,316 lots representing loans amounting to 8,216,471 pesetas (328,658*l.*). The smaller number is accounted for by the large number of articles redeemed by means of charitable donations made for the purpose, and the diminution in value to the fall in the value of silver.

There were also 3,334 advances amounting to 94,148,769 pesetas (3,765,950*l.*) made on Government securities; the number of redemptions in this class having been 3,148, valued at 93,267,960 pesetas (3,730,778*l.*).

In Appendix 1 is a list of the “Monts-de-Piété” in Spain, the date of their foundation, the number of articles pledged at the end of 1892, and the amount of loans made on them.

In Appendix 2 similar information is given with regard to Savings Banks.

Besides the “Monts-de-Piété” above described there are upwards of 100 private pawnbrokers in Madrid alone, whose usual charge for making advances of money is 1 real (2½*d.*) per dollar of 4*s.* 2*d.* per month, which is equivalent to 60 per cent. per annum. They are said to offer advantages in making higher advances on articles pledged than the “Monts-de-Piété,” and in being open during hours when that institution is closed.

Inclosure 2 in No. 10.
BALANCE-SHEET of the "Mont-de-Piété" and Savings Bank at Madrid for 1893.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
	£		£
Loans on jewellery, articles of clothing, &c.	..	Deposits in the Savings Bank..	1,911,811
" public securities ..	..	Funds of private individuals not paying interest ..	12,778
Treasury—	£	Caution money of employés ..	8,537
In cash and notes ..	32,006	Monte Pio pension fund of the employés ..	15,695
Current account with the Bank of Spain	23,200	Coupons of public funds received ..	12,381
Shares of Bank of Spain ..	..	Surplus on articles sold ..	10,196
4 per cent. redeemable ..	..	Commissions paid to stockbrokers ..	1,379
Caution money of employés ..	..	To various creditors..	948
Funds in the Central Office of loans on jewellery and wear-	..	Balance, capital of the Institution ..	351,877
ing apparel ..	..		
" in the branch establishments ..	788		
" in auxiliary office ..	618		
Buildings ..	681		
Servants ..	119,328		
Water ..	140		
Furniture ..	825		
Anticipation of salary to employés ..	4,395		
	325		
Total ..	2,325,802	Total ..	2,325,802

Appendix No. 1.

"MONTES-DE-PIÉ" in Spain.—Their Position on the
31st December, 1892.

Places.	Date of Foundation.	Number of Articles pledged.	Amount of Loans made.
			Pesetas.
Alicante	Mar. 20, 1877	18,735	527,564
" (Alcoy)	Sept. 5, 1875	8,857	76,324
" (Elche)	May 9, 1886	1,728	419,816
" (Orihuela). Caja de Socorros	Aug. 31, 1879	7,155	564,908
Avila	" 15, 1878	3,905	86,368
Barcelona. Monte Pio Barcelones	May 5, 1845	26,291	2,087,365
" Nuestra Señora de la Es- peranza	Jan. 1, 1750	10,158	840,021
Cadiz	Aug. 15, 1884	32,200	836,311
" (Jerez de la Frontera) ..	Mar. 20, 1862	27,029	943,330
Cordoba	Sept. 1, 1864	37,602	708,957
Corunna	Aug. 15, 1876	2,350	78,424
" (Santiago)	Feb. 1, 1880	5,922	149,268
Castellon de la Plana (Segorbe)	Sept. 19, 1884	219	117,074
Gerona (Figueras)	Apr. 6, 1884	23	2,501
Guipuzcoa (San Sebastian) ..	Oct. 1, 1879	3,924	80,504
Jaen (Linares)	Apr. 3, 1879	5,921	55,561
Lorida	Oct. 15, 1880	2,688	33,209
Madrid	May 1, 1724	116,576	48,864,169
Malaga	Nov. 1, 1863	..	..
Oviedo	Jan. 16, 1881	5,847	125,478
Palencia	May 30, 1881	5,048	69,853
Pontevedra	Oct. 24, 1880	4,477	63,900
Salamanca	Jan. 1, 1881	10,155	264,819
" (Bejar)	Mar. 19, 1881	..	..
Segovia	July 25, 1881	5,164	47,114
Sevilla	Aug. 5, 1842	33,430	11,320,187
Teruel	Jan. 26, 1886	969	24,693
Valencia	May 12, 1878	41,909	8,580,017
" (Jativa)	Jan. 1, 1877	4,225	31,167
" (Sagunto)	July 24, 1811	272	215,261
" (Onteniente)	Feb. 15, 1885	909	24,289
Valladolid	" 1, 1885	41,075	206,174
Zaragoza	May 16, 1876	7,838	689,253
Balears	Feb. , 1883	9,519	278,316
Islas Filipinas (Manila) ..	Aug. 2, 1882	..	..

Appendix No. 2.

SAVINGS BANKS in Spain.—Their Position on the
31st December, 1892.

Places.	Date of Foundation.	Number of Depositors.	Total of Accounts.
			Pesetas.
Alicante.. ..	Mar. 20, 1887	1,346	612,865
" (Alcoy)	Sept. 5, 1875	1,137	343,935
" (Elche)	May 9, 1886	900	358,060
" (Orihuela)	Aug. 31, 1879	1,013	262,308
Avila	Aug. 15, 1878	903	260,677
Barcelona	Mar. 17, 1844	53,177	16,113,153
" (Mataro)	Feb. 15, 1863	1,587	984,370
" (Sabadell)	Jan. 1, 1859	2,466	1,094,430
" (Tarrasa)	Oct. 14, 1877	1,078	462,727
Cadiz	Aug. 15, 1884	1,394	875,971
" (Jerez de la Frontera)	Mar. 20, 1862	1,807	1,837,955
Cordoba.. ..	Oct. 24, 1878	2,939	1,512,873
Corunna	July 16, 1876	1,156	729,969
" (Santiago)	Feb. 1, 1880	1,526	993,659
Castollon de la Plana (Segorbe)	Sept. 19, 1884	1,713	113,552
Gerona (Figueras)	Apr. 6, 1884	164	52,291
" (Palafrugell)	Jan. 1, 1881	319	135,036
Guipuzcoa (San Sebastian)	Apr. 1, 1879	4,393	3,281,901
Jaen (Linares)	Apr. 3, 1879	1,014	69,476
Lerida	Oct. 15, 1880	377	175,790
Madrid	Feb. 17, 1839	42,109	47,500,004
Malaga	Nov. 1, 1863	..	..
Navarra (Pamplona).—Caja Escolar de Obreros	July 3, 1881	998	44,714
Oveido	Jan. 16, 1881	657	348,145
Palencia.. ..	May 30, 1881	477	93,345
Pontevedra	Oct. 24, 1880	209	61,430
Salamanca	Jan. 1, 1881	398	269,340
" (Bejar)	Mar. 19, 1881	93	36,047
Santander	June 1, 1878	3,520	3,604,979
Segovia	July 25, 1877	1,622	81,562
Seville	Aug. 5, 1842	9,200	11,475,692
Teruel	Jan. 26, 1886	236	60,447
Valencia	May 12, 1878	12,281	10,602,779
" (Jativa)	Jan. 1, 1881	89	37,637
" (Onteniente)	Feb. 15, 1885	32	1,904
" (Sagunto)	July 24, 1841	295	216,031
Valladolid	Feb. 1, 1885	758	691,430
Vizcaya (Bilbao)	Mar. 3, 1861	13,214	18,591,001
Zaragoza	May 16, 1876	2,752	1,790,971
Baleares (Palma de Mallorca).—Caja y Monte autorizados por Real orden de 14th November, 1882.. ..	Feb. , 1883	2,305	1,064,688
Ditto, ditto.—Caja fundada por el Credito Balear	Sept. 22, 1872	1,654	752,386
Islas Filipinas (Manila)	Aug. 2, 1882	..	..

SWEDEN AND NORWAY

No. 11.

Sir S. St. John to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 4.)

My Lord,

Stockholm, July 23, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Circular of the 28th June last, requesting that a short Report might be drawn up on the system of pawnbroking which obtains in Sweden and Norway.

I have the honour to inclose two short Reports, that on Sweden by Mr. Olive Crona, and on Norway by Mr. Michell.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SPENSER ST. JOHN.

 Inclosure 1 in No. 11.
Report on the System of Pawnbroking in Sweden.

THERE existed for many years in Stockholm a town establishment, called "ettsistancia" ("l'assistance"), the object of which was to assist persons in distress to raise loans on their valuables and other property and to check the practice of the private pawnbrokers, who in their transactions used to levy a charge of 5 öre per krona a-month, or 60 per cent. a-year. The town advanced the requisite capital, charging at the rate of 10 per cent. a-year on the money advanced.

This system, however, showed a yearly loss owing to the heavy cost of administration, and as it proved itself no longer practical it was abolished, when, in about 1880, a private Company had been formed, called the Stockholm "Pant Aktie Bank," a Company limited, with branch offices where required, lending money on furniture and wearing apparel at the rate of 3 öre per krona a-month, and 2 öre per krona a-month on gold, silver, and other valuables.

In 1887 the "Arbetarbanken" (the workman's bank), also a private Company, started pawnbroking, lowering the rate to 1 öre per krona a-month on gold, silver, and other valuables and on good-conditioned wearing apparel.

This step caused the former bank to adopt the same rate for similar effects, and 2 öre per krona a-month on furniture and other bulky articles requiring space for storage, which rates are now usual.

In 1891 another private concern called the Stockholm Private Assistance started operations with the same rates.

The money is lent for a term of three months with two months' respite. After the lapse of five months the security is sold by public auction.

Should at any time during the two months' respite repayment be effected, the usual interest is only charged, and no extra charge in way of fine for late payment. For any month commenced interest is charged as for a full month.

Notices regarding the sales by public auction are advertised specifying the different numbers of the pawns for sale.

As all the certificates issued are numbered consecutively and the securities are marked with the corresponding number, the work is much simplified.

The applicant must state his name, trade, and address, which are put down in the counterfoil, also bearing the number, but not in the certificate issued, in order that a fresh certificate may be granted to the legal owner should notice be given of the loss of a certificate.

Should the auction price exceed the sum raised on the security, the interest accrued, and costs incurred, the surplus is credited to the number of the pawn in the books of the Company and paid to the holder of the certificate on application. Loans on gold and silver are granted by the weight, except in the case of works of art.

To be on the safe side as far as the value of the security is concerned is, of course, the chief study of the different pawnbroking concerns, and the system followed in this direction is to leave the decision to the Managers of the different offices.

The Stockholm "Pant Aktie Bank" has shown very fair results, as the net profits generally have amounted to over 10 per cent. per annum.

There is no special Law or Statutes regulating pawnbroking except a Proclamation by the Grand Governor of Stockholm prohibiting pawnbrokers to lend money on securities which may be suspected of having been stolen or otherwise illegally obtained at the risk of being charged for hiding stolen goods.

Though private individuals still carry on pawnbroking on a small scale, one can say that the pawnbroking business in Sweden is now exploited by private Companies (incorporated), that the system works very satisfactorily, and that there is no need of interference on the part of the State or the Municipality.

* 1 krona = 100 öre = 1s. 1½d.

Inclosure 2 in No. 11.

Report on the System of Pawnbroking in Norway.

By the Law of the 26th May, 1866, a licence from the police is required in order to carry on the business of lending on pawn or buying utensils, subject to redemption by the vendor, provided the amount in question does not exceed 80 kroner (4*l.* 9*s.*).

The Law only refers to Christiania, but is extended to the other towns and to the whole country by subsequent Laws of 1869, 1881, and 1891.

For amounts exceeding 80 kroner no licence is required, but the Law of the 29th June, 1888, decides—

1. That the interest charged on such debt must not exceed such rate as the King may decide.

2. That any person who in granting a loan or delay of payment of a debt makes use of another person's want, levity, want of understanding or experience in order to obtain for himself or others any profit, or promise of such profit, shall, provided such profit or promise thereof be evidently not in proportion to the advantage obtained by the debtor, incur a fine or imprisonment.

SWITZERLAND.

No. 12.

Mr. F. R. St. John to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 10.)

My Lord,

Berne, July 8, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a Report on pawnbroking which Lord Vaux of Harrowden has drawn up in obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's Circular despatch dated the 28th ultimo.

Although necessarily meagre from the circumstances of the case, this Report has required on the part of Lord Vaux an amount of research which was out of all proportion to the result obtained, a fact which I need only mention to be fully appreciated by your Lordship.

I may add, as a singular coincidence, that the person alluded to as the one pawnbroker in the Canton of Berne has since died.

Should your Lordship desire information with respect to the system of pawnbroking in some of the other large towns of Switzerland—such as Bâle, Zurich, or Geneva—I would respectfully suggest that Her Majesty's Consuls be instructed to report thereon.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. R. ST. JOHN.

 Inclosure in No. 12.
Report on the System of Pawnbroking in Switzerland.

PAWNBROKING does not appear to be much practised in Switzerland. The Canton of Berne, with a population according to the last available Returns, of 536,679 persons, or more than one-sixth of the whole population of the country (2,917,754), possesses only one pawnbroker, who, I am informed upon good authority, does a very small trade. A few years ago a second pawnbroker existed in the Canton at Bienne, but he seems to have retired in consequence of insufficient business.

No statistics are available, nor do any Reports appear to have been published in the country on this subject. Where

Laws and Regulations exist they have been made by the Cantonal authorities, and such a one was passed by the Cantonal Council of Berne in 1888, and was ordered to be put in force at once. The only person to whom it could be applied objected to it on the ground that its provisions were too stringent; however, eventually, on the police threatening to close his establishment, he submitted, and now keeps his books in the manner required, issues pawn-tickets in the prescribed form, and charges the legal rates of interest.

I inclose herewith:—

(A.) The Law itself.*

(B.) The “Ordonnance d'Exécution.”*

(C.) A specimen page of the register required to be kept.*

(D.) A specimen of the pawn-ticket which has to be delivered.*

These documents have been kindly supplied to me by the police authorities, who have the right to visit pawnbroking premises at any moment. The Prefect supervises and inspects the pawnbroker's registers.

Any person of good character who furnishes the necessary guarantees may obtain a licence. There has been some idea of establishing a communal pawnshop or “Mont-de-piété” in Berne, but, so far, none of the 509 communes of which the Canton is composed has taken any definite steps in the matter.

(Signed) VAUX OF HARROWDEN.

Berne, July 7, 1894.

No. 13.

Consul Angst to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 8.)

My Lord,

Zurich, December 6, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a short Report on pawnbroking in the Canton of Zurich by my Pro-Consul, Mr. William Grace Barron. The valuable information kindly supplied by Dr. Zürcher, Professor of Criminal Law at the University of Zurich, and M. Lier, Manager of the Pawn-house of the Cantonal Bank, is gratefully acknowledged.

I have &c.

(Signed) H. ANGST.

* Not printed.

Inclosure in No. 13.

Report on the System of Pawnbroking in the Canton of Zurich.

THE Zurich Cantonal Law, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1883, contains the following Regulations relating to the trades of pawnbroker and dealer in second-hand articles :—

“§ 1. Whoever wishes to carry on the business of a pawnbroker, or of a dealer in second-hand articles (under the term “pawnbroker” is also to be understood the trade of purchasing movables, the power of redemption being granted), must have a licence from the State (the Cantonal Government), and is placed under the control of the police, according to the following Regulations.

“§ 2. The State licence is granted by the Superintendent of the Cantonal Police on the recommendation of the Parish Council and the Prefect, and is only to be refused when the applicant is known to be a person undeserving of confidence.

“In the case of the holder of a licence being guilty of repeated breaches of the law, the licence can be cancelled by the police. An appeal against the refusal or withdrawal of a licence can be lodged with the Government within fourteen days after the notice.

“§ 3. Pawnbrokers and dealers in second-hand articles are compelled to keep regular books, which must be durably bound, and the pages of which must be numbered. Before being used they must be submitted for the inspection and sanction of the police authorities of the place where the business is to be carried on.

“No leaves must be torn out or gummed together, nor may any new leaves be inserted. The entries must be clearly written in ink, in due sequence, and must not be rendered illegible by erasures, &c. Without the permission of the Prefect such books may not be destroyed.

“§ 4. Pawnbrokers and dealers in second-hand articles must register the notices sent them officially or by private persons respecting lost or stolen articles in a special book, and keep the notices for at least five years. If goods are offered them under suspicious circumstances, they must immediately give notice to the police.

“§ 5. They must admit the police at any time to their business premises, and allow them to examine the books and stock.

“§ 6. A pawnbroker is not allowed to charge more than 1 per cent. per month interest. Each fraction of half a month may be reckoned as half a month. The interest must not be deducted in advance.

“§ 7. The repayment of the loan cannot be demanded before the expiration of six months from the day when the

money was lent. But the pawner has the right to redeem the pledge at any time on repaying the loan and interest. The interest may only be charged up to the day of repayment.

"§ 8. The pawnbroker has the right, on granting or renewing a loan for at least six months, to demand a registration fee up to the amount of 20 centimes (2*d.*). Several loans granted on the same day to the same pledger are to be reckoned as one.

"§ 9. The pawnbroker must enter every transaction in a special pledge-book. The entry must contain—(1) the consecutive number of the transaction; (2) the date of the transaction; (3) the exact address of the pledger; (4) the amount of the loan; (5) the amount of the monthly interest; (6) the stipulated registration fee; (7) the description of the pledge, and, if the latter is a gold or silver article, the weight; (8) the date fixed for the repayment of the loan; (9) the signature of the pledger.

"§ 10. The pawnbroker must give the pledger a pawn-ticket coinciding word for word with the entry of the transaction in the pledge-book, and bearing the signature of the pawnbroker.

"§ 11. Every pledge is to be provided with the respective number in the pledge-book, and kept in such a manner that it can, at any time, be easily found.

"§ 12. The pawnbroker has to insure the pledges deposited with him against fire.

"§ 13. Until three weeks have elapsed after the loan is due, the pledge may only be delivered to the person producing the pawn-ticket. If three weeks have elapsed, the pledger can redeem the pledge without producing the pawn-ticket.

"§ 14. The pawnbroker is not allowed to sell the pledge to satisfy his claim for capital and interest until four weeks have elapsed since the loan fell due. The unredeemed pledges must be sold by public auction in the parish in which the pawnbroker carried on his business at the time the transaction was made. Time and place of the sale are to be published by the local authorities in a newspaper. The notice must contain the name of the pawnbroker and the number in the pledge-book.

"§ 15. Gold and silver articles may not be sold at a price under the value of the metal, which is to be decided by valuation and entered in the minutes of the auction. The correctness of the valuation is guaranteed by the official auctioneer. If, at the auction, less is bid than the value of the metal, the article is to be withdrawn and offered for private sale.

"§ 16. If several pledges belonging to the same business are sold by auction, the pawner may prescribe the order in which the pledges are to be sold. The sale can be stopped at the demand of the pawner as soon as an amount has been obtained sufficient to cover the pawnbroker's demand for capital, interest, and expenses.

"§ 17. A surplus has to be handed, immediately after the sale, by the official auctioneer to the pawner, or deposited for him at the Cantonal Bank.

"§ 18. If the claim of the pawner to the surplus of the sale has lapsed by the Statute of Limitations, half the surplus goes to the Poor Fund of the commune in question, and the other half to the Cantonal Poor Fund.

"§ 19. Private agreements made contrary to the provisions of paragraphs 6 to 18 are illegal.

"§ 20. A pawnbroker is forbidden to do business with persons under 16 years of age."

§§ 21-24 contain regulations for the second-hand dealers as to entering in their books (1) the consecutive number of the transaction; (2) the description of the article; (3) the exact address of the seller; (4) the place where, and the date when, the transaction was concluded; (5) the price paid for the article; (6) the date on which the article was sold; (7) the name and address of the buyer, &c.

§ 24. The pawnbroking establishment of the Zurich Cantonal Bank has neither to obtain the licence mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2, nor the police sanction of the books mentioned in paragraph 3.

Statistics.

On the basis of the Law which came into operation on the 1st January, 1883, applications were made and licences granted—

To carry on the business of a pawnbroker, 1882-83	..	2
" " " " second-hand dealer, 1882-83	..	16

There were in the Canton of Zurich—

				Pawnbrokers.	Second-hand Dealers.
At the end of 1884	..	..		1	21
" 1885	..	..		..	22
" 1886	..	..		2	20
" 1887	..	..		2	27
" 1888	..	..		2	32
" 1889	..	..		2	33
" 1890	..	..		2	33
" 1891	..	..		2	37
" 1892	..	..		2	39

In the year 1887 doubts were expressed in the Cantonal Council as to the accuracy and completeness of the above official list. The Superintendent of the Cantonal Police declared, however, that the figures were correct; that the pawn-

broking business, which had become unprofitable, had been given up: and that, in fact, only the business of buying articles outright was carried on. The extreme stringency of the Law has, more or less, defeated its own object. It being impossible for a business man to pay his expenses and make a sufficient profit when he is only allowed to charge 1 per cent. per month interest, pawnbroking has gone under, and second-hand dealing has come up, to the disadvantage of the public. The only pawnbroking business existing in the town of Zurich (120,000 inhabitants) is that of the Cantonal Bank, with a branch in the town of Winterthur (17,000 inhabitants). These two are the only pawnbroking businesses in the whole Canton of Zurich (350,000 inhabitants).

The pawnbroking establishment of the Cantonal Bank was founded at the commencement of the year 1883 under the name of "Mobiliarleihkasse der Zürcher Kantonalbank" (Pawn-house of the Zurich Cantonal Bank), with the following organization:—

It forms an independent department of the Cantonal Bank, the books and accounts being kept separately. The establishment is conducted by a Manager with the necessary staff of clerks. The election and dismissal of the Manager and the clerks, the fixing of their duties, their salaries, and the security to be given are the affair of the Bank Council.

The direct control over the management of the pawn-house is exercised by the Bank Commission. The latter decides the arrangement and keeping of the books, examines the monthly and annual accounts presented by the Manager, looks from time to time into the state of the cash and the stock, and reports thereon to the Bank Council. The latter can also transfer some of these functions to other members of its body who do not belong to the Bank Commission.

The Bank Commission settles unimportant complaints against the Manager; important affairs, however, must be transferred to and decided by the Bank Council.

The annual accounts, which are balanced up to the 31st December, are audited by the Bank Council, and are included in the Annual Report presented by the Bank Council to the Cantonal Council.

The profits of the pawn-house are placed, for the present, in a reserve fund, as to the employment of which the Cantonal Council will decide on the motion of the Bank Council.

The following Regulations of the pawn-house of the Cantonal Bank are worthy of notice. All the others are identical with the provisions contained in § 4 to § 20 of the Cantonal Law:—

1. The pawn-house is open to the public for the transaction of business on week-days from 8 to 12 A.M. and 2 to 5 P.M., except on sale days and the afternoons of the days immediately preceding the same.

2. The pledges offered must be in a clean state.

3. The pledger must write down his name and address, which the establishment is strictly forbidden to divulge unless required to do so by a Court of Law.

4. The loan is not to exceed two-thirds of the trade value of the pledge. If, however, in the case of gold or silver articles only the metal value is computed, then the loan may amount to 80 per cent. of the valuation.

5. The Manager decides the amount of the loan. But no sum under 5 fr. (4s.) is lent. For amounts over 1,000 fr. (40*l.*) the Manager has to obtain the sanction of the Bank Commission.

6. The pawn-house is responsible for damage or loss of pledges, but only up to the amount at which the pledge was valued when pawned.

7. The pawn-house is not responsible for deterioration or damage to pledges arising from lying in pawn. The pawn-house of the Cantonal Bank is contented with very modest results. The Zurich establishment lent out in 1893 the sum of 116,137 fr. (4,645*l.* 10s.) on pledges, and made a net profit of 1,142 fr. 83 c. (45*l.* 14s. 3*d.*), while the Winterthur branch during the same period lent out the sum of 13,692 fr. (547*l.* 13s. 5*d.*), and actually lost on the year's trading 1,952 fr. 10 c. (78*l.* 1s. 8*d.*).

The Cantonal Bank, being a State Bank, can carry on these establishments without having to look for the profit which for an ordinary man of business would be indispensable.

On the other hand, the number of second-hand dealers increases every year (see statistics). It would, at first sight, be supposed that people having to raise money by pledging articles would, by preference, apply to the pawn-house of the Cantonal Bank, where they have every guarantee for fair dealing. This is, however, by no means the case. Whether they are deterred by a groundless fear of publicity, or are swayed by other considerations which are not apparent, the fact is indisputable that they prefer to go to the second-hand dealers and sell the article outright, contenting themselves with the vague, and frequently illusory, promise that they will be able to buy it back within a certain time. Of course, in this way they are at the mercy of the second-hand dealers, who can demand what prices they choose for the repurchase of the articles.

UNITED STATES.

No. 14.

Mr. Goschen to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 24.)

My Lord,

New London, August 31, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 28th June last, in which your Lordship desired that a short Report might be drawn up with regard to the system of pawnbroking which obtains in the United States, I have the honour to state that there are no Federal Laws in the United States with regard to this subject, each State having its own special Regulations.

The States in which most attention has been given to this question are those of New York and Massachusetts, and I find that the Laws ruling in those States contain all that is of practical value in pawnbroking legislation throughout the country.

I have therefore the honour to inclose summaries of the Laws and Regulations concerning pawnbroking in force in the two above-mentioned States, which have been furnished to me by Her Majesty's Consul at Boston and Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General at New York respectively.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. E. GOSCHEN.

 Inclosure 1 in No. 14.
Report on the System of Pawnbroking in the State of New York.

PAWNBROKERS are licensed by the Mayors of cities and towns, who have full power to revoke a licence for cause.

Licensees must be of good character, and the licence must designate the house in which the business is to be carried on, and if transacted elsewhere, or without any licence, a penalty of 100 dollars for each day the business is exercised can be enforced.

A pawnbroker is one who loans money on deposit or pledge of personal property, or deals therein on condition of selling the same back at a stipulated price, and also a furniture storage-warehouseman who loans money upon goods or merchandize pledged or deposited as collateral security.

A licence is issued for one year only, on payment of 500 dollars, and on receipt thereof the licensee must file a bond with the Mayor, executed by himself and by two responsible sureties, in the sum of 10,000 dollars.

A person recovering a judgment for misconduct of a pawnbroker can, if returned unsatisfied, maintain an action against the bond of the pawnbroker.

A pawnbroker must enter in a book at the time he makes a loan an account and description of the article or articles pawned, the amount loaned thereon, the date of pledging, the rate of interest to be paid, and the name and address of the pledger.

At the time of making a loan a pawnbroker must give to the pledger a memorandum signed by him containing the substance of the entry in the book referred to.

The book is open to the inspection of the Mayor, all Judges of the Criminal Courts, the Superintendent of Police, and Police Justices, Police Inspectors, and Captains of Police.

The rate of interest a pawnbroker is allowed to charge is 3 per cent. a-month, or any fraction of a-month, for the first six months, and 2 per cent. a-month for each succeeding month, upon a loan not exceeding the sum of 100 dollars, and when the loan does exceed that sum, 2 per cent. a-month for the first six months and 1 per cent. a-month for each succeeding month. A pawnbroker who exacts higher rates of interest than these is guilty of a misdemeanour.

A pawnbroker cannot sell any article that has been pawned with him until it has been a year in his possession, and such sale must be at public auction by a licensed auctioneer of the city where the business is carried on.

A notice of the sale six days before it takes place must be inserted in at least two daily newspapers printed in the city where the business is carried on, giving a description of the goods or articles to be sold, and specifying the time, place, &c., of sale.

Any surplus money arising from the sale of an article, over and above the amount loaned, the interest, and expenses of sale, must be paid over to the pledger by the pawnbroker.

A pawnbroker is prohibited from purchasing any second-hand furniture, clothing, &c., or engaging in any kind of second-hand business.

Failure to exhibit on demand to the owner, or his agent, any goods that have been stolen and have been pledged with a pawnbroker, makes him guilty of a misdemeanour.

A pawnbroker who sells a pledge before the time to redeem the same has expired, or refuses to give the name of the purchaser and the price received for the pledge, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

There are 125 pawnbrokers, principally Hebrews, in the city of New York, or one for every 12,000 of the inhabitants.

Twenty complaints were made against pawnbrokers to the Mayor of New York during 1893, chiefly regarding the rate of interest charged, and no licence was revoked during that year.

Inclosure 2 in No. 14.

*Abstract of Laws and Regulations concerning Pawnbrokers in
Massachusetts.*

THE Mayor and Aldermen of any city except Boston, and in Boston the Police Commissioners, and the selectmen of any town, if by Laws therefor have been adopted in such town, may license suitable persons to carry on the business of pawnbrokers in such city or town.

Articles deposited in pawn with a licensed pawnbroker shall, unless redeemed, be retained by him on the premises occupied by him for his business for at least four months from the date of deposit, if not of a perishable nature, and, if perishable, for at least one month from said date, after which he may sell the same at public auction, and apply the proceeds thereof in satisfaction of the debt or demand, and the expense of the notice and sale, and any surplus shall be paid to the party entitled thereto on demand; and no article taken in pawn by such pawnbroker, exceeding in value the sum of 25 dollars, shall be disposed of otherwise than as above provided, any agreement or contract between the parties thereto to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Board of Officers licensing pawnbrokers may fix the rate of interest, and may fix different rates of interest for different amounts of money lent.

The Chief of Police of a city, or selectmen of a town, or any officer authorized by either of them, may at any time enter the premises of the pawnbroker, ascertain how he conducts his business, and examine all articles taken in pawn, and all books and inventories relating thereto.

The Regulations established by the various cities and towns in the State do not in general vary much from those in force in Boston.

Memorandum.

There is a separate class of men, not licensed pawnbrokers, who lend money on articles deposited with them on mortgage. Generally, these men do not come down to quite small loans, but I understand that some of them do, and do so on purpose to avoid the stringent regulations and police supervision to which pawnbrokers are subject. The police in Boston know of them, and do not like them, but they manage to steer clear of the law.

(Signed)

M. YEATS BROWN.

August 17, 1894.

Inclosure 3 in No. 14.

*Extracts from Public Statutes and Ordinances of the City of
Boston relating to Pawnbrokers.*

ARTICLES deposited in pawn with a licensed pawnbroker shall, unless redeemed, be retained by him on the premises occupied by him for his business for at least four months from the date of deposit, if not of a perishable nature, and, if perishable, for at least one month from said date, after which he may sell the same at public auction, and apply the proceeds thereof in satisfaction of the debt or demand, and the expense of the notice and sale, and any surplus shall be paid to the party entitled thereto on demand; and no article taken in pawn by such pawnbroker exceeding in value the sum of 25 dollars shall be disposed of otherwise than as above provided, any agreement or contract between the parties thereto to the contrary notwithstanding. (Chapter 102, Public Statutes, section 33.) Articles of personal apparel shall not be deemed to be of a perishable nature within the meaning of section 33 of Chapter 102 of the Public Statutes. (Chapter 324 of 1884.)

RATES of Interest established by the Board of Police,
November 29, 1890.

1 dollar, or less ..	First week, 5 cents; each week after, 2 cents.
1 to 3 dollars ..	4 per cent.; each week after, 2½ per cent.
3 to 10 " ..	3 " " 2 " "
10 to 25 " ..	2½ " " 2 " "
25 to 50 " ..	2 " " 1 " "
50 to 100 " ..	1½ " " 1 " "

POLICE MANUAL.

Rule 50.—*Of Pawnbrokers, Dealers in Second-hand Articles, &c.*

1. The Board of Police will, upon petition, license suitable persons to be pawnbrokers, dealers in junk, old metals, and second-hand articles pursuant to law. Applications for such licences shall be filed at the office of the Board of Police prior to the 1st day of May, and shall be examined and reported upon by the Commanding Officers of the Divisions in which the applicant's place of business is situated.

2. Any police officer may, when authorized by his Commanding Officer, enter the shop of any pawnbroker or dealer in junk or second-hand articles, and examine their books and the property in said shop; and all articles taken or held by pawnbrokers or dealers in junk or second-hand articles shall be exhibited to any police officer whenever a demand shall be made for such exhibition.

3. Every licensed pawnbroker and dealer in junk, old metals, and second-hand articles shall keep a book, in which shall be written at the time of each purchase or loan an accurate description in the English language of any article purchased or pawned, the amount of money paid therefor or loaned thereon, the day and hour when it was purchased or pawned, and the name, age, and residence of the person selling or pawning the same. No entry made in said book shall be erased, obliterated, or defaced.

4. Every licensed pawnbroker shall make out and deliver to the Captain of the Division in which his place of business is situated, every day before the hour of 12 o'clock, a legible and correct list, containing an accurate description of all articles purchased or taken in pawn during the preceding twenty-four hours, the price paid therefor, the time when such articles were purchased or pawned, and the number of pawn-ticket. Said reports shall be forwarded to head-quarters daily.

5. Every licensed pawnbroker shall give to each borrower a ticket, the form of which shall be satisfactory to the Board of Police, containing a description of the article or articles upon which the loan is made, and a copy of Chapter 388 of the Acts of 1888.* Every licensed pawnbroker shall post in a conspicuous place in his shop or office a copy of said Statute, to be furnished by the Police Department. Failure to comply with this rule will be sufficient cause for revocation of licence.

* This Chapter provides that all loans for less than 1,000 dollars shall be repayable by the debtor upon tender of the principal sum and interest at the rate of 18 per cent. from the time the money was borrowed, besides a sum for actual expenses not to exceed 10 dollars, provided that the lender shall be entitled to six months' interest at that rate when the debt is paid before the expiration of that period. (This is to encourage a debtor to redeem his pledge at 18 per cent. rather than at the far higher rate it comes to at so much a-week.)

REPORTS

FROM

HER MAJESTY'S REPRESENTATIVES IN CERTAIN
FOREIGN COUNTRIES

ON

PRISON LABOUR.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty
August 1894.*

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Reports from Her Majesty's Representatives in certain Foreign Countries on Prison Labour.

No. 1.

Mr. Toleith to Foreign Office.—(Received February 12.)

*The "Manchester Examiner and Times," London Office,
56 and 57, Fleet Street, February 10, 1894.*

Sir, THE representative of an American manufacturing Company, who has visited various German prisons, informs me that goods purporting to be of English manufacture are made by prisoners in Berlin and elsewhere, whose labour is hired to concessionnaires.

His information is so startling that I intend to publish it, the system he describes being of vital concern to the Lancashire cotton trade. I am assured that, in German State prisons, the spinning and weaving of cotton goods is extensively carried on, and that the bales are actually fraudulently stamped with the names of Manchester firms.

When the information is published, it will probably be made the subject of Parliamentary inquiry by Lancashire Members.

In view of that contingency, can you favour me with any facts bearing upon the allegations made?

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) R. A. TOLEITH.

No. 2.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir E. Malet.

Sir, I TRANSMIT herewith a copy of a letter, as marked in the margin,* in which it is alleged that goods purporting to be of English manufacture are made by prisoners in Berlin and elsewhere in Germany, whose labour is hired to concessionnaires. I have to request your Excellency to be good enough to make inquiries, and report to me how far this statement is well founded or the reverse.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 3.

Foreign Office to Mr. Toleith.

Sir, I AM directed by the Earl of Rosebery to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, in which you state that you have learned that goods purporting to be

of English manufacture are made by prisoners in Berlin and elsewhere, whose labour is hired to concessionnaires.

In reply, I am to acquaint you that there is no information on the subject in this Department, but that inquiry will be made.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD GREY.

No. 4.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received February 26.)

My Lord, Berlin, February 23, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 19th instant, I have the honour to state that some days ago I received a letter from Mr. Toleith, dated the 10th February, stating that he had been informed by the representative of an American manufacturing firm that goods, purporting to be of English manufacture, were made by prisoners at Berlin and elsewhere in Germany.

I caused this letter to be communicated to Her Majesty's Consulate-General, who stated that they had received an identic communication from Mr. Toleith; and that they would obtain privately from a lawyer, who is connected with the Berlin Prisons Administration, any information which may be available with regard to the alleged fraud.

I have informed Mr. Toleith that inquiry is being made.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 5.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received March 5.)

My Lord, Berlin, March 3, 1894.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith copy of a letter which I have received from Consul-General Schwabach respecting the alleged manufacture of cotton goods in State prisons, to which attention has been called by Mr. Toleith, the editor of the "Manchester Examiner and Times."

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 5.

Consul-General Schwabach to Sir E. Malet.

Your Excellency, Berlin, March 1, 1894.

WITH reference to a letter of the 10th ultimo addressed to your Excellency from the editor of the "Manchester Examiner and Times," and a copy of which has been sent to the Consulate, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that I have instituted inquiries as to the manufacture of cotton goods in State prisons, and that I have obtained from authentic sources the following information:—

The so-called "concessionnaire" hires a room, either within the prison walls or without, in which he places his machinery or plant. He then obtains permission from the Governor of the prison to employ certain prisoners in the manufacture of cotton goods, his object being to obtain labour as cheaply as possible, and that of the Governor to obtain comparatively remunerative employment for the prisoners.

When the permission is granted, a contract is made between the Governor and the

concessionnaire with regard to the wages to be paid, and with this contract the functions of the authorities cease.

If these concessionnaires afterwards stamp their goods with the names of Manchester firms they are undoubtedly committing a fraud, and, should this come to the knowledge of the Authorities, the perpetrators would undoubtedly be prosecuted and punished for infringing the law.

If any private person should detect a concessionnaire in such a fraud, he is at liberty to bring the action against such perpetrator, who, if found guilty, would decidedly be punished.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. L. SCHWABACH.

No. 6.

Foreign Office to Mr. Toleith.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March 17, 1894.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 10th ultimo respecting prison labour in Germany, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to inform you that Her Majesty's Consul-General at Berlin has instituted inquiries on this subject, and I am to inclose a Memorandum giving the result of these inquiries.*

I am to add that his Lordship could not make general representations to any foreign Government with reference to the use which it may be thought fit to make of prison labour, but that if evidence were produced to show that any goods made by German prison labour bore false or unfair markings, the fact would at once be brought to the knowledge of the German Government, who would, no doubt, take proper precautions to put a stop to any such practice if it were proved to exist.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD GREY.

No. 7.

Board of Trade to Foreign Office.—(Received April 21.)

Sir, *Board of Trade, London, April 21, 1894.*

I AM directed by the Board of Trade to request that you will be good enough to call the attention of the Earl of Kimberley to the question which is to be addressed to the President of this Department in the House of Commons, by Mr. Chamberlain, on Monday next,† on the subject of the importation into this country of goods manufactured in German prisons by prison labour.

From the attention which is being given to this matter at the present moment, it would seem that the subject is assuming importance in some quarters, but the Board are without information as to the precise degree of importance which can properly be attached to it. There is no machinery in this country for registering the importation of prison-made separately from other goods, so long as there is no infringement of the Merchandise Marks Act, and it is consequently impossible for this Department to express an opinion on the point of the amount of competition with English manufactures involved by such importations.

I am accordingly to request that you will be good enough to move the Secretary of State, if he should see no objection, to cause instructions to be issued with a view to procuring, through Her Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular authorities in Germany, reports of the nature indicated in the last paragraph of Mr. Chamberlain's question—i.e., as to the character and extent of the competition referred to. Any additional information as to the number of prisoners employed in manufactures in German prisons, the quantity and value of goods turned out, and the proportion of such goods exported (especially the proportion exported to the British market) would be of value.

* See Inclosure in No. 5.

† See No. 8.

I am to add that the Board would be glad if this matter could receive early attention.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. GIFFEN.

No. 8.

Question asked in the House of Commons, April 23, 1894; and Answer.

Mr. Chamberlain asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he was aware that goods manufactured in German prisons by prison labour at nominal wages were being exported to England, and sold in competition with English manufactures; whether he could obtain any information as to the amount and value of such importations, and their influence on the English trades affected; whether he could state the number of prisoners so employed in German prisons; and whether he would endeavour to obtain, through the Foreign Office, a Report on the character and extent of that competition.

Mr. Mundella.—We have been unable to obtain any evidence of the importation of goods manufactured in German prisons beyond the statements which have appeared in a trade newspaper; but steps are being taken to obtain, through the Foreign Office, all the information available on the subject.

No. 9.

Greenfield Co-operative Society to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 23.)

My Lord, *Spring Grove, Greenfield, near Oldham, April 21, 1894.*

HEREWITH I inclose an article* on German-made goods, which, if true, is of considerable importance to us both as traders and consumers. I have sent the same to Mr. Dent, and asked him if he had any information, and he has referred me to you. Should you be able to confirm the statements made in the article inclosed, I shall use some of the facts, if they prove to be so, in a paper which I have in hand for a district co-operative conference, and call public attention to the matter in this way. Hoping you will excuse the liberty I take in thus addressing you, I remain, &c.

(Signed) DAVID LAWTON, *Secretary.*

No. 10.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir E. Malet.

Sir, *Foreign Office, April 25, 1894.*

WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch of the 3rd ultimo, I transmit herewith a copy of a letter from the Board of Trade,† together with a copy of a question and answer in the House of Commons therein referred to, respecting goods manufactured by prison labour in Germany.‡

Her Majesty's Government are desirous of procuring the fullest information that it is possible to obtain on the following points:—

1. What is the total number of prisoners in Germany, and how many are employed in industrial occupations.
2. Of the output of their labour, what amount is consumed for German State purposes, e.g., army, State Departments, and prisoners themselves.
3. Of that output, what amount is available for exportation from Germany, and what is the nature of the commodities so available.

I have accordingly to request your Excellency to furnish a Report embodying the

* "Hardwareman," March 3, 1894: not reprinted.

† No. 7.

‡ No. 8.

information indicated above, so far as it lies in your power to procure it, either from official sources or from Her Majesty's Consular officers in Germany. This Report should be furnished at your earliest possible convenience.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 11.

Foreign Office to Board of Trade.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 28, 1894.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit herewith, for the information of the Board of Trade, a copy of a despatch which, in compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 21st instant, has been addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin, calling for a Report on prison labour in Germany.*

I am at the same time to inclose a copy of a despatch on the subject which had previously been received from his Excellency in connection with an inquiry which had been addressed to this Office by a private individual.†

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD GREY.

No. 12.

Foreign Office to Greenfield Co-operative Society.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 28, 1894.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the 21st instant respecting the employment of prison labour in Germany, that the matter in question is now forming the subject of inquiry.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD GREY.

No. 13.

Mr. Gosselin to the Earl of Kimberley.‡—(Received May 11.)

My Lord,

Berlin, May 9, 1894.

ON the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 25th ultimo, on the subject of the importation into the United Kingdom of goods manufactured by prison labour in Germany, I instructed Her Majesty's Consular officers at Berlin, Hamburg, Düsseldorf, Frankfort, and Danzig to forward to me any information they may be able to obtain with regard to the points enumerated in the Board of Trade letter inclosed in your Lordship's despatch above referred to.

I have also requested Baron von Marschall to furnish me with detailed information on the same subject, and I shall not fail to transmit to your Lordship any information I may be able to procure from any of the above-named sources.

Baron von Rotenhan, the Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, told me this morning that the Prussian Government have been asked to furnish the information desired by Her Majesty's Government with regard to the prisons under their control; adding that the attention of the local Parliaments had on several occasions been called to the question of prison labour, and the Governments had already taken, he believed, steps to prevent the undue competition of prison with free labour.

* No. 10.

‡ Copy sent to Board of Trade, May 15.

† No. 5.

At the same time, as far as Prussia is concerned, the Government thought it their duty to teach the prisoners some trade, which might be serviceable to them on the expiration of their terms of imprisonment, and the substitution of useful labour for the old system of tread-mills, &c., had been found very advantageous to the moral tone of the prisoners.

As the administration of the German prisons is exclusively in the hands of the Local Governments, I would suggest that a similar instruction to that contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 25th ultimo, should be addressed to Her Majesty's Representatives in Saxony and South Germany.

I have, &c.
(Signed) MARTIN GOSSELIN.

No. 14.

Board of Trade to Foreign Office.—(Received May 15.)

Sir,

Board of Trade, London, May 12, 1894.

WITH reference to my previous letter of the 21st ultimo on the subject of the importation into this country of goods manufactured in German prisons, the Board of Trade have been informed that an inquiry is about to be instituted by the German Ministries of Commerce and Industry and of the Interior into the effects of prison labour in that country on industry. I am therefore to request that you will be so good as to move the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, should he see no objection, to procure, through Her Majesty's Representative in Berlin, any information which may be from time to time procurable relating to such inquiries as may be instituted by the German Government.

I am to add that, in view of questions which are now being asked in Parliament, the Board would be glad to be furnished with any information relating to prison labour in Germany at as early a date as possible.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. GIFFEN.

No. 15.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Gossein.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 16, 1894.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 9th instant, I hear from the Board of Trade that an inquiry is about to be instituted by the German Ministries of Commerce and Industry and of the Interior, into the effects of prison labour on industry in Germany.

I should be glad to receive as soon as possible any information which may be procurable as to this inquiry so far as regards Prussia.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 16.

The Earl of Kimberley to Her Majesty's Representatives at Dresden, Coburg, Darmstadt, Stuttgart, and Munich.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 16, 1894.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a letter from the Board of Trade,* together with a copy of a question and answer in the House of Commons therein referred to,†

respecting goods manufactured by prison labour in [Saxony] [Saxe-Coburg] [Hesse] [Darmstadt] [Bavaria] [Württemberg].

Her Majesty's Government are desirous of procuring the fullest information that it is possible to obtain on the following points:—

1. What is the total number of prisoners, and how many are employed in industrial occupations.

2. Of the output, of their labour, what amount is consumed for German State purposes, *e.g.*, army, State Departments, and prisoners themselves.

3. Of that output, what amount is available for exportation from Germany, and what is the nature of the commodities so available.

I have accordingly to request you to furnish a Report embodying the information indicated above, so far as it lies in your power to procure it either from official sources or from Her Majesty's Consular officers. This Report should be furnished at your earliest possible convenience.

It is believed that an inquiry is about to be instituted by the German Ministries into the effects of prison labour on industry in Germany, and I should be glad to receive, with as little delay as possible, any information which may be procurable as to this inquiry.

I am, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 17.

Mr. Strachey to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 6.)

My Lord,

Dresden, June 3, 1894.

IN view of the interrogatory on prison labour, I have procured Reports of various dates on the gaols of Saxony, besides a series of tabulated Returns for the year 1892, from which I have collected the following information.

The mean number of prisoners in the gaols proper and houses of correction of the kingdom was, in the year named, 4,777, the days of work being 1,748,417. Making deductions for sickness, and for convicts under detention without labour (65), the effective number of prisoners was 4,587.

The several forms of labour are thus classified in the Returns:—

(a.) Domestic and agricultural work, and other requirements of the prisons themselves; to this category only an "ideal," or calculated, wage total is assigned.

(b.) Paid work, which is:—

1. For commodities (clothing, coffins, &c.), and special constructions for prison requirements.

2. Outdoor work, agricultural and manual, performed by convicts.

3. Private work of inmates of gaol on their own account, exceptionally permitted (only 39 cases).

4. Labour on general commodities (mostly contract).

The totals for the above stand thus (decimals omitted):—

Employed for the prisons, 913 hands, with 280,696 days of work, and a mean daily wage, actual or "ideal," of 7½*d.*

Employed otherwise, 3,673 hands, with 1,350,514 work days, and a mean actual daily wage of 8*d.*

According to the Tables of the house manufactures, or goods made for the use of the prisons, there were produced in 1892 the following classes, containing 133 separate commodities, to the output of which the values here given stand assigned:

	£
(a.) Cloth	3,112
(b.) Stuffs and articles of linen, cotton, and woollen materials..	5,357
(c.) Tailors' and shoemakers' work	4,716
(d.) Carpenters', locksmiths', coopers' work, &c., including all domestic utensils, implements, and tools	4,046
(e.) Bookbinding and envelopes	108
Total	17,339

This total is the estimated value of all commodities made by convict labour for prison use. The largest items in the list are:—

						Metres.	Value.
							£
Cloth	..	..	..	..	..	13,296	2,490
Linen	..	..	..	..	..	51,147	2,062
Muslin	..	..	..	..	..	27,510	781
Gown stuffs	..	..	..	..	..	11,746	683

As the amounts paid by contractors for convict work are not charged by weight, measure, number, &c., but are reckoned according to the labour units employed, neither the local nor the central authorities possess any estimates of the quantity or value of the output of the goods of this category made in the prisons.

The tabulated Returns for 1892 catalogue these commodities in thirty-five groups, and they show the amount paid, or due, to the prisons for the contract work done. The principal items are the following:—

								£
Shoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,483
Cigars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,378
Cloth shoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,912
Chairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,622
Machinery for "knitted" goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,580
Weighing machines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,344
Knitting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,296
Weavers' work	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,083
Lamps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,031
Cocoa mats, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,010
Cardboard boxes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	762
Trimnings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	709
Corsets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	650
Sewed work	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	550
Decorative articles (e.g., mouldings)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	450
Stockings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	265
Knitted goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	238
Buttons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230
Oil-cans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230
Hardware	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168
Hempen goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
Accordions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145

The entire wage total under the various headings is 27,500*l.* The mean cost of the labour days is set at a little over 8*d.* As regards the question of prison labour *versus* free, it is worth noting, I may observe, that this average 8*d.* happens to be the charge for contract cigar work, whereas the wage of a free maker of the article is from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per diem. Weavers are set down in the Returns at 6*d.*; the market rate is about 2*s.* 6*d.* per day.

The entire system of prison labour is the object of chronic denunciations in the Saxon Legislature, in the Chambers of Commerce, in the press, and otherwise, as constituting an illegitimate interference by the State with private industrial enterprise. Special attacks have been directed against prison cigars, particularly by the Social Democratic Party, and their manufacture seems to have been suspended. Replying to some of the objectors, an official Report remarks that there may be 500,000 free operatives in the kingdom against 3,000 convict workers, giving a relation of 6 to 1,000 as a measure of the competition so loudly denounced. As regards the low prison wages, it is observed that convict labour is of inferior efficiency, that it often dissatisfies the contractors, and that there are very few offers for the prison tenders, sometimes none. As a concession to free industry, it has been laid down that no prison shall employ labour on commodities specially produced in its own immediate neighbourhood.

From the above it will be seen that there is no available basis for conjectures on the extent to which any of the goods in question reach foreign markets. The experts consulted by me treat the subject as one on which it would be idle to speculate.

Excluded from the present Report are the statistics of the smaller houses of

detention attached to the Lower Courts of Justice, in which no work is performed which bears on this inquiry.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. STRACHEY.

No. 18.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 18.)

My Lord,

Berlin, June 13, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 16th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose copy and translation of a note which I have received from the Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the subject of the inquiry recently instituted by the Prussian Government into the question of prison labour in Prussia.

A Report is being drawn up by Mr. Tower, Second Secretary in Her Majesty's Embassy, upon this subject, based upon information supplied by Her Majesty's Consular officers in Germany, and will shortly be ready to forward to your Lordship; but I have thought it best to send on the inclosed note at once, because it contains the answer of the Prussian authorities to the allegations made by Mr. Toleith, of the "Manchester Examiner."

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 18.

Baron von Marschall to Sir E. Malet.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, Berlin, June 12, 1894.

THE Undersigned has the honour to inform Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, Sir E. Malet, that he did not fail to request the Royal Prussian Ministers concerned to supply the information necessary to answer the questions respecting labour in German prisons which were contained in the note from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires of the 7th ultimo. The inquiries have, in the first instance, been limited to Prussia, because the note above referred to asked for a speedy answer, and there will be some difficulty in collecting the material asked for, even for Prussia alone, and naturally much more if the inquiries are extended to all the other States of the Empire.

The Undersigned is quite willing, however, should Her Britannic Majesty's Government desire it, to institute inquiries also in the other parts of Germany.

It is assumed in the note under reply that the Imperial Government have already instituted investigations upon the subject in question. This, however, is not the case as regards the particular questions raised in Mr. Gosselin's note.

On the other hand, communications dated the 10th February last have been received in Berlin, and by the Imperial Consul-General in London, from a Mr. R. A. Toleith, who is apparently the representative in London of the "Manchester Examiner," in which it was asserted that cotton yarns and textile fabrics which were manufactured in German, and especially in Prussian prisons, had been exported to England furnished with the mark of certain Manchester firms. These communications have induced the Royal Prussian Government to make an investigation into the truth of the assertions contained in them.

These investigations have shown that in two prisons goods have been manufactured with foreign marks, especially with the marks of the foreign firms who ordered them. This proceeding has been forbidden by the Minister of the Interior. For Manchester and for England in general, however, no goods have been manufactured with the marks of Manchester or English firms.

Mr. Toleith's assertion that goods of the above description had been imported into England was in itself improbable, in view of the English law on merchandize marks.

If any doubt still exists in England upon the subject, the British authorities would doubtless be in a position to make further investigations at the English ports of entry. The Imperial Government do not feel called upon to make any further inquiries in the matter, more especially as certain articles in Manchester and Birmingham papers, which are evidently connected with Mr. Tolcith's communications, make such unfair ("tendenziös") attacks upon German industry that the conviction is forced upon one that the whole agitation has very different objects than to ascertain the truth.

The Undersigned avails, &c.

(Signed) MARSCHALL.

No. 19.

Mr. Drummond to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 23.)

My Lord,

Munich, June 18, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 16th ultimo, instructing me to procure the fullest information possible respecting goods manufactured by prison labour in Bavaria and Württemberg, I have the honour to inclose herewith, in original, a Memorandum from Mr. Albert Kaulla, Her Majesty's Consul at Stuttgart, giving the information he has been able to procure on the subject.

I have likewise the honour to inclose a Memorandum on the subject which I have received from the Bavarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, as well as a Memorandum drawn up by Mr. A. G. Vansittart, Second Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation, supplementing the details given, and which are taken from a pamphlet issued by the Bavarian Ministry of Justice.

Your Lordship will observe that in both cases questions 1 and 2 are fully answered, but that nothing of a definite nature is known as regards what amount is available for exportation from Germany.

I have, &c.

(Signed) VICTOR DRUMMOND.

Inclosure 1 in No. 19.

Memorandum by Mr. Vansittart on Prison Labour in Bavaria.

THE following figures (taken from the last Report issued by the Bavarian Ministry of Justice, and dated the 24th September, 1892) show in what manner the prisoners are employed, as well as the different kinds of industry with which they occupy themselves:—

Male Prisoners and their Occupations.

The total number of male prisoners amounted to 6,262.

Out of this number 241 were unemployed.

768 were employed for prison wants.

1,979 were employed in agricultural pursuits and ordinary day-work, as well as in work on Government account.

62 were occupied in working for different prison officials.

2,507 were occupied in general industrial occupations on account of tradesmen, &c.

The following Table gives the numbers of prisoners occupied in the different industries:—

Different kinds of Industry.	Number of Men employed.
Tailoring	331
Leather shoemaking	354
Felt shoes	29
Weaving	229
Wool and cotton manufacture	36
Plush manufacture	27
Linen weaving	147
Girdle	19
Locksmith's trade	39
Cabinet makers	29
Wood carving	236
Gilt fabrications	240
Rope making	4
Brush	53
Spectacles and glasses	391
Boarding and bookbinding	51
Paper bags	78
Matchboxes	8
Shaft making	21
Lithography	4
Copybook making	3
Straw mosaic work	19
Straw plaiting	7
Double yarning	52
Silk winding and feather beards	47
Children's guns, &c.	25
Wickerwork	152
Manufacturing of willow twigs	63
Wooden rails for baskets	89
Floating wicks	40
Porcelain works	27
Turnery	1
Wood making	7
Polishers	12

Besides the above, 328 prisoners were employed apart in manufacturing the following articles, which were sold afterwards to certain tradesmen :—

Tent making, wool and linen weaving, and straw plaiting out of Spanish canes.

The following 377 prisoners were employed exclusively on account of a few private individuals :—

Different kinds of Industry.	Number of Prisoners employed.
Linen weaving	53
Wool	3
Straw plaiting	33
Cabinet making	10
Twisting wires for pin heads and feather beards	25
Various kinds of straw plaiting	50
Turnery	1
Wood carving	2
Rope making	6
Wheelwright's work	1
Painting	1
Knitting	1
Stone crushing, stone picking, stone breaking	158

Female Prisoners and their Occupations.

The total number of female prisoners amounted to 967.

Out of this number 55 were unemployed.

71 were employed on Government account.

5 were employed in working for prison officials.

539 women were occupied in various industrial occupations on account of tradesmen, &c.

The 539 were distributed as follows :—

Kind of Industry.	Number of Women employed.
Felt shoe making	4
Tobacco ribbing	8
Making paper bags	28
Plastering, stucco work	17
Looms or frames for knitting stockings	30
Flower works	7
Various manual occupations	445

Besides the above, 165 women were employed exclusively on account of a few private individuals. Out of this number, 4 occupied themselves with spinning, and 161 with various manual labours.

The following three Tables show the number of prisoners in Würtemberg for the year 1892-93, and the manner in which they are employed :—

TABLE I.

DAY-WORK in carrying out Orders given by various parties.

Different kinds of Industry.	Average Number of Prisoners employed.
Writing materials	1·7
Cutting wood	7·3
Dirt carriers	0·3
Gardening	0·3
Labourers	47·3
Culling wood	0·4
Paper pulping and nails for boxes	48·7
Sea-weeding	15·9
Gathering hops	1·0
Polishing wood	8·2
Sewing stays	8·1
Picking frankincense	1·2
Building	0·2
Washing	0·3
Feather beards	27·4
Picking coffee	0·1
Various day orders	59·8
Average rate of total number of prisoners employed	228·2

TABLE II.

The average number of prisoners employed in day-work for the Administration itself is as follows :—

Different kinds of Industry.	Average Number of Prisoners employed.
Writing materials	15·43
Construction of buildings	3·00
Wood splitting	1·60
Washing	19·49
Kitchen works	25·13
Shaving	3·00
Attendants of sick persons	12·89
For different agricultural establishments	140·23
Average rate of total number of prisoners employed	220·77

TABLE III.

The following Table gives the total average number of prisoners employed during 1892-93 in Würtemberg in general industrial occupations :—

Different kinds of Industry.	Average Number of Prisoners employed.
Needlework.. .. .	78·90
Knitting	37·80
Must making (for wine)	0·70
Bakery	9·30
Agriculture and farming	25·10
Fabrication of sea-weed mats	70·30
For the weaving trade	77·85
Tailoring	137·70
Boot makers.. .. .	111·46
Cabinet makers	83·65
Locksmiths and bottle making	70·81
Bookbinders	58·93
Mat works (plaiting) in baskets, reeds, canes, and sea-weed	127·80
Linen spinning	3·31
Tools	1·56
Saddlery	10·95
Gardening	11·20
For building purposes	5·20
For reeling and winding purposes	22·40
Wire working	20·80
Washing	27·00
Growing hops	21·10
Shaft making	9·70
Goods made out of paste	10·10
Glove making	0·30
Carpet bags, &c.	4·10
Wool sorting	2·10
Chair plaiting	0·80
Average rate of total number of prisoners employed	1,040·92

Consequently, adding together the numbers of the prisoners employed, as given in the three Tables, we have an average grand total of 1,489·89 prisoners who were employed in various occupations in Würtemberg during the years 1892-93.

(Signed) A. G. VANSITTART.

Munich, June 18, 1894.

P.S.—The three Tables of Statistics on Würtemberg I have drawn up as a supplement to Mr. Kaulla's Memorandum.

A. G. V.

Inclosure 2 in No. 19.

Memorandum on Prison Labour in Bavaria, as received from the Bavarian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

1. ON the 31st December, 1892, there were throughout Bavaria in the different prisons, penitentiaries, &c., 5,722 male and 773 female prisoners. Out of this number, 5,475 men and 732 women are employed in industrial occupations.

As in the judiciary prisons ("Gerichtsgefängnisse"), prisoners do not occupy themselves with industrial labour; these are not included in the present numbers.

2. The different requirements of the Bavarian army, State Departments, and of the prisoners themselves are produced in the prisons as far as this is possible. The amount produced is regulated according to the wants.

The following articles were supplied from the prisons during 1892-93 for various branches of the military service:—

(a.) 211,530 kinds of wearing apparel, such as cloaks, cloth trousers, drawers, stable drawers, shirts, drill trousers and jackets, overcoats, white linen trousers, tabards, working trousers, kitchen blouses, aprons, caps, riding trousers, and cloaks for the sick.

(b.) 211,445 articles of equipments, such as bed sheets, fodder bags, flags for lancers, bullet baskets, leather slippers, tent cloths, bread bags, back bands, bed and cushion covers, pouches, shoes and boots, glove trimmings, shoulder-belts, shoes for lancers.

(c.) 3,284 iron bedsteads.

Besides the above, there were 1,436 cases of repairs. These comprised the turning inside out of coats, the mending of tabards and cloth trousers, the cobbling and soling of boots, repairing fodder bags, &c.

3. As regards the amount available for exportation from Germany, and the nature of the commodities so available, nothing of a definite nature is known, for the commodities which remain over are delivered by the Prison Administration solely to German contractors, who, having no restraint whatever placed upon them, are at liberty to export the articles in any way they please.

Inclosure 3 in No. 19.

Answers to the Questions respecting Goods manufactured by Prison Labour in Würtemberg.

ON the 31st March, 1893—

The total number of prisoners was	1,897
The average daily number of prisoners was	1,914
Of these 1,914 prisoners were employed in day-work and industrial occupations (together)	1,490
Day-work was done by prisoners—	
For the Administration itself	221
In execution of orders given by other parties	228
Industrial work was done by prisoners (together)	1,041
Prisoners as above	1,490

2. The value of the day-work done was—

	Value.	
	Mks. pf.	£
(a.) For the Administration itself	36,287 19	1,814
(b.) In execution of orders given by other parties	59,276 66	2,963
(c.) For industrial work	228,237 76	11,411
Total	323,801 61	16,190

The inclosed statement* shows the kind of occupation, and that a good number of articles are manufactured in the prisons because the Government wishes to give to the single prisoners the work for which they are best adapted.

What amount is consumed for German State purposes—*e.g.*, army, State Departments—I could not find out.

3. The greatest part of the goods manufactured by prison labour are of cheap quality, and are mostly bought by hawkers, who sell them to the lower classes.

Sometimes complaints are heard from small handicraftsmen and tradespeople about the competition under which they suffer through prison labour.

But as far as I have been informed no exportation worth mentioning exists. My informant told me that some journey-bags and iron bows are manufactured for a firm trading with the Orient, but certainly the value of these goods is very trifling.

(Signed) **ALBERT KAÜLLA,**
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

Stuttgart, May 22, 1894.

No. 20.

Mr. Buchanan to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 25.)

My Lord,

Darmstadt, June 22, 1894.

IN accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 16th ultimo, on the subject of prison labour in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, I have the honour to report that no exportation of goods actually manufactured in the prisons by such labour takes place. In some of the penal establishments, however, prisoners are allowed to work for contractors, manufacturers, &c., and it is quite possible, though it is difficult to verify the fact, that a portion of the goods thus manufactured by them may be exported to foreign countries. This form of prison labour does not, I am informed, compete unfairly with ordinary labour, as the price paid for it is, as far as possible, the same as that paid for similar work done by an ordinary workman or labourer.

In the following Table, which the Minister of the Interior has kindly communicated to me, will be found the number of prisoners in the various penal establishments of the Grand Duchy, together with the number of those employed in industrial occupations, the value of the output of their labour during the past year, and a few notes respecting the nature of the goods manufactured by them.

Unfortunately, as the Returns of some of the prisons give the number of prisoners received in the course of the year, while in others the average daily number of prisoners alone is given, I am unable to state either the exact number of persons imprisoned during the year, or the average daily number of prisoners in the Grand Duchy.

* See Inclosure 1 in No. 19.

Description of Prison.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of those employed in Industries.	Value of the Output of their Labour.	Remarks.
I. State prison for penal servitude ("Land-zuchthaus") at Marienschloss	364 (on a daily average)	332	£ 700	About 150 of these prisoners are hired by a manufacturer to make pocket-books.
II. Prisons ("Gefängnisse")—				
(a.) Darmstadt ..	605 (in the year)	510	427	A certain number of these are engaged by two manufacturers of steels for corsets and of metal buttons.
(b.) Mainz ..	182 (daily average)	175	223	Some are employed by two manufacturers of brushes and of straw covers for wine bottles.
III. Provincial prisons for prisoners awaiting trial ("Arrest-häuser")—				
(a.) Darmstadt ..	2,074 (in the year)	Not given ..	105	Clothing and stores are made and printing done for the use of the prison and its inmates.
(b.) Giessen ..	1,122 (in the year)	20 (on a daily average)	..	Shoes and clothes for prison use are made to a small extent.
(c.) Mainz ..	3,639 (in the year)	10 (during one week)	15	These ten prisoners were engaged by a maker of tooth-brushes.
IV. Houses of detention ("Haftlocale")—				
1. Hirschharn ..	135	1	..	Work for a blacksmith.
2. Höchst ..	287	1	..	Breaking stones for an employer.
3. Offenbach ..	2,141	201	..	Work in a tobacco factory.
4. Wimpfen ..	72	1	..	Work in a cigar factory.
5. Herstein ..	114	3	..	Work for a blacksmith, a carpenter, and a shoemaker.
6. Laubach ..	98	4	..	Mat-making for an employer.
7. Schlitz ..	32	32	..	Winding silk for an employer.
8. Osthofen ..	243	14	..	Basket-making for an employer.

Where in the last-named establishments any other form of organized labour exists, the prisoners are, as a general rule, employed in agricultural occupations or in chopping firewood for the use of the "Hafthaus," or of the Courts of Justice, but no other form of work for State purposes is done by them.

In the State prison of Marienschloss (I), and in the Darmstadt and Mainz prisons (II, *a* and *b*), there is an organized system of prison labour for State purposes, as well as that of allowing the prisoners to work for private employers.

No inquiry, I am informed, into the effects of prison labour or industry in Germany is in contemplation by the Grand Ducal Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE W. BUCHANAN.

No. 21.

Board of Trade to Foreign Office.—(Received June 25.)

Sir,

Board of Trade, London, June 23, 1894.

I AM directed by the Board of Trade to state that they will be glad if you will move the Secretary of State to be good enough to take the necessary steps to ascertain what is the exact nature of the Regulations, if any, in force in foreign countries, more especially in the United States, controlling (*a*) the production and sale in such countries

of goods made by prison labour; and (b) the importation of foreign prison-made goods into such countries.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS J. S. HOPWOOD.

No. 22.

Foreign Office to Board of Trade.

Sir, *Foreign Office, June 28, 1894.*
WITH reference to your letter of the 23rd instant, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to inquire from what countries abroad, besides the United States of America, information as to the nature of the Regulations with regard to controlling the production and sale of prison-made goods, and the importation of foreign prison-made goods into such countries, is desired by the Board of Trade.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD GREY.

No. 23.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 29.)

My Lord, *Berlin, June 27, 1894.*
IN obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 25th April, I have the honour to transmit herewith a Report upon prison labour in Prussia, which has been drawn up by Mr. Tower, Second Secretary in Her Majesty's Embassy, based chiefly upon Reports furnished to this Embassy by Her Majesty's Consular officers at Berlin, Düsseldorf, and Frankfort-on-Main.

I have sent to your Lordship, under date of the 13th instant, a note from Baron von Marschall respecting the inquiry recently instituted by the Prussian Government into the subject. I am informed at the Ministry of Justice that a Report is in course of preparation, which will contain the fullest statistics upon all classes of prison labour. I shall not fail to forward a copy of this Report to your Lordship as soon as it is published.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 23.

*Report upon Prison Labour in Germany.**Prisons in Germany.*

ACCORDING to the "Straf-gesetzbuch" (Penal Code), imprisonment in Germany takes place either in the "Zuchthaus" (convict prison) or in "Gefängniss" (gaol for offences of a less serious character). As far as possible prisoners are employed at a trade with which they are conversant, or for which they are considered to be best adapted.

In the "Zuchthaus" only a small proportion of the prisoners perform outdoor labour, such as agricultural work, maintenance of roads, railways, canals, or other public works, whilst the vast majority are employed within the prison precincts.

"Contract" System in Prussia.

The following is the system adopted in Prussia for prison labour:—

The prison authorities farm out to a contractor or contractors the labour power of a prisoner. The contract determines the rate of wages in return for the amount, weight,

measure, or number of articles to be manufactured. The contract is made either for a fixed period of time or for a given quantity of work, which is executed under the direction of the contractor and his foreman, who have access to the gaol subject to prison rules and regulations. Raw materials, tools, and machinery are supplied by the contractor. The authorities undertake no risk nor responsibility as to breakage or damage of tools, nor in case that prison discipline interferes with contract labour. The contractor is wholly under the control of the Governor and the prison authorities, and a refusal on their part to grant admittance might lead to a total suspension of work. His risk, therefore, is considerable, he having to deposit security for the fulfilment of his contract in amount generally of one month's wages or value of labour for that period.

Statistics for 1892-93.—Prisoners in Prussia.

The following is extracted from the official statistics published in Berlin "On the Prison Establishments under the Prussian Ministry of the Interior for April 1892-93 :—

DAILY average Returns in Prussian Prisons during 1892-93.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
(a.) Prisoners in "Zuchthaus"	15,470	2,659	18,129
(b.) " " "Gefängniss"	6,113	737	6,850
(c.) In close detention	94	70	164
(d.) In ordinary detention	55	7	62
(e.) Under police arrest	7	1	8
(f.) On remand	830	132	962
Those under (a) (b) and (c) were employed on labour, and averaged daily	21,677	3,466	25,143
Of these, on account of illness, inability to work, employment in school and religious teaching, disciplinary punishment, &c., were exempted	1,460	278	1,738
Total available for labour	20,217	3,188	23,405
These were employed as follows :—			
(i.) For the requirements of the Prison Administration, and house-keeping	4,778	770	5,548
(ii.) Employed for sale work on prison account*	573	10	583
(iii.) For wages :—			
Employed on actual manufactures	8,296	1,376	
" manual labour	5,017	644	
" manual labour of a simple description	1,201	365	
" agricultural work	351	24	
			17,274

The agricultural labour being deducted, the number of 16,899 workmen are distributed among the following branches :—

	Men.
Cigar manufacture	1,494
Machine knitting	1,412
Basket weaving and cane furniture	959
Brush making	863
Cardboard work, portfolios, fancy paper	642
Manufacture of hemp sacks, cocoa matting	354
Felt and woven shoes	295
Buttons	203
Metal fittings, lamps, and copper ware	163
Wood carving	199
Netting	150
Toys, quincallerie, and manufacture of tin soldiers	141
Wood, horn, and ivory turnery, combs, umbrellas, and sticks	137
Picture frames, gold beading, &c.	110
Ironware (chains, screws, and nails)	40
Miscellaneous factory work	1,134
Total	8,296

* These supply the requirements of the several prisons. For example, materials for prisoners' clothing are woven in one prison, and distributed among the rest. Another prison is furnished with a printing press, on which all documents relating to prison matters are put into type.

	Women.
Tapestry	400
Cigar manufacture	372
Embroidery of all kinds	105
Miscellaneous factory work	499
	1,376

Those performing manual labour :—

	Men.
Carpenters	1,434
Shoemakers	1,160
Tailors	928
Weavers	794
Locksmiths	604
Miscellaneous manual labour	97
	5,017

	Women.
Machine-sewing	219
Hand sewing	171
Knitting	26
Miscellaneous female handiwork	228
	644

Those performing work of a simple description :—

	Men.
Paper bag making, &c.	558
Wicker work, straw mats, and straw covers for bottles	211
Feather picking	121
Sorting of grain, coffee, rags, &c.	63
Picking hair, oakum, wool, &c.	56
Sack making	51
Wood cutting	27
Miscellaneous handiwork.. .. .	114
	1,201

	Women.
Sorting of grain, coffee, rags, wool, and ornamental feathers	193
Feather picking	87
Picking of hair, oakum, and wool	4
Miscellaneous handiwork.. .. .	81
	365

The above figures show that the number of 16,899 prisoners are employed in prison labour.

Of these, 221 were engaged in tailoring and shoemaking work for the prison officials, and 697 in executing orders received from the Imperial authorities.

The remainder, therefore, amounting to 15,981, represents the daily average of Prussian prisoners employed for wages whose work reaches the outside market.

Statistics of Bavaria, Baden, Württemberg, and Thuringian States.

Average number of prisoners in—

Bavaria	9,500
Baden	2,500
Württemberg	2,000
Certain Thuringian States	10,000
	24,000

This number, added to the total of prisoners in Prussia, gives about 50,000 souls in all. Of these, 2,000 are on remand, or otherwise not employed in labour, 3,300

may be deducted as unfit for work, sick, &c., so that 44,700 actually work. Of these, about 11,000 were employed for the requirements of the prison, 2,000 in working for other prisons, and 1,500 for the Imperial authorities. About 600 were engaged in various agricultural work, and about 400 men in making clothes, shoes, &c., for the prison officials.

According to this, the total number of prisoners whose work eventually reaches outside trade is	..	..	..	..	..	44,700
For the requirements of prison	..	..	..	..	..	11,000
For other prisons	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
For Imperial authorities	..	..	..	..	..	1,500
On agricultural work	..	..	..	..	..	600
Making clothes for officials	..	..	..	..	..	400
						15,500
Or a daily average of 29,200 men (for Prussia, Bavaria, Baden, and the Thuringian States combined).						

Destination of the Product of Prison Labour.

There is no clue whatever to the destination of the product of "Contract" labour in Prussian prisons, seeing that the State exercises no control beyond requiring that the contractor shall not, in certain cases, sell within a 10-kilom. radius of the prison of origin.

The "Contract" system, which has been explained above, is enforced throughout Prussia, including the Rhenish Provinces and Westphalia.

In other States of the Empire different systems are enforced; for example:—

1. A State labour system, known as the "Regie," by which all work is executed in the prison under prison management alone, on account of, and under the direction of the State, which supplies all raw materials, tools, machinery, &c., accepts all risks and responsibilities, and either sells in the open market, or manufactures according to the order of merchants or consumers. This system is confined to Bavaria, Baden, and Bremen.

2. A mixture of the "Contract" and the "State" systems, known as the "Accord" system. In this the whole management and control of the work are retained in the hands of the State, but the contractor, who takes the finished goods at a price fixed upon with the State, supplies the raw materials. In force in Baden and Bavaria.

In those parts of Germany where the "Regie" is enforced, it appears, Mr. Mulvany states, to be quite out of the range of probability that the State exports, but the small merchants who buy may, or may not, export eventually. By this system the German Government has no means of knowing what becomes of goods when once the sale has been effected.

Opposition in Germany to Prison Competition.

Much opposition has from time to time and still is being made in Germany against the employment of prison labour being thus applied to reproductive work, on the ground that it is an unfair competition with the trades and industries of private parties and Companies.

It is chiefly the smaller working trades people who raise objections to the effect that the contractor or the State is enabled, by cheap labour, to undersell them in the market. The trades in question are, amongst others, carpenters, wood carvers, lock- and tin-smiths, fitters, plumbers, tailors, shoemakers, paper manufacturers, bookbinders, button makers, lithographers, printers, hand weavers, and cigar makers; and occasionally more important establishments, where machinery is applied, make complaints.

When it was proved that the whole trade of artificial flowers was ruined by prison competition, the prison manufacture was discontinued.

In reply to a Petition from the Guild of German Basket-makers, Count Eulenburg, the Minister of the Interior, stated that "in arranging work for the prisoners in that branch, the most careful consideration is given, and every effort made not to injure the general trade. The work is divided, on principle, into as many branches as possible, so

as not to press too heavily on any one branch. It would therefore be unfair to other trades to exclude entirely an employment such as basket making, for which the greater number of prisoners are specially fitted. It has been under consideration to decrease the number of prisoners so employed, but I regret to say that I cannot hold out any hope of an entire removal of the trade of basket work from our penal institutions."

Commission to inquire into Prison Competition.

In 1877-78 a Commission of the "Handelstag" (Delegates of the various German Chambers of Commerce) investigated and reported on the subject, arriving at the following conclusions;—

1. That the necessity for the employment of prison labour in reproductive work was not in any way disputed, being a point upon which there could be no doubt.

2. That the system of "Regie" or State management of labour was to be recommended.

3. That the necessity for the full measure of punishment being administered was a consideration which outweighed all others as to the interests of tradespeople and industrial private individuals, *i.e.*, in the interest of the State.

4. That prison labour should be extended to the greatest possible number of trades and industries.

5. That Returns as to the nature, extent, and system of prison labour should be periodically published, with a view to attaining the adoption of the best uniform system.

Wages.

The small premiums of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $2d.$, which, in the "Contract" system, are deducted from the price or wage rate which the contractor pays to the authorities, are placed by the State under a separate fund at interest. The prisoner, if well conducted, receives from time to time during the period of his imprisonment small sums, which he may spend upon changes of food from the usual prison diet; upon discharge he receives a small portion of the balance, and the remainder is paid later, according to his continuance of good conduct. In case, however, the prisoner is again convicted, the whole balance may be confiscated by the State. The interest of the premiums is devoted to rewards and gifts to prisoners for good conduct.

Prison Balance-sheet.

Prison receipts in Prussia for 1892-93 were as follows:—

					Marks.	pf.
1. For wages on "contract" labour	..	..	..	..	3,112,297	14
2. By the sale of goods outside the prisons	..	..	..	..	741,806	36
3. For materials (prison account)	..	..	..	..	155,900	36
4. For manufactures (prison account)	..	..	..	..	619,622	64
5. Supervision fees	..	..	..	..	42,802	73
					4,672,429	23

Prison expenditure is given as follows:—

1. Premiums to prisoners	..	..	..	..	459,482	14
2. For working tools	..	..	..	..	38,540	18
3. For materials	..	..	..	..	1,211,742	81
4. For general supervision and freights	..	..	..	..	54,846	54
					1,764,611	67

This leaves a balance in favour of the State of 2,907,817 marks 56 pf. (£145,390).

					Marks.	pf.
The value of the stock, material, and goods at the com- mencement of 1892-93	..	..	..	..	714,603	91 (£35,730
At end of 1892-93	..	..	..	..	632,457	15 (£31,622

Manufacture for British and Foreign Firms.

As to the allegations made in England that cotton yarns and textile fabrics, which were manufactured in Germany, and especially in Prussian prisons, had been exported to

England with the mark of certain Manchester firms, the German Government, after making inquiries on the subject, informed Her Majesty's Ambassador officially on the 12th June, 1894,* that for Manchester, and England in general, no goods have been manufactured with the marks of Manchester or British firms, although in two prisons goods had been manufactured with foreign marks, especially with the marks of the foreign firms which had ordered them. Since then, however, this proceeding had been forbidden by the Ministry of the Interior.

As regards certain statements in the article of the "Hardwareman" of the 3rd March, 1894 (copy of which is in the hands of the Ministry of the Interior), the official who granted the interview declares that it is an error to say that no one can inspect the prisons without using underhand means. As a rule, any respectable person is permitted to view the establishments. Nothing is known to the Imperial Ministries as to the erection on a large scale of plant or machinery in State prisons. . . . Weaving mills of the free industry have offered to manufacture army cloth cheaper than can be done in prisons, calculating the daily wage of the prisoner as low as 25 pfennige (about 3d.). Further, it must be taken into consideration—

1. The greater number of prisoners are sentenced for short terms of imprisonment, and are, of course, obliged to give up their prison labour when released.

2. A great many of the prisoners are rogues and vagabonds, who did no work when free, and who must be taught for some time before they are able to make even simple articles, and whose time of release generally arrives before they are able to do good work.† Such men offer no competition to experienced workmen with good appliances at their disposal.

3. As a large number of the prisoners are employed in house-work, agricultural labour, copying, and particularly in making clothes, shoes, &c., for the army, the chances of manufacturing large quantities for exportation are necessarily small.

Steam Machinery in Prussian Prisons.

In the prisons at Mewe, Sonnenburg, Rawitsch, Lüneburg, Münster, Werden, and Elberfeld, steam machinery was applied in certain industries for third parties in 1892-93. The employment of steam-power was suspended in Ratibor at the end of 1893, and in the Mewe and Lüneburg prisons steam-power will cease at the end of June 1894. The gas motor used for shoemaking at Ratibor was removed in October 1892.

The daily average number of prisoners employed for account of third parties amounted to 696·84 (compared to 580·78 in last year), showing a considerable increase. In future there will be a still larger increase, as, according to arrangements made with the Army and State Railway Departments, considerable orders will be given to the prisons.

Output from Hesse-Nassau and Grand Duchy of Hesse.

Almost the entire output of prison labour in this Consular district (Hesse-Nassau and the Grand Duchy of Hesse) is consumed for State purposes, *e.g.*, for the army, or for the prisoners themselves. The insignificant remainder is consumed by the local trade.

The amount of output available in rare instances for exportation is said to be so very small that it is not worth mentioning.

(Signed) REGINALD TOWER.

Berlin, June 20, 1894.

* See Inclosure in No. 18.

† I am informed on reliable authority that 78 per cent. of the convicted prisoners are sentenced to imprisonments of not more than one week's duration.

No. 24.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 4.)

My Lord,

Berlin, July 1, 1894.

IN continuation of my despatch of the 27th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a Report by Her Majesty's Consul-General at Hamburg, containing information respecting prison labour in that city.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 24.

Consul-General Dundas to Sir E. Malet.

Sir,

Hamburg, June 30, 1894.

WITH reference to Mr. Gosselin's despatch of the 30th April relating to prison labour, I have now the honour to report that, in the central prison of Hamburg, in 1893, 1,530 male and 300 female prisoners were undergoing sentence of punishment.

A Table of the labour and its results is annexed hereto. The labour is divided into three heads:—

(a.) Labour for which wages are paid, part of which goes to the prisoner, and part to the State.

(b.) Labour for prisoners' own account.

(c.) Labour for the needs of the prison.

Under these first two heads some 886.42, or 53.62 per cent. of the total number of prisoners, were employed, giving a total of 270,367 days' work, the production of which realized 9,732*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, exclusive of the cost of the material. The articles on which this labour is employed are various, consisting of cigars, wicker demijohns, small hempen bags, shoemaker's work, paper, sewing, cork cutting, cane seats for chairs, knitting by machinery, and other descriptions.

Under head (a) is included work done for the prison officials. With regard to the disposal of the output, no record seems to be kept in the majority of the articles. It is executed for third persons, who employ the prisoners as labourers. What becomes of it is unknown. The needlework is disposed of—part to the Hamburg public establishments, and part to different military depôts.

Under the head (b), printing, binding, straw cases for bottles, boot and shoe work, and cotton waste, are the articles on which labour is employed. The production of the first, second, and third named articles is consumed by Hamburg schools and other administrative Boards, the asylum and hospitals, and the requirements of the prisons.

Under head (c) the entire production, which employs 766 persons, with a total of 233,888 working days, is special clothing for the whole prison use.

The average amount per head per day is given in the annexed Table: the highest being 2 marks 92.92 pf. for bookbinding, &c., and the lowest 18.74 pfennige for chair cane seats.

It must be noticed that the total value of the production of prison labour is so insignificant that it has no appreciable effect upon other industries in general, nor the export in particular. In the city prisons, where are confined those undergoing short terms of imprisonment, or awaiting trial, the labour is confined almost entirely to sorting coffee or manufacturing paper bags.

In Bremen there are four prisons, but only one, as in Hamburg, is on the labour principle. In this there were 379 prisoners, both male and female, in 1892, and 391 in 1893.

The statistics of work executed are not yet out for 1893; but in 1892, the output, which consisted of carpentering contracts, making boots and shoes, cigars, and similar industries, realized 3,551*l.* Of this, nothing was for the account of the State. Of this sum, 3,427*l.* went to defray prison expenses. The gross cost for one prisoner was 22*l.*, and deducting the earnings of which the above sum of 3,427*l.* is a part, the net expense for one prisoner in the year was 12*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* Nothing of the production of labour in the prison is exported to Great Britain or any other country by the State. Merchants may export what is executed for them, but the presumption is that it is nearly all sold

by retail in the country. In Lubeck there are two prisons, but the inmates as a rule are not employed in industrial labour. Only a small minority are put to straw-plaiting, tobacco and cigar manufactures, carpentering, tailoring, &c., and the proceeds of such labour are devoted principally to defray the prison expenses. None of the produce is exported.

Similar conditions seem to apply to all other prisons. Either no industrial labour is permitted, or, if permitted, is on the same principles as already described in this Report, but no part of the production seems in any case to be exported. The labour varies in different prisons. To the industries already mentioned may be added straw mats, brooms, chopping fire-wood, repairing old sacks, cleaning and splitting old sail-cloth. The females are occupied in making cane chair-bottoms, sorting coffee, spinning and winding on spools. The fire-wood is sold at 10 marks per square metre, chopped into short lengths, and delivered at that price in the houses. Old sail-cloth is sold to india-rubber works for use in making hose. The sacks are sold to manure manufacturers. And all other produce is disposed of in a similar manner, and the labour seems to be generally for commercial, very little for military or State, purposes.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. S. DUNDAS.

STATISTICAL Table of Prison Labour in Hamburg.

No.	Prisoners were occupied with—	Daily average employed.		Total Working Days.	Net Proceeds of Work.		Net Proceeds per Head and per Day.	Production.
		Heads.	Per cent.		Mks.	pf.		
<i>(a) For third parties in respect of Wages.</i>								
1	Manufacture of cigars ..	232·56	14·07	70,931·9	45,921	21	0 64·74	7,000,000 cigars. The trade cannot be traced, as the private undertaker disposes of it. Before mentioned net proceeds are exclusive of material.
2	Demijohn wickerwork ..	162·67	9·84	49,614·3	28,633	92	0 57·71	289,797 demijohns. With wickerwork bottles in different sizes for spirits. Net proceeds exclusive of material.
3	Hemp bags weaving ..	70·66	4·28	21,550·5	6,987	45	0 32·42	134,128 hemp bags. Ditto.
4	Manufacture of shoes ..	67·73	4·10	20,659·9	16,906	71	0 81·83	Quantity and consumption cannot be traced, being partly only half manufactured.
5	Paper work ..	25·02	1·51	7,632·0	4,593	91	0 60·19	Manufacture of paper bugs. Net proceeds exclusive of material. Consumption, as in No. 1, not to be traced.
6	Sewing work ..	55·44	3·35	16,910·7	13,722	59	0 70·21	Washing, dress, as uniform. Net proceeds are exclusive of material. Consumption, through means of a third person, partly in Hamburg Institutes, partly in the different garrisons of the army.
7	Cork cutting ..	31·40	1·90	9,575·9	7,815	92	0 81·62	50,000,000 corks. Cannot, as in No. 1, be traced. Net proceeds exclusive of material.
8	Cane chair-seats ..	7·16	0·43	2,185·5	409	60	0 18·74	Production consists of half manufacture. Destination unknown.
9	Machine knitting ..	21·14	1·28	6,448·0	5,671	24	0 87·95	Stockings, flannel bands, and vests. Destination as No. 1.
10	Different other work ..	28·25	1·70	8,617·6	6,278	82	0 72·86	Destination as No. 1.
11	Work for officials ..	29·71	1·80	9,063·1	3,546	59	0 39·13	
<i>(b.) Work for own Account.</i>								
12	Manufacture of books and printing..	38·85	2·35	11,848·5	34,706	53	2 92·92	776,450 copy and drawing books; 30,000 different covers for Bibles, prayer books, &c; also printing formulæ for Law Courts. Net proceeds are partly exclusive, partly inclusive, of material. Consumption (Government Treasury), Hamburger schools, and authorities.
13	Manufacture of straw packing ..	102·66	6·21	31,312·3	20,299	94	0 64·82	6,825,000 pieces of straw packing for bottles. Net proceeds include material.
14	Manufacture of shoes ..	6·95	0·42	2,120·4	3,131	80	1 47·70	Boot and shoe repairs for account of the Treasury, asylum, and hospitals.
15	Manufacture of cotton waste ..	6·22	0·38	1,896·7	..	..	..	Serves as a reserve business for prisoners.
Total ..					886·42	53·62	270,367·3	£9,732 12s. 1d.
<i>(c.) For the use of the Establishment.</i>								
16	General housework ..	766·85	46·38	233,888·7	..	..	..	Special washing and dress for the total wants of the house.

No. 25.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir E. Malet.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 4, 1894.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 27th ultimo, and have to request your Excellency to convey to Mr. Tower my thanks for his interesting and careful Report on prison labour in Prussia.

I am, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 26.

Board of Trade to Foreign Office.—(Received July 6.)

Sir,

Board of Trade, London, July 5, 1894.

I AM directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, inquiring from what countries abroad, besides the United States of America, information as to the nature of the Regulations with regard to controlling the production and sale of prison-made goods, and the importation of foreign prison-made goods into such countries is desired by the Board of Trade; and, in reply, I am to state, for the information of Lord Kimberley, that the Board of Trade would be glad if his Lordship would take the necessary steps to obtain information as to the Regulations in force in France and Switzerland on the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS J. S. HOPWOOD.

No. 27.

*The Earl of Kimberley to Sir J. Pauncefote.**

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 10, 1894.

THE Board of Trade are anxious to obtain information as to the exact nature of the Regulations—if any—in force in the United States [France] [Switzerland] controlling (a) the production and sale of goods made by prison labour; and (b) the importation of foreign prison-made goods into such countries.

I have accordingly to request you to be good enough to furnish such information as you may be able to procure bearing on these points.

[† If the points comprised in the first category are regulated by State rather than by Federal enactments, your Excellency will probably see fit to invoke the assistance of Her Majesty's Consular officers in the United States in order to obtain the particulars required by the Board of Trade.]

I am, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 28.

Mr. Buchanan to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 12.)

My Lord,

Darmstadt, July 10, 1894.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 22nd ultimo, I have now the honour to forward to your Lordship the following information, which has been communicated to me by the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Carlsruhe, on the subject of prison labour in Baden.

* Also to the Marquis of Dufferin, and Mr. F. R. St. John.

† To Washington only.

In all the prisons in the Grand Duchy the system known by the name of "Regiebetrieb" has been adopted, according to which the prisoners are employed by the State itself in the manufacture of various kinds of goods, which are afterwards sold to retail dealers in different parts of the country. A small portion of the proceeds of these sales is given to the prisoners, while the rest goes towards defraying the expenses of prison administration. This system is considered preferable to that of hiring out prison labour to manufacturers and contractors, as is sometimes the case in Hesse, as it enables the State to control more effectively the sale price of prison-made goods.

In order not to cause prejudice to any one particular trade or industry, the prisoners are employed in as many different branches of trade as possible, while the goods manufactured by them are disposed of in different parts of the country, so as not to send down prices in any one locality.

In consequence of these safeguards, prison labour is not considered to be prejudicial to the interests of trade in general, and the Government has therefore, M. de Brauer informs me, no intention of instituting such an inquiry as that to which your Lordship alludes.

The amount of prison-made goods exported to England appears to be very insignificant. The authorities of the men's prison at Bruchsal have, during the last two or three years, sent to England some 15*l.* worth of garden furniture, and a certain portion of the brushes manufactured in the women's prison in that town, and of the tobacco prepared in the prison at Mannheim, also finds its way there.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE W. BUCHANAN.

No. 29.

Mr. F. R. St. John to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 26.)

My Lord,

Berne, July 24, 1894.

IN conformity with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 10th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith a short Report (with inclosures) on prison labour in Switzerland, kindly drawn up for me by Dr. Guillaume, Director of the Federal Statistical Department, who has for many years interested himself in the subject.

Dr. Guillaume informed me that all houses of detention in Switzerland being entirely under the control of the Cantonal authorities, who have deemed it expedient to set up such establishments on a small scale in many places rather than on a large scale in a few places, as will be seen by the Table annexed to his Report, and the product of prison labour being consequently decentralized, it has occasioned no complaints from any industrial quarter, and has therefore called for no regulations in the sense of those implied by your Lordship's Circular despatch above mentioned, nor does it appear that any impediment is placed in the way of introducing produce of foreign prison labour into Switzerland.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. R. ST. JOHN.

Inclosure in No. 29.

Report on Prison Labour in Switzerland.

L'ADMINISTRATION des prisons appartient aux Cantons. Partout on a adopté le système de la régie. Dans les pénitenciers on reçoit les commandes; la matière première est fournie par l'Administration ou par les clients, les outils appartiennent à l'établissement. Les gardiens contre-maîtres dirigent la confection des objets manufacturés, calculent et notent sur des bulletins d'ouvrage le prix de la main-d'œuvre et de la matière première employée. On tient compte dans ce calcul des prix courants. Partout on aime à livrer de la bonne marchandise; aussi les produits industriels de nos pénitenciers possèdent-ils en général une bonne réputation.

On préfère, dans les pénitenciers, la régie à l'entreprise dans l'intérêt de l'éducation pénitentiaire. L'Administration étant souveraine peut introduire une plus grande variété dans les industries et tenir ainsi compte des aptitudes individuelles des détenus. La répartition des prisonniers sur un nombre plus grand de branches industrielles fait que chacune de ces dernières n'occupe qu'un nombre relativement restreint d'ouvriers, et par

la l'industrie libre n'a pas à se plaindre d'une concurrence nuisible. On cherche plutôt à faire valoir les produits par leur bienfacture et leur solidité que par des bas prix. En Suisse, on trouve que l'éducation pénitentiaire est incompatible avec l'adjudication du travail des prisonniers à des entrepreneurs. L'Administration peut seule s'intéresser à ce que chaque détenu apprenne une profession pendant son séjour en prison, afin qu'au moment de sa libération il soit indépendant et puisse gagner honnêtement sa vie.

Les Tableaux XIII et suivants (pages 73 et suivantes) de la Statistique Pénitentiaire indiquent le genre de profession qu'avaient les détenus au moment de leur condamnation, et le Tableau III (a), (b), (c) (pages 45-47), la durée de la peine. On voit qu'un grand nombre de condamnés n'ont à subir qu'une courte peine, et dès lors il ne peut être question pour cette catégorie d'un travail industriel lucratif, et surtout de l'apprentissage d'une profession.

Les opinions des membres de la Société Suisse des Prisons sur cette question sont exprimées dans la brochure ci-jointe* (actes de la Société, 1887) et le Tableau manuscrit, page suivante, indique les différentes branches industrielles introduites dans les établissements pénitentiaires et le nombre de places dans les ateliers. La Statistique de 1885 (pages 41-45) donne une idée de la situation économique des pénitenciers.

Le peu d'importance que présentent les produits manufacturés dans les prisons et livrés sur le marché, fait que le législateur ne s'est pas occupé du travail dans les prisons sinon pour fixer la manière d'occuper les détenus. Il n'existe pas non plus de restrictions quant à l'introduction en Suisse de produits industriels venant de pénitenciers étrangers.

(Translation.)

The administration of the prisons is in the hands of the Cantonal authorities. The system of a Government monopoly of prison labour is universally adopted. The orders are received in the penitentiaries; the raw material is provided by the Administration or by the customers; the tools are the property of the establishment. The foremen-warders superintend the manufacture of the articles made, and calculate and mark on the certificates of work the price of the workmanship and of the raw material used. In this calculation current prices are taken into consideration. It is universally desired to send out good wares; consequently, the industrial products of our penitentiaries generally bear a good reputation.

In the interest of penitentiary education, the system of a Government monopoly is preferred in the prisons to that of private Commissions. Being paramount, the Government can introduce more variety into the industries, and thus take note of the individual aptitudes of the prisoners. The distribution of the prisoners amongst a larger number of branches of industry results in each branch employing but a relatively limited number of prisoners, and consequently free industry cannot complain of prejudicial competition.

The desire is to secure appreciation for the products by good workmanship and solidity rather than by low prices. In Switzerland, it is found that penitentiary education is incompatible with the assignment of the prisoners' work to contractors. The Government alone can have an interest in every prisoner learning a trade during his stay in prison, in order that, on his being set at liberty, he may be independent, and able to earn an honest livelihood.

Table XIII and the following ones (pp. 73 and the following ones) of the Penitentiary Statistics show the nature of the occupations of the prisoners at the moment of their condemnation, and Table III (a), (b), (c) (pp. 45-47), shows the length of the sentence. It will be seen that a great many prisoners have only to undergo a short term of imprisonment, and consequently there can be no question of this class doing any lucrative industrial work, much less of learning a trade.

The opinions of the members of the Swiss Prisons' Society on this question are expressed in the inclosed pamphlet* (Proceedings of the Society, 1887), and the manuscript Table on the following page shows the different branches of industry introduced into the penitentiary establishments, and the amount of accommodation in the workshops. The Statistics of 1885 (pp. 41-45) give an idea of the economic condition of the prisoners. Owing to the goods manufactured in prisons and put on the market being of little importance the Legislature has not troubled about prison labour, except to fix the manner of employing the prisoners.

There are also no restrictions with regard to the importation into Switzerland of industrial products from foreign penitentiaries.

PRISONS in which the Prisoners are employed in Industrial Work.

Number of Workshops and Accommodation (not including Labour Cells).

	MEN.												WOMEN.											
	Weaving.	Joinery.	Shoe-making.	Tailoring.	Locksmiths' Trade—	Painting.	Upholstery.	Book-binding.	Brush-making.	Watch-making.	Straw-plaiting.	Chair-bottoming with Straw.	Cask- and Box-making.	Slipper-making.	Wheelwrights' Trade.	Wood-cutting.	Cooperage.	Chain-making.	Sewing and Knitting.	Washing.	Ironing.	Tape-making.	Cardboard Box-making; Straw-plaiting for Hats.	
Zurich	A*	P†	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P
Zurich-Orlikon	1	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Berne	4	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Basle	2	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lucerne	2	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Altdorf	2	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Zoug	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fribourg (Maison de Force)	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Soleure	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Basle	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Basel	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Schaffhouse	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grenchen	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grenchen	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
St. Gall	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Biel	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Core	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lenzburg	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tobel	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lucerne	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lausanne	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cholon	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Payenne	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Syon	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neuchâtel	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neuchâtel	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neuchâtel	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neuchâtel	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neuchâtel	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neuchâtel	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neuchâtel	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neuchâtel	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neuchâtel	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neuchâtel	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neuchâtel	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neuchâtel	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neuchâtel	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neuchâtel	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neuchâtel	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neuchâtel	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neuchâtel	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neuchâtel	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neuchâtel	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neuchâtel	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neuchâtel	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neuchâtel	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neuchâtel	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neuchâtel	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neuchâtel	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neuchâtel	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neuchâtel	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neuchâtel	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								

* A = Workshops. † P = Numbers that can be accommodated.

No. 30.

Sir C. Stephen to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 2.)

My Lord,

Coburg, July 30, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 16th May, I have the honour to forward herewith the translation of a Return which I have received from the Ministry of State respecting goods manufactured by prison labour in the Duchies of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. CONDIE STEPHEN.

Inclosure in No. 30.

(Translation.)

RETURN showing Number of Prisoners in Duchies of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha employed in industrial occupations, and description of Goods manufactured.

Prison.	Average total Number of Prisoners.	Average Number of Prisoners employed.	Number of Prisoners employed in work connected with Establishment.	Number of Prisoners employed in manufacturing Goods.	Number of Prisoners employed in Agriculture.	Otherwise employed.	Description of Goods manufactured.	Remarks.
Ichtershausen ..	403	366	177	120	48	21	Envelopes, slippers, baskets, needles, needle-cases, hooks, knitted goods.	There has been no direct exportation of goods manufactured in the prisons of the Duchies.
Tonna ..	202	198	68	98	32	..	Cigars, plush, stockings, linen.	
Hassenberg ..	62	62	4	58	..	..	Bead and wool embroideries.	
Gotha ..	32	10	2	8	..	..	Envelopes.	
Coburg ..	26	*	*	*	..	..	Straw mats.	

* No particulars given.

No. 31.

Mr. Phipps to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 18.)

My Lord,

Paris, August 13, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 10th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a note which I have received from the French Government giving the information desired with regard to the Regulations in force in France for controlling the production and the sale of goods made by prison labour.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. C. H. PHIPPS.

Inclosure in No. 31.

M. Hanotaux to Mr. Phipps.

M. le Ministre,

Paris, le 10 Août, 1894.

PAR une lettre du 12 du mois dernier son Excellence M. le Marquis de Dufferin et Ava m'a exprimé le désir de recevoir, pour le Board of Trade, des renseignements sur l'organisation du travail dans les prisons et la vente des objets confectionnés par les détenus.

M. le Président du Conseil, Ministre de l'Intérieur, que j'avais saisi de cette demande, m'a adressé, en vue d'y satisfaire, les exemplaires ci-joints* de la Circulaire et de l'Arrêté du 15 Avril, 1882, concernant le travail des détenus dans les maisons centrales, ainsi que le dernier volume, également ci-annexé, de la Statistique Pénitentiaire, qui fait ressortir, dans des Tableaux séparés, pour chaque catégorie de condamnés, les résultats du travail pendant l'année 1891.

En ce qui touche la vente des objets confectionnés par les prisonniers, il résulte, d'autre part, des indications fournies par mon collègue, qu'il y a lieu d'établir une distinction entre les établissements administrés par voie de Régie directe au compte de l'État et ceux où la main-d'œuvre pénale est livrée à des entrepreneurs ou concessionnaires, moyennant un prix de journée fixe payé par eux au Trésor.

Dans les maisons en Régie, les produits de la fabrication sont consommés par les services de l'État et cédés à divers Départements Ministérielles, d'après les tarifs basés sur le prix de revient et à charge de reversement au profit du budget de l'Administration Pénitentiaire.

Dans les maisons en entreprise, ces mêmes produits appartiennent à l'entrepreneur, qui les écoule, sans que l'Administration ait à intervenir dans les opérations dont elle ignore le résultat.

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire part des renseignements qui précèdent et je vous serais très obligé si vous voulez bien les transmettre au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique, en même temps que les documents qui accompagnent la présente communication.

Agréé, &c.

(Signé) G. HANOTAUX.

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre,

Paris, August 10, 1894.

IN a letter to me of the 12th ultimo, his Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava expressed the wish to be furnished with information respecting the organization of prison labour and the sale of the articles manufactured by prisoners, in order that it might be communicated to the Board of Trade.

The Président du Conseil, Minister of the Interior, to whom I referred that request, has furnished me, in reply, with the annexed copies* of the Circular and of the Decree of the 15th April, 1882, respecting the work of prisoners in the "central establishments," as well as the last volume, which is likewise inclosed, of the Penitentiary Statistics, which shows in separate Tables, according to each class of prisoners, the result of the work during the year 1891.

As regards the sale of the goods manufactured by the prisoners, the information furnished by my colleague shows that a distinction must be made between establishments conducted by means of a direct Government monopoly at the expense of the State and those in which the prison labour is handed over to contractors or concessionnaires, at a fixed price per diem paid by them to the Treasury.

In the prisons where labour is a Government monopoly the produce of the labour is consumed in the service of the State, being delivered to certain Ministerial Departments, at rates based on cost price, and on condition of payment being to the credit of the Prison Administration.

In prisons where labour is in the hands of contractors the produce belongs to the contractor who disposes of it, without the Government having any share in the transaction or knowing the result produced.

I have the honour to furnish you with the above information, and I shall be much obliged if you will be so good as to forward it to Her Britannic Majesty's Government, together with the documents which accompany this note.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. HANOTAUX.

* See Appendix.

Sir J. Pouncefote to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 8.)

My Lord,

Washington, August 22, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 10th July last, instructing me to obtain information for the use of the Board of Trade as to the Regulations in force in the United States controlling (a) the production and sale of goods made by prison labour, and (b) the importation of foreign prison-made goods into this country, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith:—

(a.) Two printed Reports, in which are contained the Convict Labour Laws of the States up to 1890, and in some States to a later date.*

(b.) An extract from the Tariff Act of 1892, identical with section 51 of the Tariff Bill now in the President's hands, forbidding the importation of the produce of convict labour,

I have, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

Inclosure in No. 32.

Extract from the Tariff Bill of August 1894.

SECTION 51. That all goods, wares, articles, and merchandize manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict labour shall not be entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States, and the importation thereof is hereby prohibited, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to prescribe such Regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of this provision.

* Second Annual Report of the United States' Commissioner of Labour, 1886 (Convict Labour). Second Special Report of the United States' Commissioner of Labour, 1892 (Labour Laws). These volumes are not reprinted.

APPENDIX.

MINISTÈRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR.

Arrêté et Circulaire concernant le Travail des Détenus dans les Maisons Centrales.

M. le Préfet,

Paris, le 15 Avril, 1882.

L'OBLIGATION de travailler est, au même titre que la privation de la liberté, un élément essentiel des peines de l'emprisonnement et de la reclusion (Articles 21 et 40 du Code Pénal), aussi bien que de celle des travaux forcés (Articles 15 et 16 du Code Pénal et Loi du 30 Mai, 1854).

Mais ce n'est pas comme un châtiment que doit être considéré le travail, si justement honoré dans notre société démocratique. Ce n'est même pas uniquement comme un moyen de maintenir l'ordre et la discipline au sein de la population des prisons. La nécessité d'y astreindre les détenus procède d'un ordre d'idées plus élevé.

C'est, avant tout, parce que le travail est un devoir social, auquel nul ne doit se soustraire.

D'autre part, à la différence de quelques législations étrangères, la nôtre admet les condamnés à profiter d'une quotité déterminée du produit de leur main-d'œuvre. Une partie du pécule ainsi constitué sert à leur procurer, s'ils le méritent par leur bonne conduite et leur application, quelques adoucissements pendant leur détention (Articles 21 et 41 du Code Pénal), principalement en ce qui touche l'alimentation, que les règlements ont sagement limitée au strict nécessaire; il leur est rappelé ainsi qu'il n'est de jouissance légitime que celle qui vient d'un salaire laborieusement acquis, et on peut espérer leur faire contracter, à la longue, sinon le goût, au moins l'habitude du travail, d'où doit résulter pour eux un premier degré de relèvement moral. L'autre partie est destinée, en assurant à tous des moyens d'existence pour la période toujours si critique qui suit la sortie de prison, à diminuer, pour les libérés animés de saines résolutions, les chances de récidive.

Le Trésor profite du surplus du produit du travail des détenus, soit, en moyenne, six dixièmes environ; il est juste et moral que ceux dont les méfaits ont troublé l'ordre social contribuent eux-mêmes à alléger les charges qu'impose à l'État l'exécution de la peine qu'ils ont encourue.

Le règlement des questions qui se rattachent au travail présente donc, pour l'Administration Pénitentiaire, au point de vue moral, disciplinaire, et financier, une importance capitale. Il y a été pourvu, notamment en ce qui concerne les maisons centrales, par un Arrêté et une Instruction en date du 20 Avril, 1844, un Décret-Loi du 25 Février, 1852, un Arrêté du 1^{er} Mars de la même année, et des Instructions en date du 19 Juillet, 1864, ainsi que par diverses dispositions insérées aux cahiers des charges des entreprises générales des services économiques et des travaux dans les dits établissements. Ces mesures ont été adaptées aux exigences particulières de l'organisation des maisons d'arrêt, de justice, et de correction.

Mais des plaintes se sont élevées, à diverses époques, et tout récemment encore, de la part de certains groupes professionnels, contre la concurrence du travail des condamnés. Le Gouvernement de la République avait le devoir d'y prêter une sérieuse attention. Aussi, dès la première réunion du nouveau Conseil Supérieur des Prisons, l'un de mes prédécesseurs s'est empressé, sur la proposition du Directeur de l'Administration Pénitentiaire, de communiquer à cette assemblée les réclamations qui avaient été soumises au Ministère de l'Intérieur, et de lui demander, en même temps, d'étudier les améliorations qu'il pourrait y avoir lieu d'apporter à l'organisation actuelle, pour donner aux divers intérêts en présence une légitime satisfaction.

L'industrie libre peut, comme l'Administration, avoir une confiance entière dans les lumières des hommes éminents qui composent le Conseil Supérieur des Prisons, non moins que dans leur amour du bien public. Déjà les difficultés concernant le genre de travail qui avait donné lieu aux plaintes les plus vives ont été aplanies; les Pétitions dont le Gouvernement a été saisi relativement à d'autres industries seront examinées dans le même

esprit. Mais la solution des questions de principe, qui se lie étroitement à l'organisation même du régime pénitentiaire, exigera sans doute de longues études, et j'ai pensé qu'il importait de ne pas différer les réformes et les progrès dont l'Administration sent elle-même la nécessité, et dont la réalisation immédiate ne saurait soulever aucune objection.

Tel est l'objet de l'Arrêté ci-joint, dont le texte n'a été définitivement fixé qu'après avis du Conseil Supérieur des Prisons.

La concurrence que peut faire au travail libre le travail des prisons se manifeste sous deux formes : concurrence de quantité, concurrence de prix.

En ce qui concerne la concurrence de quantité, on a fait remarquer souvent qu'elle est insignifiante si l'on compare, dans leur ensemble, les forces productives des deux catégories de travailleurs.

Le nombre des détenus occupés à des travaux industriels est, en effet, année commune :—

	Hommes.	Femmes.
Dans les maisons centrales	9,800	2,800
Dans les maisons d'arrêt, de justice, et de correction ..	9,340	2,220
Dans le dépôt de forçats	160	..
Ensemble	19,300	5,000

Mais cet effectif n'équivaut pas, à beaucoup près, à un égal nombre d'ouvriers libres.

Les manufactures possèdent un important matériel de moteurs et d'instruments mécaniques qui accroissent le rendement du travail manuel dans une forte proportion. Il en existe à peine dans les maisons centrales, et moins encore dans les prisons départementales.

Les ouvriers libres, stimulés par le besoin de pourvoir à leur entretien et de soutenir leur famille, par le désir de conserver et d'accroître leur réputation professionnelle, d'amasser un capital, ou d'acquérir du crédit, pour passer de l'état de salariés à celui de patrons, s'efforcent de travailler le plus et le mieux possible. La subsistance des condamnés est, à la rigueur, assurée pendant leur détention, et, presque toujours, leurs rapports avec les fabricants qui les emploient cessent en même temps que leur séjour dans les prisons.

D'un autre côté, la population des établissements pénitentiaires se compose, en majorité, de gens que la paresse a conduits au crime, de mendiants, de vagabonds, de vieillards peu propres au travail. Il est rare, d'ailleurs, que la profession exercée dans la vie libre par un détenu, le soit précisément dans la prison où il est renfermé ; on est donc obligé de faire subir un apprentissage à des individus déjà avancés en âge, et qui, le plus souvent, n'ayant pas l'intention de continuer la pratique du métier qui leur est enseigné, s'y prêtent avec peu de bonne volonté.

Enfin les exigences de la discipline, l'enseignement primaire, &c., enlèvent au travail un temps considérable.

Dans ces conditions, les évaluations les plus favorables portent à peine à deux tiers pour les hommes, cinq sixièmes pour les femmes dans les maisons centrales ; un demi pour les hommes, deux tiers pour les femmes dans les maisons d'arrêt, de justice, et de correction ; un demi dans le dépôt de forçats, la proportion du rendement du travail des détenus, par rapport à celui des ouvriers libres. Il en résulte que la concurrence de quantité imputable aux prisons serait tout au plus exprimée par les chiffres suivants :—

	Hommes.	Femmes.
Maisons centrales	6,530	2,330
Maisons d'arrêt, de justice, et de correction ..	4,670	1,470
Dépôt de forçats	80	..
Ensemble	11,280	3,800

Il est clair que si l'on rapproche ces nombres de ceux qui représentent la masse des travailleurs, de l'un et de l'autre sexe, qu'emploient les diverses industries exercées en France, on peut considérer comme nulle la concurrence des ateliers pénitentiaires.

Elle ne deviendrait réellement sensible que dans le cas où il serait appliqué à un même genre de travail un nombre de détenus trop important, eu égard à celui des ouvriers libres occupés au travail similaire.

J'en hésite pas à reconnaître que la réglementation actuellement en vigueur, ou plutôt, peut-être, l'interprétation qui y a été donnée, n'est pas toujours un obstacle suffisant à un abus de cette nature.

En effet, pour les maisons centrales, bien qu'aux termes de l'Article 2 de l'Arrêté du 1^{er} Mars, 1852, aucun *genre de travail* ne puisse être mis en activité avant d'avoir été autorisé par le Ministre et avant que le prix de main-d'œuvre ait été fixé, comme le même article dispose que les fabricants pourront, du consentement de l'Administration de l'établissement, faire essayer des *travaux* qu'ils auraient l'intention d'introduire dans la maison et payeront, dans ce cas, les salaires qui seront, sur leur proposition, fixés par le Directeur, on a pu penser que celui-ci avait la faculté d'autoriser, sans en référer préalablement au Ministre, non seulement la confection d'objets non inscrits aux tarifs approuvés et se rattachant à un genre d'industrie exercé dans l'établissement, en vertu d'une décision de l'Administration Centrale, mais même l'introduction d'un *genre d'industrie* entièrement nouveau.

Il y a là une erreur manifeste. L'Administration a bien voulu que le concessionnaire d'un atelier de cordonnerie, par exemple, pût faire fabriquer des chaussures d'un type non prévu au tarif; les nécessités du commerce, les caprices de la mode, ne supporteraient pas les retards qui résultent forcément de l'accomplissement des formalités réglementaires. Mais elle n'a pas entendu laisser au chef de l'établissement la faculté de permettre, sauf à solliciter du Ministre, dans un délai de six mois, une autorisation définitive, la création d'un atelier de cordonnerie, s'il n'en existe pas dans la maison, ou de substituer la *cordonnerie cousue* à la *cordonnerie clouée*, et réciproquement.

C'est cependant ce qui a lieu aujourd'hui.

Cette manière de procéder a de sérieux inconvénients.

Sans doute, mon Administration est libre de s'opposer au maintien définitif de l'industrie, et l'entrepreneur général, pas plus que le fabricant, n'est recevable à réclamer. Mais, le plus souvent, le délai de six mois est dépassé, et, alors même qu'il ne le serait pas, on hésite parfois, en présence de frais d'installation considérables et de la difficulté d'employer d'une manière fructueuse des condamnés ayant subi un apprentissage, à refuser l'autorisation sollicitée. Il peut arriver ainsi que, peu à peu, le total des individus occupés, dans les divers établissements pénitentiaires, à une même industrie, excède les limites qu'il eût été prudent de lui assigner.

Il peut se faire, d'autre part, qu'un fabricant ayant quitté un établissement, soit parce qu'il s'y est créé, par des agissements plus ou moins blâmables, des difficultés avec l'Administration Locale, soit parce qu'il appréhende un rehaussement des tarifs, réussisse à s'introduire dans un autre établissement, dont l'accès lui eût été fermé, ou ne lui eût été accordé qu'à des conditions plus rigoureuses, si ses antécédents eussent été mieux connus.

Dans les prisons départementales, les seules règles qui régissent la matière sont les stipulations du cahier des charges, qui laisse au Préfet, ou au Sous-Préfet en cas d'urgence, la faculté de statuer sur la mise en activité des divers genres d'industrie.

En général, il ne se produit pas, de ce chef, de graves inconvénients, les ateliers des maisons d'arrêt, de justice, et de correction ayant peu d'importance. Il n'est pas impossible, toutefois, que, pour telle industrie déterminée, l'effectif total des ateliers de ces établissements, ajouté à celui des ateliers similaires des maisons centrales, constitue une force productive trop considérable.

Afin de prévenir ces résultats, les dispositions suivantes ont été adoptées.

Dans les maisons centrales, aucun genre d'industrie, de quelque nature que ce soit, ne sera introduit, même à titre d'essai, sans mon autorisation. J'explique qu'on devra considérer comme subordonnée à l'accomplissement préalable de la même formalité toute modification essentielle, soit dans les procédés employés, soit dans la nature des matières premières mises en œuvre, soit dans l'espèce de produits fabriqués; telle serait la substitution du clouage à la couture pour la cordonnerie, de la nacre à la corne pour la boutonnerie, de la vannerie fine à la grosse vannerie, &c.

En formulant avec tous les développements nécessaires leurs propositions à ce sujet, les Directeurs auront soin d'indiquer le nom et le domicile du fabricant, soit qu'il s'agisse d'une maison en entreprise ou d'une maison en régie, et de préciser le nombre de détenus qu'on aurait l'intention d'occuper à l'essai précité. Afin de hâter l'examen de ces propositions et d'éviter ainsi des retards qui pourraient produire un arrêt fâcheux dans le travail, ces fonctionnaires me feront parvenir un double du rapport qu'ils vous auront adressé, et

que vous me transmettez, d'ailleurs, aussitôt que possible, avec votre avis : je statuerai promptement.

Si l'introduction de l'industrie est autorisée, mon Administration mettra à la disposition du chef de l'établissement intéressé les renseignements qu'elle pourrait posséder et qui seraient de nature à faciliter le règlement équitable des questions dont il aurait à préparer la solution. Il lui sera notamment donné connaissance de la nomenclature des maisons centrales ainsi que des prisons départementales les plus importantes où est organisée la même industrie, et les principaux tarifs en vigueur lui seront communiqués, à charge de renvoi dans le plus bref délai. Le Directeur entrera, s'il y a lieu, en rapport avec ceux de ses collègues qui seraient le mieux en situation de lui fournir des indications utiles, et ces derniers devront se faire un devoir de lui prêter leur concours. D'après les éléments d'appréciation qu'il aura recueillis, tant par ce moyen que par ses informations personnelles, ce fonctionnaire fixera provisoirement les prix de main-d'œuvre à payer, les conditions de l'apprentissage, &c., sans pouvoir, en ce qui concerne l'effectif de l'atelier, dépasser le *maximum* que j'aurai déterminé.

Pour les prisons départementales, il y a lieu de distinguer entre les travaux qui font simplement l'objet d'une occupation temporaire et ceux qui peuvent être considérés comme constituant une industrie régulièrement organisée. A l'égard des premiers, consistant le plus souvent dans l'exercice momentanément par quelques détenus de la profession à laquelle ils se livraient au dehors, les dispositions actuellement en vigueur continueront d'être observées. Quant aux autres, je me réserve de déterminer les cas particuliers où il y aurait lieu de mettre en pratique les règles ci-dessus prescrites relativement aux maisons centrales.

La concurrence de prix ne peut exister qu'autant que les tarifs ne sont pas établis avec toute l'exactitude nécessaire et que l'application n'en est pas rigoureusement surveillée.

Le but que doit se proposer invariablement l'Administration est d'assurer une équivalence complète entre les prix de revient de la main-d'œuvre supportés par les concessionnaires des ateliers de prisons et ceux qui incombent aux industriels employant des ouvriers libres.

Le prix de revient se compose de deux éléments : le salaire payé aux travailleurs, les frais généraux. Pour qu'il reste constante, si l'un de ces éléments varie, dans un sens, d'une certaine quantité, l'autre élément doit évidemment subir, en sens inverse, une égale variation.

La règle à suivre pour l'établissement des tarifs de main-d'œuvre dans les prisons consiste donc, en premier lieu, à rechercher, pour chaque genre de travail, quel est, dans l'industrie libre, le montant du salaire payé aux ouvriers et quel est le chiffre des frais généraux correspondants ; en second lieu, à évaluer, pour le même genre de travail exécuté par des détenus, le chiffre des frais généraux afférents à ce travail. En retranchant du salaire payé aux ouvriers dans l'industrie libre la différence entre le taux des frais généraux qui s'y rapportent et celui des frais généraux de l'industrie pénitentiaire, il est clair qu'on obtiendra exactement le prix à payer pour l'emploi des détenus.

Le cas où la différence entre ces deux termes devrait, au contraire, être additive n'est pas à prévoir, car les frais généraux sont toujours forcément plus élevés pour le travail pénitentiaire que pour le travail libre.

En effet, il est établi, ainsi que je l'ai rappelé plus haut, que, pour un nombre donné de détenus, la quantité de travail produite est inférieure à celle que l'on obtiendrait d'un égal nombre d'ouvriers libres. Or, d'une part, le capital représenté par l'outillage et le stock de matières premières est le même, les frais de chauffage et d'éclairage, ceux d'entretien des locaux servant d'ateliers sont les mêmes, et dans certaines industries, les ouvriers travaillant à leur domicile, le patron n'a aucune des dépenses de cette dernière catégorie à supporter. D'autre part, les industriels qui font travailler dans les maisons centrales ont à pourvoir, en sus des dépenses du personnel qu'ils supporteraient au dehors, à la rétribution de nombreux agents libres ou détenus : maîtres d'apprentissage, surveillants, préposés à la comptabilité minutieuse qu'exigent les règlements, gens de service, &c. Les intérêts du capital engagé et les émoluments du personnel auxiliaire grèvent donc le prix de revient des objets fabriqués plus fortement que dans l'industrie libre.

Il est rare que le siège de la maison de commerce qui alimente l'atelier de la prison soit situé dans la même localité que cet établissement, et l'Administration tient précisément, pour ne pas donner prise à des réclamations, à ce qu'autant que possible il ne soit pas fait concurrence aux ouvriers de la contrée ; de là des frais de transport de matières premières et de produits fabriqués, souvent très importants.

Enfin on doit tenir compte des pertes résultant de l'inexpérience, de l'inhabileté, du

mauvais vouloir des détenus, et dont une faible partie est couverte, puisque, comme l'explique la Circulaire du 20 Avril, 1844, les retenues pour malfaçons, à moins qu'il ne s'agisse des dégâts commis avec intention, sont prélevées sur le montant de la main-d'œuvre, avant tout partage, de telle sorte que l'entrepreneur est privé pour autant de la portion du produit du travail qui lui est concédée par son marché, et que, dans la plupart des cas, ces pertes retombent, en définitive, à la charge du soustraitant ; il en est de même, presque toujours, des dégradations intentionnelles de matières premières ou de produits fabriqués, car bien rarement l'indemnité allouée compense intégralement le dommage éprouvé.

Je laisse de côté l'obligation pour le fabricant de procurer constamment du travail aux détenus sous peine de payer une indemnité au Trésor, en cas de chômage, cette charge pouvant, jusqu'à un certain point, être compensée par les avantages qui résultent d'une production régulièrement soutenue.

L'Arrêté du 20 Avril, 1844, avait fixé uniformément à 20 pour cent le rabais représentant le surcroît de charges inhérent au travail pénitentiaire ; celui du 1^{er} Mars, 1852, a indiqué ce taux comme un *maximum*, mais dans la pratique, le taux de 20 pour cent a été presque toujours adopté.

Or, il peut arriver, qu'en réalité le rabais de 20 pour cent soit trop fort, ce qui constitue pour l'entrepreneur un avantage injustifié. Il peut se faire aussi qu'il soit trop faible. Dans ce dernier cas, les Administrations Locales sont conduites, pour ne pas éloigner les fabricants, à adopter des prix de base très inférieurs, à ceux qu'indiquent les Chambres de Commerce, et comme la diminution consentie ne repose le plus souvent que sur des données arbitraires, on s'expose à voir de sérieux abus se produire, ou tout au moins à encourir, de la part de l'industrie libre, des réclamations auxquelles il est difficile de répondre d'une manière pleinement satisfaisante.

A ces procédés trop sommaires, l'Arrêté du 15 Avril, 1882, substitue la constatation directe des faits : d'un côté, prix de main-d'œuvre, rendement, frais généraux dans l'industrie libre ; de l'autre, rendement et frais généraux dans l'industrie pénitentiaire. De là se déduit, par un calcul très simple, le prix de main-d'œuvre à payer dans la prison.

Jusqu'à présent, les Chambres de Commerce, ou à défaut, les Chambres Consultatives des Arts et Manufactures avaient seules été appelées à fournir, en vue de la fixation des prix de main-d'œuvre applicables dans les maisons centrales, des renseignements sur les conditions du travail libre. On devra désormais prendre aussi l'avis des Chambres Syndicales de patrons, et d'ouvriers s'il en existe pour le genre d'industrie qu'il s'agirait de tarifier.

Les Chambres dans le ressort desquelles est située la maison centrale devront sans doute, dans la plupart des circonstances, être consultées. On avait cependant à prévoir le cas où l'industrie à tarifier ne serait pas exercée dans la circonscription, ou ne le serait que par des ouvriers isolés, sans y constituer une fabrication largement organisée, c'est-à-dire, en général, caractérisée par la division du travail. Il y aura lieu, en ce cas, ainsi que le prescrit, d'ailleurs, l'Article 87 du cahier des charges actuellement en vigueur, de s'adresser à la Chambre de Commerce et à la Chambre Syndicale la plus rapprochée des régions où existent des centres de production d'objets de la nature de ceux qui doivent être fabriqués dans la maison centrale.

S'il s'agit d'une industrie exploitée à la fois dans certaines grandes villes, notamment à Paris, et dans les localités peu importantes, on devra s'attacher à prendre plutôt comme termes de comparaison les prix payés dans les manufactures de ces dernières. Il ne serait pas rationnel, en effet, d'adopter pour régulateur du salaire des condamnés celui d'ouvriers dont l'habileté de main rend le travail d'une plus haute valeur et qui, à raison de la cherté des choses nécessaires à la vie, ont besoin d'une rémunération plus élevée.

Il n'entre pas dans ma pensée d'exclure les termes de comparaison pris à Paris et dans les grands centres. J'estime que l'on peut y puiser de précieux éléments d'information. Je veux dire seulement que l'on ne doit pas s'en tenir uniquement à l'avis des Chambres de Commerce et des Chambres Syndicales de ces villes. C'est aux Directeurs qu'il appartient, après s'être entourés de tous les renseignements nécessaires, de réclamer le concours de celles qui sont à portée de fournir à mon Administration les moyens de se prononcer en pleine connaissance de cause.

Il doit y avoir, comme je l'ai expliqué, identité entre le prix de base servant pour chaque article au règlement du tarif d'une industrie, et le prix payé au dehors pour le même article. Il importe donc, et l'Instruction du 19 Juillet, 1864, signalait déjà cette nécessité, il importe que la similitude soit complète, non seulement entre les objets fabriqués dans les maisons centrales et dans les ateliers libres, mais aussi entre les divisions du travail applicables, de part et d'autre, aux mêmes objets : à défaut, il est indispensable que l'on puisse apprécier les différences et en tenir compte.

De là, en premier lieu, la nécessité de fournir aux divers Chambres consultées des types à l'appui des propositions des entrepreneurs.

On ne saurait apporter trop de soin dans le choix de ces types qui, après avoir servi aux études préliminaires de la rédaction des tarifs, sont destinés à rester les régulateurs des comptes de prix de main-d'œuvre des détenus. Il arrive parfois que les fabricants, mus par un sentiment de vanité professionnelle, présentent comme types des objets d'une exécution beaucoup plus soignée que ceux qu'ils se proposent de faire confectionner, et tels, d'ailleurs, qu'ils ne pourraient en obtenir de semblables de la généralité des détenus classés dans leurs ateliers. Parfois aussi, les types sont inférieurs à la moyenne de la fabrication. Dans le premier cas, la Chambre de Commerce, induite en erreur, est amenée à mentionner, comme adoptés dans l'industrie libre, des prix de façon hors de proportion avec la valeur exacte du travail à exécuter ; l'Administration, de son côté, tenant compte de la réalité, se trouve conduite à faire subir à ces prix des réductions trop souvent arbitraires, et il en résulte, entre des chiffres qui devraient être égaux, des écarts, en apparence inexplicables, de nature à alarmer les intérêts privés. Ceux-ci, dans le second cas, sont sérieusement lésés, et le préjudice n'est pas moindre pour les condamnés et pour le Trésor. J'insiste donc pour que les types dont il s'agit soient toujours attentivement examinés par l'Inspecteur et par le Directeur, avant leur envoi aux Chambres de Commerce ou aux Chambres Syndicales.

Le mode de division du travail, la qualité et l'état de préparation des matières premières, les procédés employés, doivent être décrits avec une exactitude rigoureuse, et il est indispensable que chaque façon partielle, accomplie par un ouvrier distinct, soit, au tarif, l'objet d'un Article spécial et clairement défini. Je rappelle ici que la règle suivie depuis longtemps par l'Administration Pénitentiaire est, dans tous les cas où la nature du travail ne s'y oppose pas absolument, de n'admettre que les tarifs aux pièces : c'est le seul moyen de rétribuer équitablement la main-d'œuvre sans s'astreindre à établir, dans les ateliers, des catégories que la diversité des aptitudes et des dispositions des détenus multiplierait à l'infini.

Si les types sont choisis avec soin, si les notes qui doivent accompagner les propositions des entrepreneurs ou fabricants contiennent des explications précises et complètes, les Chambres de Commerce et les Chambres Syndicales seront presque toujours en position de formuler une opinion éclairée. Il peut arriver cependant que des indications complémentaires données verbalement soient d'une grande utilité. Le Directeur ne devra pas hésiter, en ce cas, à se mettre personnellement en relation avec les Présidents ou avec les membres de ces Compagnies désignés comme Rapporteurs. Il pourra, au besoin, se rendre ou se faire représenter par l'Inspecteur auprès de ceux-ci. Le nouvel Arrêté autorise, en outre, l'Administration Locale à se renseigner dans les mêmes formes auprès des patrons et des ouvriers non réunis en Syndicat qui seraient à portée de fournir des informations utiles.

Les Tableaux et documents à communiquer aux Compagnies ou aux personnes consultées seront expédiés en franchise sous le couvert des Préfets des Départements où elles résident. Le port, aller et retour, des types incombe à l'entrepreneur, conformément aux stipulations du cahier des charges.

Les Chambres consultées devront, au vu des documents et des types qui seront soumis à leur examen, donner des indications précises sur les prix de main-d'œuvre, le rendement, les frais généraux et en outre sur les conditions de l'apprentissage, sur la valeur des menus outils et fournitures à la charge des ouvriers, &c., dans l'industrie libre, pour des travaux identiques quant à la qualité des matières premières, les procédés employés, la division des façons, la qualité des produits. J'insiste tout particulièrement pour que ces Chambres formulent, à l'égard de ces questions d'identité, des déclarations catégoriques ; dans le cas où elles auraient à signaler des dissemblances de nature à influencer sur les prix de main-d'œuvre, il serait indispensable qu'elles en établissent le chiffre proportionnel, et en tiennent compte dans leurs appréciations.

Lorsque les avis recueillis feront ressortir une notable augmentation sur les chiffres énoncés par l'entrepreneur, communication devra être donnée à celui-ci, afin de le mettre en position de produire des explications. Il serait injuste, en effet, de ne pas accorder au principal intéressé la possibilité de justifier ses prétentions, et on s'exposerait, par une hausse exagérée des salaires, à voir se fermer les ateliers des prisons.

D'autre part, si les avis dont il s'agit n'étaient pas concordants, ou si, une seule Chambre de Commerce ayant été consultée, le Directeur ne croyait pas devoir admettre, en totalité ou en partie, les indications fournies par celle-ci, ce fonctionnaire, de concert avec l'Inspecteur, dresserait à nouveau, suivant ses propres appréciations qu'il aurait soin de motiver, les Tableaux des prix de main-d'œuvre, du rendement et des frais généraux dans l'industrie libre.

C'est d'après ces bases que, sur la proposition de l'entrepreneur, l'Inspecteur et le Directeur, après des expériences et des investigations qu'on ne saurait entourer de précautions trop minutieuses, formuleront leurs avis au sujet du rendement du travail pénitentiaire et des frais généraux qui s'y rapportent.

Il ne restera plus alors, pour établir le projet du tarif des prix de main-d'œuvre applicables aux détenus, qu'à frapper les prix de base adoptés du rabais résultant de la comparaison du taux proportionnel des frais généraux, dans la maison centrale, d'une part, dans l'industrie libre, de l'autre. Afin de faciliter les calculs, la différence entre ces deux quotités sera exprimée en nombres entiers, les fractions de 50 centimes et au-dessous étant négligées, et les fractions supérieures à 50 centimes comptées pour une unité. En outre, au lieu d'établir pour chaque article le rabais et de le retrancher ensuite du montant du prix de base, il conviendra, pour abrégier l'opération, de commencer par retrancher de 100 le taux du rabais et de multiplier par l'excédent ce prix de base divisé par 100. C'est ainsi, par exemple, que si le rabais proposé est de 22 pour cent on calculera les prix de main-d'œuvre à payer dans la maison centrale à raison de 78 pour cent de ceux de l'industrie libre.

En dehors des fournitures auxquelles les concessionnaires d'ateliers dans les maisons centrales doivent pourvoir gratuitement moyennant la réduction qui leur est accordée comme il vient d'être dit, il en est qu'ils peuvent être autorisés à se faire rembourser par les condamnés sur une allocation attribuée à ceux-ci à titre d'abonnement et déduite du chiffre obtenu après le prélèvement du rabais réglementaire. Si le montant des fournitures qu'ils ont à rembourser excède celui de l'abonnement qui lui est servi, les condamnés sont en perte: ils font un profit dans le cas contraire. Ce mode de procéder, prescrit par l'Arrêté du 20 Avril, 1844, m'a paru devoir être maintenu. Comme l'explique l'Instruction du même jour, l'Administration, en réglant ainsi les choses, a eu pour but d'inspirer aux détenus des habitudes d'ordre et d'économie. Mais on ne saurait y parvenir qu'autant que le taux de l'abonnement et le montant des fournitures sont équitablement fixés.

Il importe, en premier lieu, de déterminer très exactement et limitativement la nomenclature des objets, matières ou frais autres que les frais généraux, imputables, d'une part, sur la remise réglementaire, de l'autre, sur l'abonnement, de manière à prévenir toute difficulté dans l'application, et à éviter, en outre, qu'au moyen de prélèvements abusifs sur le salaire, le prix de revient de la fabrication se trouve indûment réduit, au préjudice des ouvriers libres ainsi que des condamnés et du Trésor. Il sera interdit de mettre au compte de l'abonnement aucune dépense en dehors de celles qui seraient supportées par les ouvriers libres, d'après les renseignements fournis par les Chambres de Commerce, sans que, d'ailleurs, on doit nécessairement laisser à la charge des détenus l'intégralité des frais dont sont grevés les autres travailleurs, une partie de ces frais pouvant être couverte par le rabais réglementaire. Il est indispensable aussi d'indiquer le taux de l'abonnement et le prix des fournitures. Ces renseignements seront consignés dans des Tableaux annexés aux projets de tarifs.

Les mêmes documents comprendront des propositions pour la fixation des conditions de l'apprentissage et du taux de l'indemnité que l'entrepreneur est tenue de payer au Trésor, lorsque, par sa faute, il laisse des détenus sans travail.

L'Arrêté du 15 Avril, 1882, maintient les dispositions actuellement en vigueur, aux termes desquelles l'Administration a la faculté, comme l'entrepreneur, de provoquer, après une année d'application, la revision des tarifs. Il y sera procédé dans la même forme que pour l'établissement des tarifs primitifs. Toutefois, on pourra se dispenser de recommencer soit la première partie de l'Instruction (conditions du travail libre), soit la seconde (conditions du travail pénitentiaire), si la revision est motivée par des inexactitudes portant sur un seul des deux termes de comparaison. Les nouvelles propositions devront être justifiées avec le plus grand soin, dans le cas surtout où il en ressortirait quelques diminutions sur les prix du précédent tarif, et il conviendra notamment de faire connaître, au moins approximativement, la proportion pour laquelle les articles subissent une réduction et ceux dont le taux aurait été relevé entrent respectivement dans la production habituelle de la maison centrale. Il a été constaté parfois, en effet, que des entrepreneurs, pour obtenir une réduction sur des articles fabriqués en très grand nombre, offrent d'eux-mêmes une augmentation sur d'autres dont la production est presque nulle. Il importe de déjouer cette manœuvre.

Les prescriptions concernant la préparation des tarifs de prix de main-d'œuvre d'industries exploitées par des entrepreneurs généraux ou spéciaux sont applicables à l'étude de ceux qui se rapportent aux travaux de fabrication ou confection pour le compte de l'État, l'économe étant simplement substitué à l'entrepreneur pour l'élaboration de ces tarifs.

Pour les travaux de bâtiment, les propositions sont formulées par l'architecte de

établissement et contrôlées au moyen des séries de prix adoptées en matière de travaux publics dans la localité.

Quant aux salaires des détenus occupé aux services économiques ou agricoles, et à des travaux de culture ou autres travaux analogues, le règlement en est opéré sur la proposition de l'entrepreneur, de l'économe ou du régisseur des cultures, l'avis de l'Inspecteur et celui du Directeur. Ils devront être calculés de manière à assurer autant que possible aux détenus, d'une part, des avantages équivalents à la moyenne du produit des ateliers où ceux-ci auraient pu être classés à raison de leurs aptitudes, d'autre part, une rémunération en rapport avec les soins particuliers et la dépense de force qui peuvent leur être imposés. Le nombre d'individus habituellement occupés à chacun des services intérieurs (économiques ou agricoles) devra être indiqué. Cette partie de la gestion des établissements pénitentiaires a donné lieu parfois à des abus qu'il importe de faire cesser. Mon Administration a eu occasion, en effet, de remarquer que, dans certaines maisons, on emploie aux services dont il s'agit un nombre de détenus hors de proportion avec les besoins réels. On encourage ainsi la paresse, on augmente inutilement les dépenses, et on enlève aux ateliers des bras qui y trouveraient une occupation profitable pour tous.

Les projets de tarifs vous seront adressés, en double expédition, avec tous les documents qui auront servi à les préparer, en simple expédition. Vous me transmettez le tout en y joignant vos propres appréciations.

Je vous ferai connaître le plus promptement possible ma décision, tant sur les diverses indications des tarifs que sur la fixation du nombre maximum de détenus à employer à chaque industrie. Ce nombre ne devra, sous aucun prétexte, être dépassé sans mon autorisation.

Les tarifs présentant, pour chaque division du travail confiée à un ouvrier spécial, non seulement le salaire soumis à la répartition entre le pécule des détenus et le Trésor ou l'entrepreneur, mais aussi le taux de l'abonnement consenti pour menues fournitures, sera affiché dans chaque atelier; il en sera de même du prix de vente des dits fournitures aux ouvriers. L'Inspecteur sera rendu responsable de la stricte application du tarif et de ses annexes. Si de nouveaux modèles sont introduits dans la fabrication, le Directeur en fixera le prix de main-d'œuvre, sur la proposition de l'entrepreneur et l'avis motivé de l'Inspecteur. Mais je recommande d'apporter le plus grand soin à cette fixation, que l'on ne saurait soumettre toujours à l'accomplissement préalable des formalités réglementaires, parfois incompatibles avec la célérité que requièrent les besoins de l'industrie.

J'ai expliqué précédemment que, dans les ateliers pénitentiaires, les travaux devaient, en principe, être rétribués aux pièces. Cette recommandation ne s'applique pas, évidemment, aux services des contre-mâtres, écrivains, hommes de peine et autres services analogues. J'admets même que certains ouvrages ne puissent se prêter à ce mode de rémunération. Le salaire des ouvriers qui y sont employés doit être fixé à un taux au moins égal à celui qu'obtiennent les meilleurs ouvriers travaillant à façon. La fabrication ou la confection, par des condamnés à la journée, de produits faisant l'objet de prix de main-d'œuvre spécifiés au tarif sera, d'ailleurs, absolument interdite.

Le but éminemment moral que se propose l'Administration serait manqué si chaque détenu n'était pas astreint à fournir toute la quantité de travail dont il est reconnu capable. La Circulaire du 20 Avril, 1844, contient, à cet égard, des instructions qui ne devront jamais être perdues de vue. J'ai pu constater, par l'examen des bulletins mensuels des travaux et par les rapports de l'Inspection Générale, que certains Inspecteurs négligeaient cette partie importante de leurs attributions ou s'en acquittaient avec peu de discernement. Le nouvel Arrêté met à la disposition des Directeurs un moyen de contrôle dont la vigilance de ces fonctionnaires saura, je n'en doute pas, tirer le meilleur parti possible: il leur appartient, en outre, de s'assurer fréquemment par eux-mêmes, que les tâches sont convenablement réglées et que l'accomplissement en est exigé sans excès de sévérité comme sans faiblesse.

Les instructions qui précèdent, sur la formation et l'application des tarifs, s'appliquent spécialement aux maisons centrales, aux pénitenciers agricoles et au dépôt de forçats. Dans les maisons de correction départementales, les mêmes règles ne peuvent être complètement observées. Les Directeurs devront néanmoins s'en inspirer, et, pour toutes les industries occupant, d'une manière permanente, un nombre relativement important de condamnés, prendre mes instructions au sujet des mesures que comporterait la fixation des prix de main-d'œuvre, afin que je puisse leur faire connaître, après examen, s'il y a lieu de soumettre la préparation des tarifs aux formalités prescrites dans les maisons centrales. Il en sera de même, en ce qui concerne les tâches.

J'ai eu soin de reproduire dans l'Arrêté du 15 Avril, 1882, toutes les dispositions de ceux des 20 Avril, 1844, et 1^{er} Mars, 1852, qui doivent continuer d'être appliquées, de sorte que ces deux derniers doivent être considérés comme entièrement annulés et

emplacés par le premier qui, seul, sera exécutoire à l'avenir. Il en sera fait application, plus tôt possible, à toutes les industries non encore régies par des tarifs réguliers, et successivement à la revision des tarifs définitifs au fur et à mesure du renouvellement de ceux-ci.

J'adresse aux Directeurs des exemplaires de la présente Circulaire et de l'Arrêté, en nombre suffisant pour les besoins du service. Vous en trouverez ci-joints quelques-uns, et vous ferez parvenir aux Chambres de Commerce ou Chambres Consultatives des Arts et Manufactures de votre département. Quant aux Chambres Syndicales, il en sera envoyé, au fur et à mesure des besoins, à celles qui, à raison de leur compétence, devraient être consultées.

Vous voudrez bien m'accuser réception des documents dont il s'agit.

Recevez, &c.

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,

(Signé) RENÉ GOBLET.

Arrêté.

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,

Vu les Articles 15, 16, 21, 40, et 41 du Code Pénal ;

Vu l'Ordonnance du 27 Décembre, 1843 ;

Vu le Décret du 25 Février, 1852 ;

Vu les Arrêtés des 20 Avril, 1844, et 1^{er} Mars, 1852 ;

Sur le rapport du Directeur de l'Administration Pénitentiaire et l'avis du Conseil Supérieur des Prisons,

Arrête :

Article 1^{er}. Aucun genre d'industrie ne peut être introduit dans une maison centrale sans l'autorisation du Ministre.

Introduction de nouvelles industries subordonnée à l'autorisation du Ministre.

Les propositions présentées, à cet effet, au Directeur de l'établissement par l'entrepreneur, doivent contenir : (1) la désignation précise et détaillée des produits que celui-ci a l'intention de faire confectionner ou fabriquer ; (2) l'indication du nom et du domicile de l'industriel pour le compte duquel seraient employés les condamnés, dans le cas où le dit entrepreneur n'exploite pas lui-même l'industrie ; (3) l'énumération des principaux centres de production des objets similaires.

Forme des propositions.

Art. 2. Pendant un délai de six mois à partir de la mise en activité du travail, l'autorisation qui aurait été accordée peut être révoquée, pour quelque motif que ce soit, par le Ministre, et, de son côté, l'entrepreneur a la faculté de renoncer à en faire usage.

Période d'Essai : Durée.

Après l'expiration de ce délai, la suppression de l'industrie ne peut avoir lieu que sur la demande de l'entrepreneur et du consentement du Ministre. Elle peut toutefois être prononcée d'office, sans indemnité, par décision Ministérielle, dans le cas où cette industrie serait nuisible à la santé des détenus ou à la sécurité de la maison centrale.

Conditions de la suppression des industries après l'expiration de la période d'essai.

Art. 3. Pendant la période d'essai, le Directeur de l'établissement peut permettre la fabrication ou la confection de produits non compris dans la nomenclature primitivement soumise à l'Administration, mais se rattachant directement à un genre d'industrie régulièrement organisé, pourvu que les conditions essentielles de l'exercice de la dite industrie ne soient pas altérées.

Introduction d'articles nouveaux, pendant la période d'essai.

Art. 4. Pendant la même période, le salaire des détenus est réglé par le Directeur, sur la proposition de l'entrepreneur et l'avis de l'Inspecteur.

Fixation des prix de main-d'œuvre pendant la même période.

Art. 5. Avant l'expiration de ce délai, l'entrepreneur est tenu de présenter des propositions pour la fixation du tarif définitif des prix de main-d'œuvre.

Délai pendant lequel les entrepreneurs doivent présenter des propositions pour la formation de tarifs définitifs.

Ces prix doivent être exactement conformes à ceux qui sont payés dans l'industrie libre pour des ouvrages identiques, déduction faite des frais spéciaux au travail pénitentiaire.

Équivalence des salaires des ouvriers libres et de ceux des détenus.

Constatations
relatives au travail
libre :

Renseignements à
fournir par l'entre-
preneur.

Prix de main-
d'œuvre.

Nombre de détenus
à employer.

Apprentissage.

Menus outils et
fournitures.

Division du travail,
procédés, &c.

Rendement.

Frais généraux.

Types.

Examen par les
Chambres de Com-
merce, les Chambres
Syndicales, &c.

Avis à fournir par
ces Chambres.
Appréciation des
types.

Renseignements à
prendre auprès
de patrons et
d'ouvriers.

Renvoi des dossiers
au Directeur.
Communication à
l'entrepreneur.

Cas où le Directeur
doit résumer et
réviser les indica-
tions fournies par
les Chambres
consultées.

Constatations
relatives au travail
pénitentiaire :
Rendement d'un
nombre donné
d'ouvriers détenus.

Frais généraux.

Art. 6. Pour la détermination des prix de main-d'œuvre et des frais entrant dans le prix de revient du travail libre, l'entrepreneur remet au Directeur un Tableau établi dans la forme du modèle No. 1 ci-annexé.

Le dit Tableau doit indiquer, pour chaque objet et pour chaque division séparée de travail :

1. Le prix de façon payé dans les localités où il propose de chercher les termes de comparaison ;

2. Le montant des frais à prélever par les ouvriers libres sur ces prix de main-d'œuvre pour usure d'outils et mesures fournitures ;

3. Le nombre *minimum* et *maximum* des détenus qui devront être employés dans l'industrie qu'il s'agit de tarifer.

4. Les conditions de l'apprentissage.

5. La nomenclature et le prix des outils et menues fournitures.

6. L'indication approximative de la durée des dits outils et de la quantité des dites fournitures consommée pour une quantité déterminée d'ouvrage rendu.

A ce Tableau sont joints :—

1. Une note contenant des renseignements sur le mode de division du travail, les procédés employés, la nature, la qualité, et l'état de préparation des matières premières, &c., dans l'atelier dont l'exploitation lui est concédée.

2. Un État (modèle No. 2), donnant, avec toutes les explications nécessaires, l'évaluation du montant des salaires que représenterait, pendant une année, la production d'un nombre d'ouvriers libres, d'habileté moyenne égal à la moyenne entre le *minimum* et le *maximum* de détenus qu'il propose d'employer, et faisant connaître les frais généraux afférents à cette production.

Les dits frais comprennent l'intérêt et l'amortissement de la valeur du matériel à charge du fabricant dans l'industrie libre, les émoluments des commis, contre-maîtres, hommes de peine, &c., les dépenses de chauffage, éclairage, loyer et entretien des locaux servant de magasins, bureaux et ateliers, et toutes fournitures ou dépenses accessoires de fabrication non supportées par les ouvriers.

Art. 7. Des types des principaux objets à fabriquer ou confectionner, et dont le chiffre est contrôlé par l'Inspecteur et le Directeur, sont fournis à l'appui des pièces énoncées dans l'Article 6.

Art. 8. Ces pièces et les types revêtus du cachet de la Direction de la maison centrale sont soumis à l'examen des Chambres Syndicales compétentes, de la Chambre de Commerce ou de la Chambre Consultative des Arts et Manufactures dans la circonscription de laquelle est situé l'établissement. Ceux de ces corps auxquels ressortissent les principaux centres de production industrielle des objets à tarifer peuvent toujours être consultés.

Les corps consultés consignent leur avis motivé sur les documents qui leur sont communiqués, en y joignant telles explications complémentaires qu'ils jugent utiles. Ils sont tenus notamment de déclarer s'il y a identité complète entre les types soumis à leur examen et les produits de l'industrie libre : dans le cas où ils signaleraient une différence, ils devront en établir le chiffre proportionnelle et y avoir égard dans leurs appréciations.

Le Directeur peut aussi, avec l'autorisation du Ministre, se renseigner auprès des patrons et des ouvriers exerçant la même industrie.

Les avis ainsi recueillis sont réunis entre les mains du Directeur et communiqués, s'il y a lieu, à l'entrepreneur pour avoir ses observations.

Art. 9. Dans le cas où les avis des Compagnies ou des personnes consultées ne seraient pas concordants, comme dans celui, où une seule Chambre ayant été consultée, le Directeur ne croirait pas devoir admettre, en totalité ou en partie, les indications fournies par celle-ci, le fonctionnaire, sur l'avis de l'Inspecteur, dresse à nouveau :—

1. Le tarif des salaires de l'industrie libre.

2. L'évaluation, d'après le taux de ces salaires, du rendement, en main-d'œuvre, du personnel d'ouvriers composé ainsi qu'il est dit à l'Article 6.

3. L'évaluation des frais généraux afférents à la production de ces ouvriers.

Art. 10. L'enquête terminée sur le travail libre, l'Inspecteur procède, en présence de l'entrepreneur ou de son délégué, et sous le contrôle du Directeur, à la constatation du rendement d'un nombre de détenus d'habileté moyenne, égal à la moyenne entre le *minimum* et le *maximum* de l'effectif réglementaire de l'atelier. Cette constatation a lieu d'après des bases analogues à celles qui auront été adoptées pour les ouvriers libres, quant à la nature et au prix de façon des objets.

Les frais généraux supportés, en vue de cette production, par l'entrepreneur, sont

alués d'après un État que celui-ci est tenu de fournir avec toutes les justifications nécessaires, et qui est contrôlé par l'Inspecteur et le Directeur.

Ces diverses indications sont consignées sur un Tableau conforme au modèle No. 3 ci-joint.

Art. 11. Sur les documents modèles Nos. 2 et 3 un calcul poussé jusqu'à la deuxième décimale donne le rapport pour cent du total des frais généraux au total des salaires correspondants.

L'excédent du taux afférent au travail pénitentiaire sur celui qui se rapporte au travail libre représente le taux du rabais à faire subir au prix de ce dernier travail pour évaluer les salaires des détenus. Ce rabais est exprimé en nombres entiers, les fractions de centimes et au-dessous sont négligées, et celles de plus de 50 centimes comptées pour une unité.

Art. 12. L'entrepreneur peut, du consentement de l'Administration de l'établissement, faire avec les détenus un abonnement au moyen duquel sont mis à la charge de ceux-ci les outils ou ustensiles d'un renouvellement fréquent et menues fournitures, tels que navettes, aiguilles, dés, ciseaux, aiguilles, fil, soie, poix, &c., sous la condition, toutefois, qu'il n'ait pas été tenu compte de la valeur des dits outils, ustensiles et fournitures, dans l'évaluation des frais généraux. Le prix en est déterminé d'après les indications contenues au Tableau annexé en exécution de l'Article 6 du présent Arrêté, et le montant de l'abonnement doit être déduit de celui des prix de main-d'œuvre établis comme il est dit à l'Article 11.

L'inscription aux feuilles mensuelles de travail, de l'abonnement et du montant des frais d'outillage ou menues fournitures, a lieu conformément aux prescriptions du Règlement du 4 Août, 1864, sur la comptabilité du pécule.

Art. 13. Les propositions pour la fixation des salaires ou prix de main-d'œuvre à payer aux détenus d'après les bases énoncées ci-dessus sont établies dans la forme du modèle No. 4 annexé au présent Arrêté. Ces propositions, accompagnées des États Nos. 1, 2, et 3, ainsi que du projet de tarif (modèle No. 5), du prix de vente aux détenus des outils et menues fournitures à la charge de ceux-ci, sont adressées au Préfet, qui les transmet au Ministre avec ses observations.

Au Tableau No. 4 figurent des propositions pour la fixation des indemnités à payer au Trésor par l'entrepreneur, lorsque, par sa faute, celui-ci laisse des détenus sans travail.

Art. 14. Il est statué par le Ministre, qui prend l'avis du Comité des Inspecteurs-généraux des Services Administratifs, section des établissements pénitentiaires.

La décision portant approbation des tarifs fixe la date à partir de laquelle ils seront en vigueur.

Un Tableau des prix de main-d'œuvre adoptés par le Ministre, de l'abonnement à payer pour menus outils et fournitures, et des prix nets à appliquer, est affiché dans les ateliers, ainsi qu'autant d'exemplaires qu'il est nécessaire pour que les condamnés puissent facilement en prendre connaissance. Il en est de même des prix auxquels leur sont comptés les outils et fournitures à leur charge.

Art. 15. Les tarifs arrêtés par le Ministre ne pourront être révisés qu'après un délai d'un an, à partir de leur mise en vigueur.

Art. 16. Dans l'intervalle qui s'écoulera entre l'expiration du délai de six mois indiqué à l'Article 2 du présent Arrêté et la mise en vigueur du tarif définitif, les prix de main-d'œuvre seront déterminés par une décision du Ministre, rendue sur la proposition du Directeur et l'avis du Préfet, l'entrepreneur entendu.

Cette disposition est applicable au temps compris entre la mise en révision d'un tarif définitif et le règlement du nouveau Tarif.

Si l'ensemble des prix du tarif définitif ou du tarif révisé fait ressortir une augmentation sur l'ensemble des prix payés antérieurement, l'entrepreneur peut être tenu envers le Trésor à un versement complémentaire calculé d'après le taux proportionnel de cette augmentation, en raison du montant, gratifications non comprises, des feuilles de travail de l'industrie tarifée, depuis l'expiration du délai de six mois mentionné ci-dessus ou la mise en révision du tarif définitif, jusqu'à la date déterminée par le Ministre, en exécution du paragraphe 2 de l'Article 14.

Art. 17. Lorsqu'il y aura lieu à l'introduction d'articles non prévus au tarif réglementairement approuvé, si cette mesure, soit par le nombre, soit par la nature des produits à confectionner ou fabriquer, ne peut être considérée comme modifiant les conditions essentielles de l'industrie, ou l'économie générale du tarif, les prix de main-d'œuvre

Calcul du taux proportionnel des frais généraux.

Comparaison entre les frais généraux dans l'industrie libre et dans la maison centrale. Excédent à retrancher du salaire des ouvriers libres pour déterminer celui des détenus.

Abonnement avec les détenus pour outillage et menues fournitures.

Inscription aux feuilles de travail.

Tarifs définitifs : Formes des propositions.

Taux des indemnités à payer en cas de chômage.

Décision du Ministre.

Date de la mise à exécution.

Affichage dans les ateliers.

Faculté de revision des Tarifs.

Prix à payer pendant la période d'élaboration des tarifs.

Rappel en cas d'augmentation.

Introduction d'articles non mentionnés aux tarifs définitifs.

Assimilations.

Tarifs additionnels.

seront fixés, d'après ceux des articles analogues, par le Directeur, sur la proposition de l'entrepreneur et l'avis de l'Inspecteur. Dans le cas contraire, il est procédé à l'établissement d'un tarif additionnel, dans la forme réglementaire.

Application des règles ci-dessus aux travaux de fabrication ou confection pour le service des établissements pénitentiaires.

Art. 18. Les dispositions du présent Arrêté sont applicables à la formation des tarifs concernant la fabrication ou la confection de produits destinés au service des établissements pénitentiaires, comme de ceux qui doivent être livrés au commerce. Dans les établissements administrés par voie de régie, l'économe est substitué à l'entrepreneur pour l'élaboration des projets de tarifs.

Prix de main-d'œuvre des détenus employés aux travaux de bâtiments.

Art. 19. Lorsque des condamnés sont employés à des travaux de construction et autres travaux analogues, soit dans les établissements en entreprise, soit dans les établissements en régie, leur salaire est réglé d'après la série de prix adoptée pour les travaux publics dans la localité, et proportionnellement à la force productive des détenus, par rapport à celle des ouvriers libres, sous la déduction des frais accessoires restant à la charge de ceux-ci et supportés par l'État ou les entrepreneurs, dans les maisons centrales.

L'architecte de l'Administration fait les propositions; l'Inspecteur, le Directeur, et le Préfet donnent leur avis; le Ministre statue.

Prix de main-d'œuvre des détenus employés aux services économiques ou agricoles, aux travaux de culture, &c.

Art. 20. Les salaires des condamnés employés aux services économiques ou agricoles et aux travaux de culture ou autres travaux analogues sont réglés par le Ministre, sur la proposition de l'entrepreneur, de l'économe, ou du régisseur des cultures, et sur l'avis de l'Inspecteur et du Directeur. Ces propositions et avis sont présentés dans la forme du modèle No. 6 ci-annexé.

Les prix de journée sont calculés de manière à assurer, autant que possible, aux détenus, d'une part, des avantages équivalant à la moyenne du produit des ateliers industriels où ils auraient pu être classés en raison de leurs aptitudes, d'autre part, une rémunération en rapport avec les soins particuliers et la dépense de force qui peuvent leur être imposés.

Tâches de travail : Fixation.

Art. 21. A moins que la nature du travail n'y mette empêchement, les tâches prescrites par le Règlement du 10 Mai, 1839, sont individuelles. Elles sont fixées par le Directeur sur la proposition de l'Inspecteur et les observations de l'entrepreneur, de l'économe, du régisseur des cultures, ou de l'architecte.

Vérification.

Il est établi par le Directeur un ordre de service au moyen duquel la fixation de la tâche de chaque détenu et la vérification de l'accomplissement de cette tâche puissent avoir lieu au moins une fois par mois. L'Inspecteur est tenu de mentionner chaque jour sur son registre de rapports, le nombre des détenus de chaque atelier dont il a contrôlé le travail.

Sanction.

Tout détenu qui, sans excuse légitime, n'aura pas fait sa tâche de travail, subira, sur son pécule, une retenue qui ne pourra dépasser le montant de la portion du produit du travail dont le Trésor ou l'entreprise aura été privé par suite de l'insuffisance de tâche sans préjudice de toute autre punition suivant les circonstances.

Malfaçons, perte, bris, dégradation :

Art. 22. Les malfaçons, perte ou destruction de matières premières ou de produits fabriqués, bris ou dégradation d'outils, métiers, &c., donnent lieu à une indemnité au profit de la partie lésée.

Dommmages excusables.

Si le dommage n'est pas imputable à la mauvaise volonté du détenu, un rabais fixé par le Directeur, sur l'avis de l'Inspecteur, sauf recours au Préfet, est opéré sur le prix de main-d'œuvre, avant tout partage; l'indemnité allouée sous cette forme ne peut être supérieure au produit total de cinq journées de travail.

Dommmages non excusables.

Dans le cas contraire, le dommage doit être intégralement mis au compte du pécule disponible de son auteur, sans préjudice de l'application, s'il y a lieu, de l'Article 443 du Code Pénal.

Préalablement à toute décision, le détenu sera admis à présenter ses justifications en séance de prétoire de justice disciplinaire.

Application du présent Arrêté aux prisons départementales.

Art. 23. Les prescriptions concernant la tarification du travail dans les maisons centrales pourront, en vertu de décisions spéciales, être rendues applicables, en totalité ou en partie, dans les maisons d'arrêt, de justice, et de correction.

Abrogation des dispositions antérieures.

Art. 24. Sont abrogés les Arrêtés des 20 Avril, 1844, et 1^{er} Mars, 1852, ainsi que toutes dispositions contraires à celles qui précèdent.

Art. 25. Le Directeur de l'Administration Pénitentiaire est chargé de l'exécution du présent Arrêté.

(Signé)

RENÉ GOBLET.

Paris, le 15 Avril, 1882.

[NOTE.—The following extracts give all the summaries regarding prison labour; but only those Tables are given in detail which relate more directly to the value and kind of labour performed in prisons.]

MINISTÈRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR.

Extraits de la Statistique Pénitentiaire pour l'Année 1891.

Exposé Général de la Situation des Services et des divers Établissements, présenté à M. le Ministre de l'Intérieur par M. Duflos, Directeur de l'Administration Pénitentiaire.

FRANCE.

Maisons Centrales de Force et de Correction et Pénitenciers Agricoles.

Parts attribuées aux Condamnés sur le Produit du Travail (Tableau XI).

Les individus renfermés dans les maisons centrales et les pénitenciers agricoles, au 31 Décembre, 1891, se trouvaient classés comme il suit d'après leur situation pénale et leurs antécédents judiciaires, au point de vue de la quotité du produit de leur travail qui leur était concédé.

Détenus recevant—	Hommes.				Femmes.		
	Travaux forcés.	Détention.	Reclusion.	Emprisonnement.	Travaux forcés.	Reclusion.	Emprisonnement.
1 dixième	3	..	63	94	7	1	8
2 dixièmes	3	..	136	168	24	3	14
3 „	1	..	436	432	413	11	33
4 „	..	..	2,703	1,101	93	169	62
5 „	..	135	7	4,664	..	..	556
6 „	..	6	..	10	..	..	..
Plus de 6 dixièmes ..	..	..	4	88	..	1	44
	7	141	3,349	6,557	537	185	717
	10,054				1,439		

Il ressort de cette répartition des dixièmes suivant les catégories pénales que les condamnés reçoivent en moyenne, savoir :—

				Hommes.	Femmes.
Travaux forcés	..	..	..	1 dixième 71	3 dixièmes 10
Détentionnaires	..	..	..	5 dixièmes 4	..
Reclusionnaires	..	..	..	3 „ 54	3 dixièmes 90
Correctionnels	..	..	..	4 „ 59	4 „ 84

Travail (Tableaux XXIV à XXVI).

Le nombre des journées de travail s'est élevé à 2,451,316 dans les maisons centrales d'hommes, et à 240,803 dans les pénitenciers agricoles.

La moyenne des détenus occupés ressort ainsi—par rapport à l'effectif général, à 7,933 ou 86·45 pour cent dans les maisons centrales, et à 780 ou 88·83 pour cent dans les pénitenciers.

Le chiffre total des travailleurs était, au 31 Décembre, 1891, de 8,293, dont :—

Maisons centrales : 7,507 ou 81·81 pour cent par rapport à l'effectif.

Pénitenciers : 786 ou 89·52 pour cent par rapport à l'effectif.

Les produits de la main-d'œuvre chez les condamnés (*hommes*) s'élèvent à la somme de 2,999,483 fr. 79 c., dont : 2,867,117 fr. 54 c. dans les maisons centrales et 132,366 fr. 25 c. dans les pénitenciers.

Le produit du travail s'était élevé, en 1890, à 2,923,486 fr. 48 c. dans les maisons centrales, et à 120,278 fr. 27 c. dans les pénitenciers.

Le gain moyen qui ressortait, en 1890,

Dans les maisons centrales : par journée de travail à 1 fr. 15·92.

Dans les pénitenciers : par journée de travail à 0 fr. 48·80, ressort en 1891.

Dans les maisons centrales : par journée de travail à 1 fr. 16·96.

Dans les pénitenciers : par journée de travail à 0 fr. 54·97.

La moyenne générale du produit du travail, par journée de détention, ressort, pour les hommes, à 0 fr. 84·29 dans les maisons centrales, et à 0 fr. 41·55 dans les pénitenciers.

Elle était en 1890 : de 0 fr. 81·56, pour la première catégorie ; et de 0 fr. 36·56 dans les pénitenciers.

L'effectif des 7,507 travailleurs, dans les maisons centrales, se répartit de la manière suivante :—

					Hommes.	Pour cent.
Services intérieurs—						
Agricoles ..	..	..	..	..	18	0·23
Économiques ..	..	..	..	..	987	13·15
Travaux industriels	..	..	..	..	6,502	86·62
Totaux ..	..	..	..	..	7,507	100·00

Dans les établissements affectés aux femmes, les journées de travail forment un total de 370,138.

La moyenne des détenues ayant travaillé pendant l'année représente 93·46 pour cent par rapport à l'effectif.

Le nombre des femmes occupées était, au 31 Décembre, 1891, de 1,185 ou 82·34 pour cent.

Le montant du produit du travail a été de 343,166 fr. 20 c., soit, en moyenne, par journée de travail, 0 fr. 92·71 contre 0 fr. 99·22 en 1890.

Les 1,345 détenues appliquées au travail se répartissaient ainsi :—

					Hommes.	Pour cent.
Services économiques	..	..	..	..	210	16
Travaux industriels	..	..	..	..	1,135	84

Répartition du Produit du Travail (Tableau XXVII).

Il ressort des Tableaux relatifs au travail que le montant total des produits de la main-d'œuvre des détenus des deux sexes dans les maisons centrales et des hommes dans les pénitenciers agricoles s'est élevé en 1891 à 3,342,649 fr. 99 c.

Cette somme a été ainsi répartie :—

	Pécule des détenus.		Portion concedée aux Entrepreneurs.	Portion restant acquise au Trésor.		Totaux.
	Disponible.	Réserve.		Sur les travaux exécutés pour le compte des particuliers.	Sur les travaux exécutés pour le compte de l'État.	
	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
Hommes, Maisons Centrales ..	735,791 36	593,438 55	887,391 76	445,378 59	205,117 28	2,867,117 54
„ Pénitenciers ..	31,815 37	26,646 44	..	..	73,904 44	132,366 25
Ensemble ..	767,606 73	620,084 99	887,391 76	445,378 59	279,021 72	2,999,483 79
Femmes, Maisons Centrales ..	73,485 84	68,158 79	182,117 52	13,255 02	6,149 03	343,166 20
Total ..	841,092 57	688,243 78	1,069,509 28	458,633 61	285,170 75	3,342,649 99
Soit par journée de travail—	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
Hommes, Maisons Centrales ..	0 30·01	0 24·21	0 36·19	0 18·17	0 83·67	1 92·25
„ Pénitenciers ..	0 13·21	0 11·06	..	..	0 30·69	0 54·96
Femmes, Maisons Centrales ..	0 19·80	0 18·44	0 49·08	0 35·81	0 77·04	1 39·74
Moyennes générales ..	0 29·88	0 24·15	0 37·90	0 18·70	0 11·63	1 22·26
Soit par journée de détention—	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
Hommes, Maisons Centrales ..	0 21·63	0 17·44	0 26·09	0 13·09	0 06·03	0 84·28
„ Pénitenciers ..	0 09·99	0 08·37	..	..	0 23·20	0 41·56
Femmes, Maisons Centrales ..	0 14·08	0 13·06	0 34·91	0 02·54	0 01·18	0 65·77
Moyennes générales ..	0 19·75	0 16·22	0 25·21	0 10·81	0 06·72	0 78·71

Sous le rapport de l'importance du produit moyen du travail par journée de détention, les maisons centrales se classent de la manière suivante :—

HOMMES.

	Fr. c.
Melun ..	1 38·86
Nîmes ..	1 6·04
Poissy ..	0 99·34
Riom ..	0 98·78
Beaulieu ..	0 96·00
Loos ..	0 92·89
Clairvaux ..	0 78·79
Gaillon ..	0 78·60
Embrun ..	0 72·33
Thouars ..	0 63·81
Eysses ..	0 61·72
Landerneau ..	0 60·26
Albertville ..	0 56·78
Fontevault ..	0 53·88

FEMMES.

	Fr. c.
Rennes ..	0 76·74
Cadillac ..	0 74·22
Clermont ..	0 65·26
Montpellier ..	0 36·93

Compte de Pécule (Tableau XXVIII).

MAISONS CENTRALES.

Hommes.

Le compte de pécule se résume ainsi :—

						Disponible.	Réserve.
						Fr. c.	Fr. c.
Avoir net au 31 Décembre, 1890	..	..	..	..	..	197,950 00	919,441 42
Débet	..	..	..	..	..	1,070 57	
Net	..	..	..	..	..	196,879 43	
Recettes	..	..	..	..	..	884,575 44	602,593 02
Ensemble	..	..	..	..	..	1,081,454 87	1,522,034 44
Dépenses	..	..	..	..	..	887,842 03	621,708 50
Avoir au 31 Décembre, 1891	..	..	..	..	..	193,612 84	900,325 94
Auquel il faut ajouter le débet au pécule disponible à la même date	..	..	..	..	..	603 42	
Net.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	194,216 26	

PÉNITENCIERS AGRICOLES.

						Disponible.	Réserve.
						Fr. c.	Fr. c.
Avoir au 31 Décembre, 1890	..	..	..	..	..	13,291 53	66,210 95
Débet	..	..	..	..	..	1,060 64	
Net	..	..	..	..	..	12,230 89	
Recettes	..	..	..	..	..	36,383 43	23,468 35
Ensemble	..	..	..	..	..	48,614 32	94,679 30
Dépenses	..	..	..	..	..	36,599 16	27,332 35
Avoir au 31 Décembre, 1890	..	..	..	..	..	12,015 16	67,346 95
Auquel il faut ajouter le débet au pécule disponible à la même date	..	..	..	..	..	1,298 51	
Net.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	13,313 67	

Femmes.

Le compte de pécule des femmes est résumé ci-après :—

						Disponible.	Réserve.
						Fr. c.	Fr. c.
Avoir net au 31 Décembre, 1890	..	..	..	..	..	25,516 67	171,067 65
Débet	..	..	..	..	..	0 77	
Net	..	..	..	..	..	25,515 90	
Recettes	..	..	..	..	..	96,327 70	91,549 57
Ensemble	..	..	..	..	..	121,843 60	262,617 22
Dépenses	..	..	..	..	..	96,011 42	106,312 56
Avoir au 31 Décembre, 1891	..	..	..	..	..	27,832 18	156,804 66
Auquel il faut ajouter le débet au pécule disponible à la même date	..	..	..	..	..	38 32	
Net.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	25,870 50	

Les moyennes générales, s'il était permis de baser une moyenne sur les éléments très dissemblables de parts concédées sur le produit du travail et du temps passé en détention, serait en conséquence :—

	Pécule Disponible.		Pécule Réserve.	
	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.
	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
Hommes—				
Maisons centrales	20 83	20 77	96 59	96 47
Pénitenciers	15 26	14 99	77 23	74 48
Femmes	18 10	17 40	109 41	116 61

Dépenses des Condamnés (Tableau XXIX).

Hommes.

Dans les établissements affectés aux hommes, les dépenses effectuées par les condamnés sur leur pécule disponible, se sont élevées en 1891, à la somme de 791,725 fr. 81 c. contre 817,948 fr. 37 c. en 1890.

Dépenses Personnelles.						1891.	1890.
					Fr. c.		
Pain	..	..	..	..	37,474 88		
Autres aliments	..	..	..	..	576,943 43		
Effets d'habillement et menus ustensiles	..	..	..	..	90,850 94		
Dépenses accidentelles, port de lettres, actes	..	..	..	..	29,368 96		
						Fr. c.	Fr. c.
Secours aux familles	..	..	..	..	..	734,638 21	757,959 65
Restitutions	..	..	..	..	..	55,769 29	59,165 09
Dépenses exceptionnelles	..	..	..	..	..	869 84	719 34
						448 47	104 29
Total égal	..	..	..	..	..	791,725 81	817,948 37

On trouve ainsi que sur une dépense de 100 fr. il a été employé en 1891 :—

						Fr. c.
En achat de pain	..	..	..	..	..	4 74
En achat d'autres aliments	..	..	..	..	..	72 87
En achat d'objets d'habillement et ustensiles	..	..	..	..	..	11 47
En dépenses accidentelles	..	..	..	..	..	3 73
En secours aux familles	..	..	..	..	..	7 04
En restitutions	..	..	..	..	..	0 10
En dépenses exceptionnelles	..	..	..	..	..	0 05
Total	..	..	..	..	..	100 00

La moyenne des dépenses personnelles a été par journée de détention 0 fr. 19.75 contre 0 fr. 19.3 en 1890.

Des vivres supplémentaires ont été délivrés gratuitement aux hommes pour une valeur totale de 39,875 fr. 44 c. ou 0 fr. 01.07 par journée de détention.

Femmes.

Les dépenses effectuées par les femmes sur leur pécule forment en 1891 un total de 81,143 fr. 21 c. contre 94,188 fr. 1 c. de dépenses en 1890.

Dépenses Personnelles.						1891.	1890.
					Fr. c.		
Aliments	..	..	..	..	58,844 94		
Effets d'habillement et menus ustensiles	..	..	..	..	11,264 91		
Dépenses accidentelles, port de lettres, actes	..	..	..	..	4,033 73	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
						74,143 58	84,946 91
Secours aux familles	..	..	..	..	..	6,989 02	9,220 90
Restitutions	..	..	..	..	..	10 61	20 20
Total égal	..	..	..	..	..	81,143 21	94,188 01

Soit sur une dépense de 100 fr. :—

							Fr. c.
Aliments	..	..	..	..	..	..	72 52
Objets d'habillement et menus ustensiles	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 88
Dépenses accidentelles	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 96
Secours aux familles	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 62
Restitutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 02

Par journée de détention la moyenne des dépenses personnelles ressort à 0 fr. 14·21 contre 0 fr. 15·8 en 1890.

Des vivres supplémentaires ont été délivrés gratuitement aux femmes pour 2,550 fr. 0 fr. 00·49 par journée.

ALGERIA.

Part des Détenus dans le Produit de leur Travail (Tableau XI).

On comptait, en 1891, dans les établissements de Berrouaghia et de Lambèse :—

A Berrouaghia—							
11 condamnés recevant	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 dixième.
37	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 dixièmes.
140	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ..
444	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ..
335	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 ..
A Lambèse—							
2 condamnés recevant	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 dixième.
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 dixièmes.
51	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ..
116	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ..
291	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 ..

A la maison centrale du Lazaret :—

18 condamnées ont reçu	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 dixièmes.
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ..
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 ..

Soit en moyenne 4 dixièmes 29 centièmes pour les hommes, et 3 dixièmes 85 centièmes pour les femmes.

ALGERIA.

Travail (Tableaux XXIV à XXVII).

Le nombre des journées de travail a été, en 1891 :—

A Lambèse	..	..	..	..	..	145,301	
A Berrouaghia	..	..	..	..	..	221,360	
							366,661
Au Lazaret	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,721
Ensemble	..	..	..	..	..	..	380,382

Soit un effectif moyen de :—

Détenus occupés à Lambèse	..	..	..	..	..	470
" " à Berrouaghia	..	..	..	..	..	716
" " au Lazaret	..	..	..	..	..	44
Ensemble ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,230

Au 31 Décembre, 1891, le total des détenus travaillant était :—

A Lambèse	..	..	..	..	..	445
A Berrouaghia	..	..	..	..	..	346
Au Lazaret	..	..	..	..	..	42
Ensemble ..	..	..	..	..	..	813

En rapprochant les chiffres de ceux qui se rapportent à la population totale des mêmes établissements, on constate les résultats suivants :—

1. PROPORTION du nombre moyen des détenus occupés, à la population moyenne :—

						Pour cent.	Pour cent.
Hommes—							
Lambèse	..	..	..	..	..	100	
Berrouaghi	..	..	..	..	..	75	
Femmes ..	..	..	..	..	..	87.5	
						97	

2. PROPORTION du nombre des détenus occupés, au 31 Décembre, 1891, par rapport à l'effectif, à la même date :—

						Pour cent.	Pour cent.
Hommes—							
Lambèse	..	..	..	..	..	86.57	
Berrouaghia	..	..	..	..	..	36.23	
Femmes ..	..	..	..	..	..	61.35	
						100	

Il n'y a eu, en 1891, aucune journée de chômage faute de travail; et notamment, au Lazaret, toutes les détenues travaillaient à la date du 31 Décembre.

Les travailleurs ont été, pendant l'année, répartis de la manière suivante :—

	Lambèse.	Berrouaghia.	Total.
Services intérieurs—			
Agricole..	5	48	53
Economique	85	100	185
Travaux divers	..	7	7
Alfa-corde..	135	25	160
Bourelriers	..	1	1
Chaisiers	10	..	10
Charrons	2	..	2
Cordonniers	12	25	37
Ferblantiers	1	2	3
Forgerons	2	9	11
Menuisiers..	4	2	6
Peintres	1	..	1
Relieurs	1	1	2
Taillieurs	28	28	56
Tonneliers..	1	..	1
Tourneurs	3	..	3
Carrières	64	..	64
Exploitation agricole	53	353	406
" forestière	12	..	12
Chaux, tuiles, ciment	..	2	2
Routes	31	1	32
Scierie	18	..	18
Taille de pierres	..	2	2
Travaux aux établissements	2	22	24
" divers	..	10	10
Chantiers chez particuliers	..	78	78
Totaux ..	470	716	1,186

Treize femmes ont été occupées dans les services intérieurs, trente et un à la confection des boîtes d'allumettes.

Les produits du travail figurent dans la comptabilité des maisons centrales de l'Algérie pour un total de 326,211 fr. 37 c. ainsi qu'il ressort des chiffres suivants :—

						Produit Net.	Gratifications.	Total.
						Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
Lambèse ..	..	..	..	..	..	112,966 60	8,832 13	121,798 73
Berrouaghia ..	..	..	..	..	..	189,719 67	5,439 22	195,158 89
Lazaret ..	..	..	..	..	..	9,132 75	121 00	9,253 75
Totaux ..	..	..	..	..	..	311,819 02	14,392 35	326,211 37

On voit que les gratifications sont entrées dans le total des produits du travail des détenus à raison de 4·41 pour cent.

Ces produits donnent, en moyenne :—

1. Par journée de travail :—

						Salaire d'après les Tarifs.	Gratifications.	Total.
						Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
Lambèse ..	..	..	..	..	..	0 77·74	0 06·08	0 83·82
Berrouaghia ..	..	..	..	..	..	0 85·71	0 02·45	0 88·16
Lazaret ..	..	..	..	..	..	0 66·56	0 00·88	0 67·44

Les moyennes avaient été en 1890 :—

Lambèse ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Fr. c.
Berrouaghia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 83·75
Lazaret ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 88·0
							0 86·39

Elles sont, en France, d'après les résultats de l'année 1891 :—

Dans les maisons centrales d'hommes ..	..	..	..	..	..	Fr. c.
Dans les pénitenciers de la Corse ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 16·96
Dans les maisons centrales de femmes ..	..	..	..	..	..	0 54·97
						0 92·71

2. Par journée de détention (gratifications comprises) :—

						1891.	1890.
						Fr. c.	Fr. c.
Lambèse ..	..	..	..	..	..	0 64·89	0 63·78
Berrouaghia ..	..	..	..	..	..	0 55·98	0 55·22
Lazaret ..	..	..	..	..	..	0 56·39	0 56·39

En France, la moyenne des produits du travail par journée de détention a été, pour l'année 1891 :—

Dans les maisons centrales d'hommes ..	..	..	..	..	..	Fr. c.
Dans les pénitenciers de la Corse ..	..	..	..	..	..	0 84·29
Dans les maisons centrales de femmes ..	..	..	..	..	..	0 41·55
						0 65·77

Le total des produits du travail montant, en numéraire, pour les trois établissements d'Algérie, à 326,211 fr. 37 c., a été ainsi divisé :—

						Hommes.	Femmes.
						Fr. c.	Fr. c.
Pécule réserve ..	..	..	..	..	..	63,946 73	1,728 40
Pécule disponible ..	..	..	..	..	..	78,373 45	1,851 59
Portion concédée aux entrepreneurs ..	..	..	..	..	..	62,889 01	5,673 76
Portion acquise au Trésor ..	..	..	..	..	..	111,748 43	..
Totaux ..	..	..	..	..	..	316,957 62	9,253 75
Ensemble ..	..	..	..	..	..	326,211 fr. 37 c.	

Soit par journée de détention :*—

						Hommes.	Femmes.
						Fr. c.	Fr. c.
Pécule réserve ..	..	..	..	..	..	0 11.92	0 10.53
Pécule disponible ..	..	..	..	..	..	0 14.62	0 11.28
Portion concédée aux entrepreneurs ..	..	..	..	..	..	0 11.72	0 34.58
Portion acquise au Trésor ..	..	..	..	..	..	0 20.83	..

Comptes de Pécule (Tableau XXVIII).

Le mouvement du pécule, en 1891, est exprimé par les chiffres ci-après :—

						Hommes.		Femmes.	
						Pécule Disponible.	Pécule Réserve.	Pécule Disponible.	Pécule Réserve.
						Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
Avoir net au 31 Décembre, 1890 ..	..	..	..	..	..	24,051 07	103,878 89	739 04	4,329 70
Recettes de 1891 ..	..	..	..	..	..	94,094 16	64,755 94	2,339 33	1,128 40
Ensemble ..	..	..	..	..	..	118,145 23	168,634 82	3,078 37	6,058 10
Dépenses en 1891 ..	..	..	..	..	..	93,358 06	70,983 78	2,385 18	2,224 07
Avoir au 31 Décembre, 1891 ..	..	..	..	..	..	24,787 17	97,651 05	693 19	3,834 03
Auquel il faut ajouter le débet au pécule disponible à la même date ..	..	..	..	..	..	680 97			
Net ..	..	..	..	..	..	25,468 14			

Les moyennes par individu sont :—

						Disponible.	Réserve.
						Fr. c.	Fr. c.
Pour les hommes ..	..	..	..	..	..	17 20	66 47
Ensemble ..	..	..	..	..	..	83 fr. 67 c. (Au lieu de 86 fr. 73 c. en 1890.)	
Pour les femmes ..	..	..	..	..	..	16 60	91 28
Ensemble ..	..	..	..	..	..	107 fr. 78 c. (Au lieu de 112 fr. 64 c. en 1890.)	

En France, les péculs disponible et réserve réunis, ont atteint, en 1891 :—

	Fr. c.
Dans les maisons centrales d'hommes ..	117 42
Dans les maisons centrales de femmes ..	127 51

* Voir en ce qui concerne les maisons centrales de France, page 41.

Dépenses des Condamnés (Tableau XXIX).

Les dépenses personnelles comprenant l'achat de pain et d'autres aliments, effets d'habillement et menus ustensiles, les ports de lettres, &c., se sont élevées, en 1891 :—

							Fr. c.
A Lambèse	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,487 28
A Berrouaghia	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,781 62
Ensemble	..	..	..	..	..	..	72,268 90

Soit par journée de détention :—

							Fr. c.
A Lambèse	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 16·77
A Berrouaghia	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 11·70

Au Lazaret, les dépenses dites personnelles ont atteint le chiffre de 1,840 fr. 40 c., soit 0 fr. 11·21 par journée de détention.

En 1890, la moyenne des dépenses personnelles était :—

							Fr. c.
Pour les hommes..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 13·99
Pour les femmes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 11·24

En 1891, cette moyenne a atteint, en France :—

							Fr. c.
Dans les maisons centrales d'hommes	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 19·75
Dans les maisons centrales de femmes	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 14·21

Les secours aux familles et les restitutions sont restreints à de minimes proportions.

Les aliments supplémentaires consommés à Lambèse et à Berrouaghia et distribués à titre gratuit représentent une dépense totale de 6,670 fr. 35 c. dont : 6,621 fr. 61 c. à Berrouaghia, et 48 fr. 74 c. à Lambèse.

La dépense ressort, en moyenne, par journée de détention :—

							Fr. c.
Pour le premier de ces établissements	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 1·90
Pour le second de ces établissements	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 0·03
Et pour l'ensemble des deux maisons	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 1·24

Établissements d'Éducation Correctionnelle.

FRANCE.

Travail (Tableau XIII et XIV).

Le Tableau XIII présente en détail, pour chaque établissement, le nombre des jeunes détenus occupés et inoccupés au 31 Décembre, 1891, ainsi que le nombre de journées de travail fournies pendant l'année.

Le Tableau ci-dessous fait connaître, en le résumant, les résultats généraux du Tableau XIV.

	Garçons.			Filles.		
	Occupés au 31 Décembre, 1891.	Moyenne des Travailleurs.	Journées de Travail.	Occupées au 31 Décembre, 1891.	Moyenne des Travailleuses.	Journées de Travail.
Services économiques..	362	362	111,781	169	166	51,444
Travaux agricoles ..	2,444	2,397	740,679	142	153	47,181
Travaux industriels ..	1,625	1,456	449,875	786	779	240,616
Totaux..	4,431	4,215	1,302,335	1,097	1,098	339,241

FRANCE.

Travail (Tableaux VII et VIII).

Le produit du travail s'est élevé au chiffre de 2,036,533 fr. 56 c. dont 420,812 fr. 59 c. pour le Département de la Seine. Il avait été en 1890 de 1,966,853 fr. 45 c.

Parmi les industries exercées dans les maisons d'arrêt, de justice, et de correction, on remarque :—

							Fr.	c.
La broserie	..	..	..	..	..	..	51,903	97
La chapellerie	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,753	89
La cordonnerie	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,400	67
La couture	..	..	..	..	..	..	124,273	72
L'ébénisterie	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,223	23
La vannerie	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,677	43
Le tissage	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,810	50
La corroierie	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,153	87

Le produit du travail pour les détenus occupés au service intérieur s'élevait à 421,458 fr. 71 c., soit 20·69 pour cent du produit total contre 22·27 pour cent en 1890.

Le nombre des journées de travail s'est élevé à 3,112,239 pour les hommes, et à 551,669 pour les femmes, ce qui représente pour les travailleurs une moyenne de 10,072 hommes ou jeunes garçons et 1,785 femmes ou jeunes filles occupés pendant l'année.

Les moyennes du produit du travail des deux sexes varient peu d'une année à l'autre ainsi que l'indique le Tableau ci-dessous ; il y a toutefois une augmentation de 0 fr. 02 pour l'année 1891 sur la moyenne générale du produit du travail des hommes par journée de détention :—

	1891.		Moyenne Générale.	1890.		Moyenne Générale.
	Hommes.	Femmes.		Hommes.	Femmes.	
Par journée de travail	0·57	0·45	0·56	0·57	0·46	0·55
Par journée de détention	0·27	0·19	0·26	0·25*	0·18	0·24

Sur le produit du travail il a été attribué :—

							Fr.	c.
Au Trésor	..	..	..	..	..	..	62,987	16
Aux entrepreneurs	..	..	..	..	..	..	880,069	81
Aux détenus—								
Hommes	..	..	..	..	..	..	957,843	30
Femmes	..	..	..	..	..	..	135,633	29
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,036,533	56

Dans cette somme, sont comprises les gratifications données par les entrepreneurs aux détenus des deux sexes et qui s'élèvent à 31,818 fr. 68 c. pour les hommes et jeunes garçons et 2,938 fr. 48 c. pour les femmes et jeunes filles.

Enfin, la répartition du produit du travail donne les proportions suivantes :—

						1891.	1890.
						Pour cent.	Pour cent.
Trésor	..	..	..	..	..	3·09	2·02
Entrepreneurs	..	..	..	..	..	43·22	44·44
Détenus—							
Hommes	..	..	..	..	..	47·03	47·02
Femmes	..	..	..	..	..	6·66	6·52
Totaux	..	..	..	..	..	100·00	100·00

* Dans le Tableau VIII de la Statistique de 1890, la moyenne du produit du travail des hommes par journée de détention est portée à 0 fr. 27 c., tandis qu'en réalité elle ne s'élève qu'à 0 fr. 25 c.

ALGERIA.

Travail (Tableaux VII et VIII).

Les hommes avaient fourni, pendant l'année, 403,724 journées de travail et les femmes 11,290, au total 415,014 journées de travail (soit 32 pour cent des journées de détention contre 30·44 pour cent en 1890) dont le produit s'est élevé à 195,441 fr. 79 c.

Sur cette somme, 95,618 fr. 38 c. ont été attribués aux entrepreneurs, 97,464 fr. 69 c. aux hommes, et 2,358 fr. 72 c. aux femmes.

Les détenus avaient en outre reçu une somme de 1,620 fr. 36 c. distribuée à titre de gratification.

La moyenne du produit du travail par rapport aux journées de travail s'est élevée à 0·47 et à 0·15 par journées de détention, contre 0·49 et 0·14 en 1890.

*Dépôts des Condamnés aux Travaux Forcés et à la Relégation.**Travail.*

(Tableau XIX.)

Le travail a été plus actif qu'en 1890.

Le nombre des journées de travail a été de 99,946 contre 85,789 en 1890.

Ce qui représente une moyenne de 323 travailleurs ou 88·96 pour cent. Au 31 Décembre, 241 ou 66·39 pour cent étaient occupés.

Les produits du travail forment un total de 40,488 fr. 43 c., et ressortent, en moyenne :—

Par journée de travail	..	..	..	..	..	Fr. c.	0 40·51
Par journée de détention	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 30·54

Au lieu de 0 fr. 40·99 et 0 fr. 24·16 en 1890.

(Tableau XX.)

Sur ces produits, il a été attribué :—

Au pécule des détenus	..	..	..	..	..	Fr. c.	10,267 30
Aux entrepreneurs	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,221 13
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,488 43

La moyenne du pécule ressort par journée de détention à 0 fr. 07·74

Celle de la portion concédée aux entrepreneurs à 0 fr. 22·80 par journée de détention.

(Tableau XXII.)

Le pécule disponible a été employé aux usages autorisés pendant la détention, ainsi qu'il suit :—

Achat de supplément de pain	..	..	..	..	..	Fr. c.	300 14
Achat d'autres aliments	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,066 10
Achat de vestiaire	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,045 95
Dépenses en port de lettres et diverses	..	..	..	..	..	..	879 90
Envoi de secours aux familles	..	..	..	..	..	..	192 91
Restitutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	70 32
Total des dépenses	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,555 32

Calculées sur le nombre des journées de détention, ces dépenses donnent une moyenne, par jour, de 0 fr. 14·55

TABLEAUX XXIV.

Maisons Centrales et Pénitenciers Agricoles.

INDUSTRIES exploitées.—Nombre de Journées de Travail.—Nombre moyen des Travailleurs pendant l'Année.—Nombre des Travailleurs au 31 Décembre, 1891.—Produit de la Main-d'Œuvre.—Produit par Journée de Travail.

ÉTABLISSEMENTS AFFECTÉS AUX HOMMES.

ALBERTVILLE.

Nomenclature des Industries exploitées.	Journées de Travail.	Nombre moyen des Travailleurs pendant l'Année.			Nombre des Travailleurs au 31 Décembre, 1891.			Produit net.	Gratifications.	Total des Colonnes 9 et 10.	Moyenne par Journée de Travail.		
		Ouvriers.	Apprentis.	Total.	Ouvriers.	Apprentis.	Total.				Da Produit net.	Des Gratifications.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Service intérieur économique ..	13,088	42	..	42	35	..	35	Fr. c. 10,136 07	Fr. c. 667 50	Fr. c. 10,803 57	Fr. c. 0 77 45	Fr. c. 0 05 10	Fr. c. 0 82 55
Cannes ..	2,106	7	..	7	..	..	..	2,252 83	348 10	2,600 93	1 06 37	0 16 53	1 23 50
Chaussons ..	22,786	68	6	74	68	11	79	16,639 24	677 25	17,316 49	0 73 02	0 02 97	0 75 99
Cordonnerie ..	11,149	30	6	36	25	3	28	8,207 46	465 35	8,672 81	0 73 62	0 04 17	0 77 79
Ébénisterie ..	7,226	13	10	23	41	4	45	2,357 31	101 45	2,458 76	0 32 62	0 01 40	0 34 02
Effilage ..	1,989	6	..	6	4	..	4	298 91	23 90	324 81	0 15 03	0 01 30	0 16 33
Fagotins ..	397	2	..	2	..	..	..	152 83	10 00	162 83	0 23 60	0 01 68	0 27 28
Ganterie ..	4,332	13	1	14	13	4	17	5,229 82	230 23	5,460 07	1 20 75	0 05 32	1 26 05
Tisseranderie ..	2,150	7	..	7	6	..	6	3,004 62	159 56	3,164 18	1 39 75	0 07 42	1 47 17
Travaux divers intérieurs ..	1,201	4	..	4	..	..	..	745 15	81 50	826 65	0 62 04	0 06 79	0 68 83
Travaux extérieurs—													
Carrières ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dessèchements ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exploitation agricole ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exploitation forestière ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabrication de chaux, tuiles, ciments, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Routes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scierie ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taille de pierres ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travaux aux bâtiments des établissements ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travaux divers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totaux ..	66,624	193	23	216	193	22	215	49,024 24	2,756 86	51,791 10	0 73 59	0 04 15	0 77 74
Totaux généraux ..	..	..	216	..	..	215	..	51,791 10	..	..	..	0 77 74	..

BEAULIEU.

Nomenclature des Industries exploitées.	Journées de Travail.	Nombre moyen des Travailleurs pendant l'Année.			Nombre des Travailleurs au 31 Décembre, 1891.			Produit net.	Gratifications.	Total des Colonnes 9 et 10.	Moyenne par Journée de Travail.		
		Ouvriers.	Apprentis.	Total.	Ouvriers.	Apprentis.	Total.				Du Produit net.	Des Gratifications.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Service intérieur économique	36,593	118	..	118	110	..	110	Fr. c. 34,561 11	Fr. c. 956 38	Fr. c. 35,517 49	Fr. c. 0 94 44	Fr. c. 0 02 62	Fr. c. 0 97 06
Aménagement ..	2,513	8	..	8	..	..	..	4,093 79	76 78	4,170 57	1 62 90	0 03 06	1 65 96
Becs à pétrole..	58,974	181	10	191	125	..	125	116,081 79	3,028 12	119,109 91	1 96 84	0 05 13	2 01 97
Chaussonnerie..	8,593	26	..	28	34	19	53	3,266 52	228 41	3,494 93	0 38 02	0 02 65	0 40 67
Corsets ..	33,088	91	16	107	93	14	107	35,547 06	1,101 85	36,648 91	1 07 43	0 03 33	1 10 76
Cordonnerie ..	40,199	122	8	130	110	16	126	54,943 42	1,376 98	56,320 40	1 36 68	0 03 42	1 40 10
Ébénisterie ..	11,848	33	6	39	19	..	19	13,551 74	910 15	14,461 89	1 14 38	0 07 68	1 22 06
Galoches ..	10,614	34	..	34	34	..	34	2,783 94	1,054 89	3,838 82	0 26 23	0 09 94	0 36 17
Taillieurs ..	7,229	23	..	23	25	..	25	7,161 78	190 50	7,352 28	0 99 06	0 02 64	1 01 70
Vannerie ..	17,841	49	9	58	78	..	78	17,545 80	988 80	18,534 60	0 98 34	0 05 54	1 03 88
Travaux divers intérieurs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travaux extérieurs—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carrières ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dessèchements ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exploitation agricole ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exploitation forestière ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabrication de chaux, tuiles, ciments, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Routes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scierie ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taille de pierres ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travaux aux bâtiments des établissements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travaux divers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totaux ..	227,492	685	51	736	628	49	677	289,536 95	9,912 55	299,449 80	1 27 27	0 04 35	1 31 62
Totaux généraux ..	..	736	..	..	677	..	..	299,449 80	..	..	1 31 62	..	..

CLAIRVAUX.

Nomenclature des Industries exploitées.	Journées de Travail.		Nombre moyen des Travailleurs pendant l'Année.				Nombre des Travailleurs au 31 Décembre, 1891.			Produit net.	Gratifications.	Total des Colonnes 9 et 10.		Moyenne par Journée de Travail.		
	1.	2.	Ouvriers.	Apprentis.	Total.	5.	Ouvriers.	Apprentis.	Total.					Du Produit net.	Des Gratifications.	Total.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.		9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	
Service intérieur—										Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
Agricole ..	..	3,714	12	..	12	12	..	12	2,943 10	2,943 10	16 00	2,959 10	0 79 24	0 00 44	0 79 68	
Économique ..	..	49,985	139	..	139	92	..	92	42,698 19	42,698 19	3,029 73	46,327 92	0 99 33	0 08 44	1 07 77	
Boutons de nacre ..	..	23,262	75	..	75	80	..	80	18,841 96	18,841 96	981 43	19,823 39	0 81 00	0 04 22	0 85 22	
Cadres ..	..	17,562	50	7	57	50	5	55	16,246 29	16,246 29	1,230 30	17,476 59	0 92 82	0 07 08	0 99 85	
Chaussons ..	..	46,979	152	..	152	132	..	132	38,837 07	38,837 07	776 10	39,613 17	0 82 66	0 01 66	0 84 32	
Cordonnerie cousue ..	..	7,779	20	5	25	18	5	23	6,202 94	6,202 94	553 30	6,756 24	0 79 74	0 07 11	0 86 85	
Lits en fer ..	..	72,377	234	..	234	236	..	236	116,453 12	116,453 12	10,083 82	126,536 94	1 60 90	0 13 93	1 74 83	
Mesures linéaires ..	..	18,159	53	6	59	56	5	61	20,108 48	20,108 48	335 00	20,443 48	1 10 73	0 01 84	1 12 57	
Saboterie (régie) ..	..	2,305	7	..	7	2	..	2	2,022 34	2,022 34	203 70	2,226 04	0 87 73	0 08 84	0 96 57	
Tailleurs (régie) ..	..	8,991	29	..	29	47	..	47	13,245 05	13,245 05	1,085 80	14,330 85	1 47 43	0 12 07	1 59 50	
Tissage à la main (régie) ..	..	22,469	73	..	73	63	..	63	24,901 37	24,901 37	1,893 45	26,794 82	1 10 83	0 08 42	1 19 25	
Tissage mécanique (régie) ..	..	5,336	17	..	17	32	..	32	7,778 27	7,778 27	979 05	8,757 32	1 45 77	0 18 35	1 64 12	
Verrerie ..	..	4,594	10	5	15	13	5	18	5,263 46	5,263 46	622 00	5,885 46	1 14 57	0 13 34	1 28 11	
Travaux divers intérieurs ..	..	1,451	5	..	5	5	..	5	1,624 54	1,624 54	193 35	1,817 89	1 11 96	0 13 32	1 25 28	
Travaux extérieurs—																
Carrières ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dessèchements ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exploitation agricole ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exploitation forestière ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabrication de chaux, tuiles, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Routes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scierie ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taille de pierres ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travaux aux bâtiments des établissements ..	..	4,947	16	..	16	13	..	13	6,083 52	6,083 52	831 55	6,915 07	1 22 98	0 16 80	1 39 78	
Travaux divers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totaux ..	..	282,850	892	23	915	851	20	871	323,249 70	323,249 70	23,414 58	346,664 28	1 14 28	0 08 28	1 22 56	
Totaux généraux ..	..	..	915	..	..	871	..	..	346,664 28	346,664 28	..	..	..	..	..	..

EMBRUN.

Nomenclature des Industries exploitées.	Journées de Travail.	Nombre moyen des Travailleurs pendant l'Année.			Nombre des Travailleurs au 31 Décembre, 1891.			Produit net.	Gratifications.	Total des Colonnes 9 et 10.	Moyenne par Journée de Travail.						
		Ouvriers.		Apprentis.	Ouvriers.	Apprentis.	Total.				Du Produit net.	Des Gratifications.	Total.				
		3.	4.											5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1.	2.																
Service intérieur—																	
Agricole ..	18,236	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Economique ..	2,736	9	..	9	5	2	7	1,519 61	139 00	1,658 61	0 55 54	0 05 08	0 60 62				
Chaussons ..	14,952	43	5	48	39	2	41	13,318 35	1,065 24	14,383 59	0 89 07	0 07 12	0 96 19				
Cordonnerie ..	5,688	19	..	19	17	..	17	8,511 02	546 35	9,057 37	1 49 03	0 09 61	1 59 24				
Menuiserie ..	10,010	30	2	32	26	10	36	8,555 36	468 66	9,024 02	0 85 47	0 04 68	0 90 15				
Pailleurs ..	9,592	30	1	31	32	1	33	11,167 16	591 82	11,758 98	1 16 42	0 06 17	1 22 59				
Plaqueurs ..	10,234	29	4	33	38	6	44	7,266 24	370 81	7,637 05	0 71 00	0 03 62	0 74 62				
Sandales ..	3,505	11	..	11	19	2	21	3,386 14	576 49	3,962 63	0 96 61	0 16 45	1 13 06				
Soieries ..	3,615	12	..	12	13	..	13	2,866 24	259 65	3,125 89	0 79 29	0 07 18	0 86 47				
Tailleurs ..	9,329	28	2	30	27	2	29	11,611 65	773 08	12,384 73	1 24 47	0 08 29	1 32 76				
Vannerie ..																	
Travaux divers intérieurs ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travaux extérieurs—																	
Carrières ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dessèchements ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exploitation agricole ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exploitation forestière ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabrication de chaux, tuiles, ciments, &c. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Routes ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sciérie ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taille de pierres ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travaux aux bâtiments des établissements ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travaux divers ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totaux ..	87,897	271	14	285	265	25	290	81,968 73	5,332 42	87,301 15	0 93 25	0 06 07	0 99 32				
Totaux généraux ..		285			290			87,301 15			0 99 32						

EYSES.

Nomenclature des Industries exploitées.	Journées de Travail.	Nombre moyen des Travailleurs pendant l'Année.			Nombre des Travailleurs au 31 Décembre, 1891.			Produit net.	Gratifications.	Total des Colonnes 9 et 10.	Moyenne par Journée de Travail.		
		Ouvriers.		Total.	Ouvriers.		Total.				Du Produit net.	Des Gratifications.	Total.
		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.						
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
								Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
Service intérieur—													
Agricole ..	2,588	8	..	8	5	..	5	1,035 20	..	1,035 20	0 40 00	..	0 40 00
Economique ..	27,292	88	..	88	70	..	70	16,958 04	638 35	17,621 39	0 62 14	0 02 13	0 64 57
Cordonnerie ..	13,698	38	6	44	34	6	40	12,154 87	699 85	12,854 72	0 88 73	0 05 11	0 93 84
Ébénisterie ..	8,807	24	5	29	24	4	28	7,582 90	327 35	7,910 25	0 86 10	0 03 72	0 89 82
Épauchoir ..	5,313	17	..	17	12	..	12	1,555 98	41 00	1,596 98	0 29 29	0 00 77	0 30 06
Galoches (semelles de) ..	11,011	29	7	36	20	10	30	10,405 61	131 00	10,536 61	0 94 50	0 01 19	0 95 69
Peignes ..	10,129	32	..	32	19	..	19	10,750 27	260 25	11,010 52	1 06 13	0 02 57	1 08 70
Sandales ..	38,663	125	..	125	115	..	115	31,182 59	450 00	31,632 59	0 80 65	0 01 17	0 81 82
Suies pour brosses (préparation de) ..	12,159	36	3	39	30	6	36	10,488 04	550 50	11,038 54	0 86 25	0 04 53	0 90 78
Tailleurs ..	2,190	7	..	7	7	..	7	2,292 03	36 50	2,328 53	1 04 66	0 01 56	1 06 32
Tissage mécanique de toile ..	6,407	21	..	21	18	..	18	8,164 72	151 50	8,316 22	1 27 43	0 02 37	1 29 80
Taux divers intérieurs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taux divers extérieurs —													
Carrières ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dessèchements ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exploitation agricole ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exploitation forestière ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabrication de chaux, tuiles, ciments, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Routes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scierie ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taille de pierres ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travaux aux bâtiments des établissements ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travaux divers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totaux ..	138,257	426	21	447	354	26	380	112,570 25	3,311 30	115,881 55	0 81 42	0 02 40	0 83 82
Totaux généraux ..	..	..	447	..	380	..	..	115,881 55	..	..	0 83 82	..	..

FONTEVRAULT.

Nomenclature des Industries exploitées.	Journées de Travail.	Nombre moyen des Travailleurs pendant l'Année.			Nombre des Travailleurs au 31 Décembre, 1891.			Produit net.	Gratifications.	Total des Colonnes 9 et 10.	Moyenne par Journée de Travail.		
		Ouvriers.	Apprentis.	Total.	Ouvriers.	Apprentis.	Total.				Du Produit net.	Des Gratifications.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Service intérieur économique ..	37,692	122	..	122	102	..	102	Fr. c. 26,122 60	Fr. c. 894 00	Fr. c. 27,016 60	Fr. c. 0 69 31	Fr. c. 0 02 37	Fr. c. 0 71 68
Boutonniers ..	56,251	149	33	182	162	12	174	41,856 51	1,067 37	42,923 88	0 74 41	0 01 90	0 76 31
Chaussonniers ..	28,726	181	12	193	124	..	124	8,721 70	867 25	9,588 95	0 30 36	0 03 02	0 33 38
Cordonnerie ..	682	2	..	2	3	..	3	598 00	115 80	713 80	0 87 68	0 16 98	1 04 66
Corselets ..	11,046	34	2	36	24	1	25	13,441 43	361 29	13,802 72	1 21 69	0 03 27	1 24 96
Ébénisterie ..	9,636	27	4	31	28	4	32	8,977 48	286 50	9,263 98	0 93 17	0 02 97	0 96 14
Enveloppes de paille ..	11,032	36	..	36	43	..	43	5,048 62	214 90	5,263 52	0 45 76	0 01 95	0 47 71
Ressorts et essieux ..	21,516	62	8	70	72	3	75	24,806 98	1,155 61	25,962 59	1 15 30	0 05 37	1 20 67
Sabots ..	6,037	17	2	19	22	4	26	8,263 11	514 10	8,777 21	1 36 87	0 08 52	1 45 39
Taillure (régie) ..	10,255	32	1	33	19	..	19	7,017 71	34 00	7,051 71	0 68 43	0 00 33	0 68 76
Tissage (régie) ..	21,691	69	1	70	67	..	67	19,817 81	311 55	20,129 36	0 91 36	0 01 44	0 92 80
Travaux divers intérieurs ..	653	2	..	2	2	..	2	631 39	27 00	658 39	0 96 69	0 04 14	1 00 83
Travaux extérieurs—													
Carrières ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deséchements ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exploitation agricole ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exploitation forestière ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabrication de chaux, tuiles, ciment, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Routés ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scierie ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taille de pierres ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travaux aux bâtiments des établissements ..	4,857	16	..	16	13	..	13	4,617 61	266 35	4,883 96	0 95 07	0 05 48	1 00 55
Travaux divers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totaux ..	220,074	649	63	712	681	24	705	169,920 95	6,115 72	176,036 67	0 77 21	0 02 78	0 79 99
Totaux généraux ..	..	712	..	..	705	..	..	176,036 67	..	..	0 79 99	..	..

GAILLON.

Nomenclature des Industries exploitées.	1.	Journées de Travail.	Nombre moyen des Travailleurs pendant l'Année.			Nombre des Travailleurs au 31 Décembre, 1891.			Produit net.	Gratifications.	Total des Colonnes 9 et 10.	Moyenne par Journée de Travail.				
			Ouvriers.		Total.	Ouvriers.	Apprentis.					Total.	De Produit net.	Des Gratifications.	Total.	
			3.	4.			5.	6.								7.	8.	9.	10.	12.	13.	14.
		2.														
Service intérieur—																
Agricole ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Economique ..	..	51,211	166	..	166	141	..	141	47,303 75	3,108 51	50,412 27	..	0 92 37	0 05 07	0 98 44	..
Boutons ..	..	19,806	52	..	64	43	..	44	19,104 75	1,430 90	20,535 65	..	0 96 46	0 07 22	1 03 68	..
Broserie ..	..	65,821	161	52	213	185	58	243	69,893 27	3,846 77	73,740 04	..	1 06 19	0 05 34	1 12 03	..
Chaussons ..	..	27,635	84	6	90	118	..	118	14,750 65	2,606 48	17,357 13	..	0 53 38	0 09 43	0 62 81	..
Cordonnerie ..	..	9,918	28	4	32	29	6	35	12,674 93	1,518 97	14,193 90	..	1 27 80	0 15 31	1 43 11	..
Gainerie ..	..	4,971	12	4	16	19	3	22	7,886 78	161 08	8,047 86	..	1 58 66	0 03 24	1 61 90	..
Paillassons ..	..	18,676	58	2	60	66	2	68	17,452 97	1,670 71	19,123 68	..	0 93 45	0 08 35	1 02 40	..
Travaux divers intérieurs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travaux extérieurs—																
Carrières ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dessèchements ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exploitation agricole ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exploitation forestière ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabrication de chaux, tuiles, ciments, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Routes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scierie ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taille de pierres ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travaux aux bâtiments des établissements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travaux divers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totaux ..	..	198,038	561	80	641	601	70	671	189,067 11	14,343 42	203,410 53	..	0 95 47	0 07 24	1 02 71	..
Totaux généraux ..	..	..	641		..	671		..	203,410 53		..	1 02 71		..	..	..

LANDERNEAU.

Nomenclature des Industries exploitées.	1.	Journées de Travail.	Nombre moyen des Travailleurs pendant l'Année.			Nombre des Travailleurs au 31 Décembre, 1891.			Produit net.	Gratifications.	Total des Colonnes 9 et 10.	Moyenne par Journée de Travail.		
			Ouvriers.	Apprentis.	Total.	Ouvriers.	Apprentis.	Total.				Du Produit net.	Des Gratifications.	Total.
		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
									Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
Service intérieur—														
Agricole ..	..	309	1	..	1	1	..	1	231 75	..	231 75	0 75 00	..	0 75 00
Economique ..	..	26,052	84	..	84	64	..	64	16,307 33	667 71	16,975 04	0 62 60	0 02 56	0 65 16
Chaussons tressés ..	..	43,097	139	..	139	195	..	195	27,668 51	2,150 92	29,819 43	0 64 20	0 04 09	0 69 19
Cardenerie militaire ..	..	11,708	36	2	38	33	3	36	8,982 55	1,053 93	10,036 48	0 76 72	0 09 00	0 85 72
Ebénisterie commune ..	..	4,266	12	2	14	11	2	13	5,432 42	978 97	6,411 39	1 27 34	0 22 45	1 50 29
Etroupes ..	..	6,803	22	..	22	11	..	11	779 89	65 25	845 14	0 11 46	0 00 46	0 12 42
Machines agricoles ..	..	4,117	13	..	13	10	..	10	5,365 34	598 25	5,963 59	1 30 32	0 14 53	1 44 85
Sofas ..	..	28,272	91	1	92	92	..	92	23,354 74	1,712 22	25,066 96	0 82 61	0 06 46	0 88 67
Vannerie ..	..	18,538	60	..	60	81	..	81	18,927 26	462 27	19,389 53	1 02 40	0 02 49	1 04 59
Travaux divers intérieurs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travaux extérieurs—														
Carrières ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dessèchements ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exploitation agricole ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exploitation forestière ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabrication de chaux, tuiles, ciments, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Routes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scierie ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taille de pierres ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travaux aux bâtiments des établissements ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travaux divers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totaux ..	..	143,162	458	5	463	488	5	493	107,049 79	7,689 52	114,739 31	0 74 78	0 03 37	0 80 15
Totaux généraux ..	..	..	..	463	..	..	..	..	114,739 31	..	..	0 80 15	..	..

LOOS.

Nomenclature des Industries exploitées.	Journées de Travail.	Nombre moyen des Travailleurs pendant l'Année.			Nombre des Travailleurs au 31 Décembre, 1891.			Produit net.	Gratifications.	Total des Colonnes 9 et 10.	Moyenne par Journée de Travail.		
		Ouvriers.	Apprentis.	Total.	Ouvriers.	Apprentis.	Total.				Du Produit net.	Des Gratifications.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
								Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
Service intérieur—													
Agricole ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,060 88	..	23,122 88	0 99.18	0 00.27	0 99.45
Economique ..	..	75	..	75	66	..	66	8,815 21	62 00	9,216 87	0 54.21	0 02.47	0 56.68
Chaussons ..	..	46	7	53	36	9	45	164,458 22	401 66	106,646 87	1 50.81	0 03.16	1 53 97
Cordonnerie ..	..	210	14	224	216	12	228	958 47	2,188 65	965 47	0 79.67	0 00.58	0 80.25
Laines ..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	27,203 03	7 00	27,972 83	1 48.21	0 04.20	1 52.41
Lits en fer ..	..	50	9	59	56	20	76	29,624 92	769 80	31,275 66	1 32.10	0 07.36	1 39.46
Parapluies ..	..	70	3	73	75	11	86	2,336 74	1,650 74	2,336 74	1 02.94	..	1 02.94
Sacs en toile ..	..	7	..	7	31	..	31	5,044 27	..	5,044 27	1 28.26	..	1 28.26
Tailleurs d'habits ..	..	13	..	13	8	..	8	12,989 24	236 20	13,225 44	1 20.51	0 02.19	1 22.70
Tissage à la main ..	..	35	..	35	35	..	35	5,685 71	350 45	6,036 16	0 97.03	0 05.98	1 03.01
Vernissage ..	..	18	1	19	12	2	14	1,352 42	..	1,352 42	0 87.31	..	0 87.31
Travaux divers intérieurs ..	..	5	..	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travaux extérieurs—													
Carrières ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dessèchements ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exploitation agricole ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exploitation forestière ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabrication de chaux, tuiles, ciments, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Routes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sclerie ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taille de pierres ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travaux aux bâtiments des établissements ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travaux divers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totaux ..	175,148	531	36	567	536	54	590	221,529 11	5,666 60	227,195 71	1 26.48	0 03.24	1 29.72
Totaux généraux ..	..	567			590			227,195 71		..	1 29.72		

MELUN.

Nomenclature des Industries exportées.	Journées de Travail.	Nombre moyen des Travailleurs pendant l'Année.			Nombre des Travailleurs au 31 Décembre, 1891.			Produit net.	Gratifications.	Total des Colonnes 9 et 10.	Moyenne par Journée de Travail.		
		Ouvriers.	Apprentis.	Total.	Ouvriers.	Apprentis.	Total.				Du Produit net.	Des Gratifications.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Service intérieur économique ..	14,324	46	..	46	38	..	38	20,941 48	1,384 60	22,326 08	Fr. c. 1 46 20	Fr. c. 0 09 66	Fr. c. 1 55 86
Broserie ..	18,190	56	3	59	44	1	45	29,206 41	2,589 94	31,796 35	1 60 56	0 14 24	1 74 80
Broserie Régie ..	347	1	..	1	7	..	7	316 46	..	316 46	0 91 20	..	0 91 20
Cordonnerie cousue ..	822	3	..	3	2	..	2	1,489 00	113 67	1,602 67	1 81 14	0 13 83	1 94 07
Ébénisterie ..	10,269	32	1	33	24	2	26	17,648 17	1,323 10	18,971 27	1 71 86	0 12 88	1 84 74
Emboutissage ..	21,301	67	2	69	73	2	75	32,494 19	2,828 13	35,322 32	1 52 55	0 13 27	1 65 82
Liens pour l'agriculture ..	5,707	18	..	18	19	..	19	2,439 44	969 70	3,409 14	0 42 74	0 16 99	0 59 73
Quincaillerie ..	8,348	25	2	27	30	5	35	15,719 43	1,194 09	16,913 52	1 88 30	0 14 30	2 02 60
Reliure et imprimerie pour le service pénitentiaire ..	33,471	108	..	108	91	..	91	73,035 92	1,833 90	74,869 82	2 18 20	0 05 48	2 23 68
Tailleurs pour le service pénitentiaire ..	17,202	53	3	56	39	3	42	35,692 61	3,706 13	39,398 74	2 07 49	0 21 54	2 29 03
Tissage de laine ..	11,087	33	3	36	34	5	39	16,725 20	1,901 87	18,627 07	1 51 53	0 17 23	1 68 76
Tissus métalliques ..	7,496	26	..	26	23	..	23	13,580 66	293 25	13,873 31	1 71 99	0 03 71	1 75 70
Vannerie ..	16,173	49	3	52	52	..	52	24,952 08	766 25	25,718 33	1 54 28	0 04 74	1 59 02
Travaux de bâtiment et d'intérieur ..	1,503	5	..	5	3	..	3	2,530 30	228 75	2,759 05	1 68 34	0 15 22	1 83 56
Travaux extérieurs —													
Carrières ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dessèchements ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exploitation agricole ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exploitation forestière ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabrication de chaux, tuiles, ciments, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Routes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scierie ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taille de pierres ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travaux aux bâtiments des établissements ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travaux divers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totaux ..	166,590	522	17	539	479	18	497	286,770 75	19,133 38	305,904 13	1 72 14	0 11 49	1 83 63
Totaux généraux ..	..	..	539	..	..	497	..	305,904 13	..	..	1 83 63	..	..

NIMES.

Nomenclature des Industries exploitées.	Journées de Travail.	Nombre morgan des Travailleurs pendant l'Année.			Nombre des Travailleurs au 31 Décembre, 1891.			Produit net.	Gratifications.	Total des Colonnes 9 et 10.	Moyenne par Journée de Travail.		
		Ouvriers.	Apprentis.	Total.	Ouvriers.	Apprentis.	Total.				Du Produit net.	Des Gratifications.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Service intérieur économique	14,242	46	..	46	35	..	35	Fr. c. 15,154 22	Fr. c. 1,360 31	Fr. c. 16,514 53	Fr. c. 1 06 40	Fr. c. 0 09 55	Fr. c. 1 15 95
Chaises (fabrication)	13,200	39	4	43	40	4	44	28,218 29	265 50	28,883 79	2 12 05	0 02 00	2 14 06
Cordonnerie	45,466	134	13	147	121	5	126	58,132 94	2,065 23	60,198 17	1 27 86	0 04 54	1 32 40
Empaillage	9,759	28	4	32	26	3	29	10,502 70	107 70	10,610 40	1 07 62	0 01 10	1 08 72
Espadrilles	17,767	57	..	57	42	..	42	18,699 73	918 00	19,617 73	1 05 25	0 05 16	1 10 41
Filage de rotin	18,176	59	..	59	55	..	55	14,650 54	207 10	14,857 64	0 80 60	0 01 14	0 81 74
Lits en fer	18,967	58	3	61	58	2	60	30,954 75	1,164 15	32,118 90	1 63 20	0 06 13	1 69 34
Pipes	14,056	42	4	46	45	..	45	23,969 10	478 55	24,447 65	1 70 16	0 03 39	1 73 55
Sparterie	13,923	45	..	45	35	..	35	8,126 34	216 30	8,342 64	0 58 35	0 01 55	0 59 90
Tailleurs	2,226	7	..	7	8	..	8	3,232 19	385 35	3,617 54	1 45 20	0 17 31	1 62 51
Toiles métalliques	17,927	56	..	56	49	..	49	31,404 82	240 85	31,645 67	1 81 24	0 01 39	1 82 63
Travaux divers intérieurs	2,040	7	..	7	3	..	3	2,309 70	37 50	2,347 20	1 13 22	0 01 84	1 15 06
Travaux extérieurs—													
Carrières	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dessèchements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exploitation agricole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exploitation forestière	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabrication de chaux, tuiles, ciment, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Routes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sciérie	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taille de pierres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travaux aux bâtiments des établissements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travaux divers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totaux ..	187,242	578	28	606	518	14	532	245,255 32	7,446 54	252,701 86	1 30 98	0 03 98	1 34 96
Totaux généraux ..	..	603	532	..	..	..	..	252,701 86	..	..	1 34 96	..	..

POISSY.

Nomenclature des Industries exploitées.	Journées de Travail.		Nombre moyen des Travailleurs pendant l'Année.				Nombre des Travailleurs au 31 Décembre, 1891.				Produit net.	Gratifications.	Total des Colonnes 9 et 10.	Moyenne par Journée de Travail.		
	1.	2.	Ouvriers.	Apprentis.	Total.	Ouvriers.	Apprentis.	Total.	Du Produit net.	Des Gratifications.				Total.		
			3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.		
Service intérieur économique		24,235	78	..	78	64	..	64	Fr. c. 31,424 87	Fr. c. 1,634 38	Fr. c. 33,059 25	Fr. c. 1 29·67	Fr. c. 0 06·74	Fr. c. 1 36·41		
Abat-jour ..	..	18,535	60	..	60	68	..	68	15,649 34	297 00	15,946 34	0 84·43	0 01·60	0 86·03		
Bijouterie ..	..	4,974	13	3	16	10	2	12	10,347 08	1 50	10,348 58	2 08·02	0 00·03	2 08·05		
Boutons ..	..	8,493	23	5	28	37	4	41	6,206 17	232 51	6,438 68	0 73·07	0 02·74	0 75·81		
Brosses ..	..	15,675	45	6	51	62	6	68	14,326 89	85 75	14,412 64	0 91·40	0 00·55	0 91·95		
Brosses (Isolément)	..	439	1	..	1	3	..	3	261 85	..	261 85	0 59·65	..	0 59·65		
Canaux ..	..	10,075	33	..	33	1	..	1	8,449 41	46 90	8,496 31	0 83·86	0 00·47	0 84·33		
Chaises ..	..	36,712	107	12	119	71	..	71	58,980 02	476 19	59,456 21	1 60·65	0 01·30	1 61·95		
Cordonnerie No. 10 ..	..	15,176	45	4	49	6	..	6	19,103 20	1,233 14	20,336 34	1 25·88	0 08·12	1 34·00		
„ No. 12 ..	..	2,093	7	..	7	..	..	..	2,793 00	232 34	3,025 34	1 33·44	0 11·10	1 44·54		
„ No. 20 ..	..	10,354	24	10	34	4	..	4	9,052 57	486 82	9,539 39	0 87·43	0 04·70	0 92·13		
„ „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,729 79	130 36	2,729 79	1 22·10	0 06·12	1 28·22		
„ No. 21 ..	..	2,129	7	..	7	1	..	1	2,599 43	..	2,45 75	0 39·37	0 00·39	0 39·76		
Corsets ..	..	618	2	..	2	..	..	..	243 35	2 40	245 75	0 39·37	0 00·39	0 39·76		
Fils de fer ..	..	5,003	14	2	16	..	..	..	5,160 13	44 15	5,204 28	1 03·14	0 00·88	1 04·02		
Fleurs ..	..	15,554	47	3	50	61	..	61	8,748 49	131 12	8,748 49	0 55·40	0 00·84	0 56·24		
Meubles ..	..	13,675	44	..	44	50	..	50	60,627 19	334 00	60,961 19	4 43·34	0 02·59	4 45·93		
Sculpture ..	..	7,249	20	3	23	7	2	9	16,437 15	174 30	16,611 45	2 26·76	0 02·40	2 29·16		
Stores ..	..	8,178	26	..	26	14	..	14	11,446 84	58 35	11,505 19	1 39·97	0 00·71	1 40·68		
Tailleurs ..	..	16,417	48	5	53	15	15	30	20,319 78	1,840 94	22,160 72	1 23·77	0 11·21	1 34·98		
Tresses ..	..	21,193	69	..	69	83	..	83	11,239 08	223 00	11,512 08	0 53·27	0 01·05	0 54·32		
Travaux divers intérieurs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Travaux extérieurs—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Carrières ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Deséchements ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Exploitation agricole ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Exploitation forestière ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Fabrication de chaux, tuiles, ciments, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Routes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Sciérie ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Taille de pierres ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Travaux aux bâtiments des établissements (Régie)..	..	1,588	5	..	5	5	..	5	2,805 95	173 05	2,979 00	1 76·70	0 10·90	1 87·60		
Travaux divers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Totaux ..	..	238,365	719	53	772	562	29	591	316,140 67	7,858 20	323,998 87	1 32·63	0 03·30	1 35·93		
Totaux généraux ..	..	..	772	..	..	591	..	..	323,998 87	..	..	1 35·93	..	..		

RIOM.

Nomenclature des Industries exploitées.	Journées de Travail.	Nombre moyen des Travailleurs pendant l'Année.			Nombre des Travailleurs au 31 Décembre, 1891.			Produit net.	Gratifications.	Total des Colonnes 9 et 10.	Moyenne par Journée de Travail.		
		Ouvriers.	Apprentis.	Total.	Ouvriers.	Apprentis.	Total.				Du Produit net.	Des Gratifications.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
								Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
Service intérieur économique	27,235	88	..	88	72	..	72	28,098 23	1,525 68	29,623 91	1 03-17	0 05-60	1 08-77
Boissellerie ..	6,938	20	..	22	19	1	20	9,491 95	943 50	10,435 45	1 36-81	0 13-60	1 50-41
Chaussonnerie ..	34,193	111	..	111	101	..	101	26,288 71	1,725 10	28,013 81	0 78-88	0 05-04	0 81-92
Chaussons mécanique	3,096	10	..	10	17	..	17	2,462 90	295 00	2,757 90	0 79-55	0 09-52	0 89-07
Cordonnerie ..	1,755	6	..	6	3	..	3	2,397 50	151 50	2,549 00	1 36-61	0 08-63	1 45-24
Corsets ..	13,803	45	..	45	59	..	59	14,265 51	838 30	15,103 81	1 03-35	0 06-07	1 09-42
Tailleurs ..	3,955	13	..	13	14	..	14	5,132 92	403 20	5,536 12	1 29-78	0 10-19	1 39-97
Tissage de soie ..	22,702	68	..	73	74	5	79	46,552 15	3,399 10	49,951 25	2 05-06	0 14-97	2 20-03
Toiles métalliques ..	84,588	112	..	112	114	..	114	68,301 91	2,923 00	70,324 91	1 97-48	0 05-84	2 03-32
Tresse de paille ..	12,079	39	..	39	39	..	39	5,512 96	742 55	6,255 51	0 45-64	0 06-14	0 51-78
Travaux divers intérieurs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travaux extérieurs—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carrières ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dessèchements ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exploitation agricole ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exploitation forestière ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabrication de chaux, tuiles, ciments, &c.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Routes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scierie ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taille de pierres ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travaux aux bâtiments des établissements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travaux divers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totaux ..	160,344	512	7	519	512	6	518	208,504 74	12,046 93	220,551 67	1 30-03	0 07-51	1 37-54
Totaux généraux ..	..	..	519	..	..	518	..	220,551 67	..	..	..	1 37-54	..

THOUARS.

Nomenclature des Industries exploitées.	Journées de Travail.	Nombre moyen des Travailleurs pendant l'Année.				Nombre de Travailleurs au 31 Décembre, 1891.			Produit net.	Gratifications.	Total des Colonnes 9 et 10.	Moyenne par Journée de Travail.		
		Ouvriers.		Apprentis.		Total.	Ouvriers.	Apprentis.				Total.		
		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	
1.														
Service intérieur—														
Agricole ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Economique ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boutons ..	17,333	56	..	56	48	..	..	16,902 93	479 99	17,382 02	0 97 51	0 02 77	1 00 28	
Cassage de noix ..	46,367	144	6	150	141	1	..	36,256 54	4,678 60	40,935 14	0 78 19	0 10 09	0 88 28	
Charrue ..	6,666	22	..	22	22	..	..	2,129 89	31 35	2,161 24	0 31 95	0 00 47	0 32 42	
Charrues ..	499	2	..	2	..	..	..	37 12	..	37 12	0 07 44	..	0 07 44	
Chevaux ..	6,701	22	..	22	17	..	..	3,160 44	121 86	3,282 30	0 47 16	0 01 82	0 48 98	
Cordonnerie ..	6,472	21	..	21	17	..	..	6,080 73	165 00	6,245 73	0 93 95	0 02 55	0 96 50	
Corsets ..	31,887	103	..	103	109	..	..	37,274 70	1,684 44	38,959 14	1 16 89	0 05 28	1 22 17	
Ebenisterie ..	6,269	18	2	20	18	2	20	5,946 45	341 50	6,287 95	0 94 86	0 05 44	1 00 30	
Enveloppes de paille ..	5,145	17	..	17	..	..	..	2,775 72	128 13	2,903 85	0 53 95	0 02 49	0 55 44	
Etoques ..	12,268	39	..	39	52	..	..	4,278 98	72 81	4,351 79	0 34 87	0 00 60	0 35 47	
Galoches ..	4,002	12	1	13	8	2	10	4,893 14	324 63	5,217 77	1 22 26	0 08 11	1 30 37	
Pantoufles ..	165	1	..	1	..	..	..	107 91	..	107 91	0 65 40	..	0 65 40	
Saboterie ..	2,236	6	1	7	4	4	8	2,095 93	73 00	2,168 93	0 93 73	0 03 27	0 97 00	
Sacs en papier ..	795	2	..	2	..	..	..	637 45	76 00	713 45	0 80 18	0 02 02	0 82 20	
Sellerie ..	2,635	9	..	9	7	..	7	1,536 66	97 95	1,634 61	0 88 32	0 03 72	0 92 04	
Tailleurs ..	334	1	..	1	..	..	..	305 35	90 30	395 65	0 91 42	0 27 04	1 18 46	
Travaux divers ..	9,459	30	..	30	25	..	25	8,520 60	245 71	8,766 31	0 90 08	0 02 60	0 92 68	
Travaux extérieurs—														
Carrières ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dessèchements ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Exploitation agricole ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Exploitation forestière ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fabrication de chaux, tuiles, ciments, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Routes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Scierie ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Taille de pierres ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Travaux aux bâtiments des établissements ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Travaux divers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Totaux ..	159,233	505	10	515	468	9	477	132,939 64	8,551 27	141,490 91	0 83 49	0 05 37	0 88 86	
Totaux généraux ..	..	515		..	477		..	141,490 91		..	0 88 86		..	

CHIAVARI.

Nomenclature des Industries exploitées.	1.	Journées de Travail.	Nombre moyen des Travailleurs pendant l'Année.			Nombre des Travailleurs au 31 Décembre, 1891.			Produit net.	Gratifications.	Total des Colonnes 9 et 10.	Moyenne par Journée de Travail.		
			Ouvriers.	Apprentis.	To al.	Ouvriers.	Apprentis.	Total.				Du Produit net.	Des Gratifications.	Total.
		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
									Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
Service intérieur—														
Agricole ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,796 90	743 30	22,540 20	0 55 11	0 01 88	0 56 99
Economique ..	..	39,548	128	..	128	98	..	98	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travaux divers intérieurs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travaux extérieurs—														
Carrières ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dessèchements ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exploitation agricole ..	..	132,422	429	..	429	467	..	467	68,974 45	2,788 75	71,763 20	0 52 09	0 02 10	0 54 19
Exploitation forestière ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabrication de chaux, tuiles, ciments, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Routes ..	..	580	2	..	2	..	..	..	290 00	11 75	301 75	0 50 00	0 02 02	0 52 02
Scierie ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taille de pierres ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travaux aux bâtiments des établissements ..	..	7,789	25	..	25	34	..	34	4,813 05	322 00	5,135 05	0 61 79	0 04 13	0 65 92
Travaux divers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totaux ..	..	180,339	584	..	584	599	..	599	95,874 40	3,985 80	99,740 20	0 53 16	0 02 15	0 55 31
Totaux généraux ..	..	..	584	..	..	599	..	..	99,740 20	..	..	0 53 31	..	..

BERROUAGHIA.

Nomenclature des Industries exploitées.	Journées de Travail.	Nombre moyen des Travailleurs pendant l'Année.			Nombre des Travailleurs au 31 Décembre, 1891.			Produit net.	Classifica- tions.	Total.	Moyenne par Journée de Travail.		
		Ouvriers.	Apprentis.	Total.	Ouvriers.	Apprentis.	Total.				Du Produit net.	Des Gratifications.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
								Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
Service intérieur—													
Agricole ..	..	15,040	48	..	32	..	32	10,528 00	779 05	11,307 05	0 70 00	0 05 18	0 75 18
Economique ..	..	30,847	100	..	115	..	115	34,398 55	1,143 13	35,541 71	1 11 51	0 03 71	1 15 22
Alfa ..	..	7,725	25	..	20	..	20	5,497 00	86 52	5,584 27	0 71 17	0 01 12	0 72 29
Bourellerie ..	..	356	1	..	1	..	1	498 40	25 05	523 45	1 40 00	0 07 03	1 47 03
Cordonnerie ..	..	7,725	25	..	15	..	15	9,656 25	348 40	10,004 65	1 25 00	0 04 51	1 29 51
Ferblanterie ..	..	629	2	..	2	..	2	812 35	54 05	866 40	1 29 15	0 08 59	1 37 74
Forge ..	..	2,781	9	..	5	..	5	3,896 73	257 52	4,154 25	1 40 12	0 09 26	1 49 38
Menuiserie ..	..	621	2	..	2	..	2	869 40	61 10	930 50	1 40 00	0 09 84	1 49 84
Reliure ..	..	340	1	..	1	..	1	476 00	23 05	499 05	1 40 00	0 06 78	1 46 78
Tailleurs ..	..	8,645	28	..	23	..	23	10,806 25	364 85	11,171 10	1 25 00	0 04 22	1 29 22
Travaux divers intérieurs	..	2,181	7	..	..	..	..	2,319 46	..	2,319 46	1 06 42	..	1 06 42
Travaux extérieurs—													
Carrières ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dessèchements ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exploitation agricole ..	..	109,077	353	..	164	..	164	82,029 08	1,134 40	83,163 48	0 75 20	0 01 04	0 76 24
Exploitation forestière ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabrication de chaux, tuiles, ciments, &c. ..	..	595	2	..	..	..	..	428 40	28 25	456 65	0 78 09	0 04 75	0 82 75
Routes ..	..	349	1	..	1	..	1	266 81	3 85	270 66	0 76 45	0 01 10	0 77 55
Scierie ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taille de pierres ..	..	530	2	..	2	..	2	742 00	22 32	764 32	1 40 00	0 04 21	1 44 21
Travaux aux bâtiments des établissements ..	..	6,785	22	..	23	..	23	5,711 40	510 25	6,221 65	0 84 17	0 07 52	0 91 69
Travaux divers ..	..	3,110	10	..	..	..	..	2,560 15	597 43	3,157 58	0 82 32	0 19 21	1 01 53
Chantiers pour particuliers	..	24,024	78	..	..	..	..	18,222 66	..	18,222 66	0 75 85	..	0 75 85
Totaux ..	..	221,360	716	..	346	..	346	189,719 67	5,439 22	195,158 89	0 85 71	0 02 45	0 88 16
Totaux généraux ..	..	..	716	..	346	..	..	195,158 89	..	..	0 88 16	..	..

LAMBÈSE.

Nomenclature des Industries exploitées.	Journées de Travail.	Nombre moyen des Travailleurs pendant l'Année.			Nombre des Travailleurs au 31 Décembre, 1891.			Produit net.	Gratifications.	Total des Colonnes 9 et 10.	Moyenne par Journée de Travail.			
		Ouvriers.		Apprentis.	Total.	Ouvriers.	Apprentis.				Total.	Du Produit net.	Des Gratifications.	Total.
		3.	4.												5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	
								Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	
Service intérieur—								867 00	..	867 00	0 60-00	..	0 60-00	
Agricole ..	1,445	5	..	5	3	..	3	19,281 85	1,059 69	20,341 54	0 73-19	0 04-02	0 77-21	
Économique ..	26,345	5	..	85	69	..	69	8,184 63	1,039 65	9,224 28	0 19-63	0 02-49	0 22-12	
Alfa (cordes et couffins) ..	41,696	135	..	135	56	..	56	2,419 51	160 55	2,580 06	0 79-35	0 05-27	0 84-62	
Chaises ..	3,049	9	1	10	7	3	10	620 80	109 55	730 35	1 28-79	0 22-72	1 51-51	
Charronnage ..	482	2	..	2	1	..	1	3,921 20	280 08	4,201 28	1 01-11	0 07-22	1 08-33	
Cordonnerie ..	3,878	11	1	12	12	2	14	482 40	35 60	518 00	1 12-71	0 08-31	1 21-02	
Ferblanterie ..	428	1	..	1	4	..	4	811 20	99 45	910 65	1 22-90	0 15-07	1 37-97	
Forge ..	660	2	..	2	4	..	4	894 84	125 40	1,024 24	0 78-16	0 10-90	0 89-06	
Menuiserie ..	1,150	3	1	4	3	1	4	332 20	2 20	334 40	1 10-00	0 00-07	1 10-07	
Peinture ..	302	1	..	1	1	..	1	338 80	33 15	371 95	1 10-00	0 10-76	1 20-76	
Reliure ..	308	1	..	1	1	..	1	6,326 35	131 83	6,458 18	0 74-37	0 01-55	0 75-92	
Tailleurs ..	8,506	28	..	28	24	..	24	301 40	3 85	305 25	1 10-00	0 01-40	1 11-40	
Tonnellerie ..	274	1	..	1	1	..	1	697 10	14 00	711 10	0 76-94	0 01-54	0 78-48	
Tourneurs ..	906	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Travaux divers intérieurs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Travaux extérieurs—														
Carrières ..	19,899	64	..	64	170	..	170	23,891 00	5,288 93	29,179 93	1 20-07	0 23-57	1 46-64	
Dessèchements ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Exploitation agricole ..	16,384	53	..	53	22	..	22	19,660 80	196 25	19,857 05	1 20-00	0 01-19	1 21-19	
Exploitation forestière ..	3,844	12	..	12	30	..	30	4,925 21	60 85	4,986 06	1 28-12	0 01-58	1 29-70	
Fabrication de chaux, tuiles, ciments, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Routtes ..	9,439	31	..	31	10	..	10	11,326 80	50 45	11,377 25	1 20-00	6 60-53	1 20-53	
Scierie ..	4,495	18	..	18	19	..	19	7,063 11	81 25	7,144 46	1 28-54	0 01-48	1 30-02	
Taille de pierres ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Travaux aux bâtiments des établissements ..	811	2	..	2	2	..	2	616 40	59 30	675 70	0 76-00	0 07-31	0 83-31	
Travaux divers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Totaux ..	145,301	467	3	470	439	6	445	112,966 60	8,832 13	121,798 73	0 77-74	0 06-08	0 83-82	
Totaux généraux ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121,798 73	..	..	0 83-82	..	..	

ÉTABLISSEMENTS AFFECTÉS AUX FEMMES.

CADILLAC.

Nomenclature des Industries exploitées.	Journées de Travail.	Nombre moyen des Travailleuses pendant le Trimestre.				Nombre des Travailleuses au 31 Décembre, 1891.			Produit net.	Gratifications.	Total des Colonnes 9 et 10.	Moyenne par Journée de Travail.		
		Ouvrières.	Apprenties.	Total.		Ouvrières.	Apprenties.	Total.				Du Produit net.	Des Gratifications.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Service intérieur économique	2,827	37	..	37	..	..	..	..	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
Couture fine ..	3,660	48	..	48	..	..	..	..	1,983 90	..	1,983 90	0 70-14	..	0 70-14
Couture mécanique ..	3,418	44	..	44	..	..	..	..	2,564 34	34 50	2,598 84	0 70-02	0 00 94	0 71-00
Repasse ..	3,832	49	..	49	..	..	..	..	4,082 59	52 00	4,134 59	1 19-44	0 01-52	1 20-06
Travaux divers intérieurs	1,416	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	3,595 67	115 15	3,711 82	0 93-86	0 03-00	0 96-86
Totaux ..	15,153	196	..	196	..	..	..	..	1,398 26	67 00	1,465 26	..	0 04-73	1 03-47
Totaux généraux ..	..	196	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,625 76	268 65	13,894 41	0 89-92	0 01-77	0 91-69
									13,894 41		..	0 91-69		..

CLERMONT.

Service intérieur économique	21,805	71	..	71	..	65	..	65	16,095 01	428 55	16,523 56	0 73-81	0 01-97	0 75-78
Corsets ..	103,845	336	..	336	..	344	..	344	96,964 14	1,883 10	98,847 24	0 93-37	0 01-81	0 95-18
Cheveux (préparation de) ..	12,174	39	..	39	..	37	..	37	8,844 15	238 25	9,082 40	0 72-64	0 01-96	0 74-60
Travaux divers intérieurs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totaux ..	137,824	446	..	446	..	446	..	446	121,903 30	2,549 90	124,453 20	0 88-44	0 01-85	0 90-29
Totaux généraux ..	..	446	..	..	..	446	..	..	124,453 20		..	0 90-29		..

MONIPELLIER.

Nomenclature des Industries exploitées.	Journées de Travail.	Nombre moyen des Travailleuses pendant l'Année.			Nombre des Travailleuses au 31 Décembre, 1891.			Produit net.	Gratifications.	Total des Colonnes 9 to 10.	Moyenne par Journée de Travail.		
		Ouvrières.	Apprenties.	Total.	Ouvrières.	Apprenties.	Total.				Du Produit net.	Des Gratifications.	Total.
1.	2.	2.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Service intérieur économique ..	9,955	32	..	32	27	..	27	Fr. c. 10,107 45	Fr. c. 133 25	Fr. c. 10,300 70	Fr. c. 1 01 53	Fr. c. 0 01 94	Fr. c. 1 03 47
Bonneterie ..	10,301	29	4	33	79	1	80	3,606 71	128 40	3,735 11	0 35 01	0 01 25	0 36 26
Corsets ..	22,450	71	2	73	50	2	52	17,911 54	255 20	18,166 74	0 79 78	0 01 14	0 80 92
Lingerie ..	171	1	..	1	..	..	..	133 00	..	133 00	0 77 78	..	0 77 78
Totaux ..	42,877	133	6	139	156	3	159	31,758 70	576 85	32,335 55	0 74 07	0 01 34	0 75 41
Totaux généraux ..	..	..	139	..	..	159	..	32,335 55	..	..	0 75 41	..	..

RENNES.

Service intérieur économique ..	21,654	70	..	70	64	..	64	14,024 53	518 75	14,543 28	0 64 76	0 02 40	0 67 16
Couture fine ..	34,534	112	..	112	103	..	103	30,771 34	220 05	30,991 39	0 89 10	0 00 63	0 89 74
Faux-cols ..	89,143	288	..	288	310	..	310	99,886 84	459 35	100,337 19	1 12 05	0 00 50	1 12 55
Lavage et repassage ..	28,953	94	..	94	103	..	103	25,930 33	680 85	26,611 18	0 89 56	0 02 35	0 91 91
Travaux divers intérieurs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totaux ..	174,284	564	..	564	580	..	580	170,613 04	1,870 00	172,483 04	0 97 59	0 01 07	0 98 96
Totaux généraux ..	..	..	564	..	..	580	..	172,483 04	..	..	0 98 96	..	..

LAZARET.

Nomenclature des Industries exploitées.	Journées de Travail.	Nombre moyen des Travailleuses pendant l'Année.			Nombre des Travailleuses au 31 Décembre, 1891.			Produit net.	Gratifications.	Total des Colonnes 9 et 10.	Moyenne par Journée de Travail.		
		Ouvrières.	Apprenties.	Total.	Ouvrières.	Apprenties.	Total.				Du Produit net.	Des Gratifications.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Service intérieur économique	..	13	..	13	10	..	10	Fr. c. 2,211 05	Fr. c. 88 00	Fr. c. 2,299 05	Fr. c. 0 53 73	Fr. c. 0 02 14	Fr. c. 0 55 87
Boîtes d'allumettes	..	31	..	31	32	..	32	6,921 70	33 00	6,954 70	0 72 06	0 00 34	0 72 40
Travaux divers intérieurs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travaux extérieurs—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carrières ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dessèchements ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exploitation agricole ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exploitation forestière ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabrication de chaux, tuiles, ciments, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Routes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sciérie ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taille de pierres ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travaux aux bâtiments des établissements ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travaux divers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totaux ..	13,721	44	..	44	42	..	42	9,132 75	121 00	9,253 75	0 66 56	0 00 88	0 67 44
Totaux généraux ..	..	44		..	42		..	9,253 75		..	0 67 44		

TABLEAU XXV.

Maisons Centrales, Pénitenciers Agricoles.

RÉCAPITULATION des Produits du Travail, par Industrie, dans tous les Établissements, en 1891.

ÉTABLISSEMENTS AFFECTÉS AUX HOMMES.

FRANCE.—MAISONS CENTRALES.

Nomenclature des Industries exploitées.	Nombre moyen des Travailleurs pendant l'Année.				Nombre des Travailleurs au 31 Décembre, 1891.				Produit net.	Gratifications.	Total des Colonnes 9 et 10.	Moyenne par Journée de travail.		
	Ouvriers.		Apprentis.		Total.	Ouvriers.	Apprentis.	Total.				Produit net.	Gratifications.	Total.
	2.	3.	4.	5.											6.	7.	8.
1.														
Service intérieur—														
Agricole ..	..	6,611	21	..	21	18	..	4,210 05	16 00	4,226 05	Fr. c.	0 63 33	0 00 24	0 63 92
Économique..	..	373,770	1,207	..	1,207	987	..	343,435 77	17,575 46	361,011 23	Fr. c.	0 91 83	0 04 70	0 96 38
Abat-jour ..	..	18,535	60	..	60	68	..	15,649 34	297 00	15,946 34	Fr. c.	0 84 43	0 01 60	0 86 03
Becs de pétrole ..	..	58,974	181	..	191	125	..	116,081 79	3,028 12	119,109 91	Fr. c.	1 96 84	0 05 13	2 01 97
Bijouterie ..	..	4,974	13	..	16	10	2	10,347 08	1 50	10,348 58	Fr. c.	2 08 02	0 00 03	2 08 05
Boisellerie ..	..	6,938	20	2	22	19	1	9,491 95	943 50	10,435 45	Fr. c.	1 36 81	0 13 60	1 50 41
Boutonnerie—														
De cuivre ..	..	28,262	75	..	75	80	..	18,841 96	981 43	19,823 39	Fr. c.	0 81 00	0 04 22	0 85 22
De fer ..	..	130,917	368	56	424	383	18	103,423 97	7,409 38	110,833 35	Fr. c.	0 79 00	0 05 66	0 84 66
De corne ..	..	4,971	12	4	16	19	3	7,886 78	161 08	8,047 86	Fr. c.	1 58 66	0 03 74	1 61 90
Banannerie ..	..	100,172	264	61	325	301	65	114,004 88	6,522 46	120,527 34	Fr. c.	1 13 47	0 06 49	1 19 96
Brosses ..	..	24,532	77	3	80	75	11	31,877 75	1,998 84	33,876 59	Fr. c.	1 29 95	0 08 14	1 38 09
Cannes et parapluies	..	6,666	22	..	22	22	..	2,129 89	31 35	2,161 24	Fr. c.	0 31 95	0 00 47	0 32 12
Cassage de noix ..	..	69,806	207	20	227	138	7	106,050 42	866 29	106,916 71	Fr. c.	1 51 93	0 01 28	1 53 21
Chaises (fabrication et rempaillage de)	..	240,802	748	33	781	847	41	152,130 56	9,989 03	162,119 59	Fr. c.	0 63 18	0 04 14	0 67 32
Chaussons (tressage et claquage de)	..	241,692	712	70	782	604	50	305,008 12	11,741 60	316,749 72	Fr. c.	1 26 19	0 04 86	1 31 05
Cordonnerie—														
Clouée ..	..	21,921	64	7	71	57	8	18,180 99	1,874 53	20,055 52	Fr. c.	0 82 93	0 03 55	0 91 48
Cousue ..	..	90,142	275	18	293	285	15	100,772 05	3,988 28	104,760 33	Fr. c.	1 11 42	0 04 41	1 15 83
Corsets ..	..	75,823	209	37	246	215	23	77,742 76	5,499 32	83,242 08	Fr. c.	1 02 53	0 07 26	1 09 79
Ébénisterie, menuiserie ..	..	21,301	67	2	69	73	2	32,494 19	2,828 13	35,322 32	Fr. c.	1 52 55	0 13 27	1 65 82
Emboutissage ..	..	5,313	17	..	17	12	..	1,555 98	41 00	1,596 98	Fr. c.	0 29 29	0 00 77	0 30 06
Emoussures et caparaçons	..	21,559	69	..	69	57	..	5,394 90	163 96	5,558 86	Fr. c.	0 25 02	0 00 76	0 25 78
Échau pillage, effilage, épilage	..	26,187	83	2	85	69	10	16,379 70	811 69	17,191 39	Fr. c.	0 62 55	0 03 10	0 65 64
Enveloppes de paille ..	..	21,516	62	8	70	72	3	24,806 98	1,155 61	25,962 59	Fr. c.	1 15 30	0 05 37	1 20 67
Essieux, ressorts pour voitures	..	69,164	221	4	225	202	6	58,793 13	1,830 76	60,623 89	Fr. c.	0 84 64	0 02 64	0 87 28
Espadrilles et sandales ..	..													

Nomenclature des Industries exploitées.	Journées de Travail.	Nombre moyen des Travailleurs pendant l'Année.				Nombre des Travailleurs au 31 Décembre, 1891.			Produit net.	Gratifications.	Total des Colonnes 9 et 10.	Moyenne par Journée de Travail.			
		Ouvriers.		Apprentis.		Total.	Ouvriers.	Apprentis.				Total.	Du Produit net.	D.s Gratifications.	Total.
		3.	4.	5.	6.											7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.		
..	597	2	..	2	..	..	..	Fr. c. 152 83	Fr. c. 10 00	Fr. c. 162 83	Fr. c. 0 25 60	Fr. c. 0 01 68	Fr. c. 0 27 28		
..	15,554	47	3	50	61	..	61	8,617 37	131 12	8,748 49	0 55 40	0 00 84	0 56 24		
..	18,176	59	..	59	56	..	56	14,650 54	207 10	14,857 64	0 80 60	0 01 14	0 81 74		
..	25,627	75	8	83	62	12	74	18,082 69	1,510 31	19,593 20	0 70 56	0 03 89	0 76 45		
..	4,332	13	1	14	13	4	17	5,229 82	230 25	5,400 07	1 20 73	0 03 32	1 26 05		
..	33,471	108	..	108	91	..	91	73,035 92	1,833 90	74,869 82	2 18 20	0 03 48	2 23 68		
..	5,707	18	..	18	19	..	19	2,439 44	969 70	3,409 14	0 42 74	0 16 99	0 59 73		
..	109,697	342	12	354	350	22	372	174,610 90	12,017 77	186,628 67	1 59 18	1 10 93	1 70 13		
..	4,117	13	..	13	10	..	10	5,365 34	598 25	5,963 59	1 30 32	0 14 53	1 44 85		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,627 19	354 60	60,981 19	4 43 34	..	4 45 93		
..	13,675	44	..	44	50	..	50	20,108 48	335 00	20,443 48	1 10 73	0 01 84	1 12 57		
..	18,159	53	6	59	56	5	61	20,108 48	546 35	20,654 83	1 49 63	0 09 61	1 59 24		
..	5,688	19	..	19	17	..	17	8,511 02	260 25	9,057 37	1 06 13	0 02 57	1 08 70		
..	10,129	33	..	33	19	..	19	10,750 27	330 45	11,010 52	0 37 03	0 03 93	1 03 01		
..	5,860	18	1	19	12	2	14	5,685 71	478 55	6,036 16	1 70 16	0 03 39	1 73 55		
..	14,086	42	4	46	45	..	45	23,969 10	587 10	24,447 65	1 25 21	0 07 10	1 32 31		
..	8,273	23	3	26	26	8	34	10,359 04	203 70	10,562 74	0 87 73	0 08 84	0 96 57		
..	2,305	7	..	7	2	..	2	2,022 34	16 00	2,225 04	0 82 20	0 02 02	0 84 20		
..	795	2	..	2	..	..	..	637 45	174 39	653 45	2 26 76	0 02 40	2 29 16		
..	7,249	20	3	23	7	..	7	16,437 15	2,839 21	16,111 43	0 84 74	0 06 46	0 91 20		
..	43,936	138	4	142	141	8	149	37,228 92	1,895 41	40,068 13	0 84 74	0 06 46	0 91 20		
..	32,321	97	7	104	76	6	82	44,452 03	1,895 41	46,347 44	1 37 52	0 05 86	1 43 38		
..	65,874	211	2	213	223	2	225	42,381 35	2,852 56	45,233 91	0 04 34	0 08 07	0 12 41		
..	39,899	124	5	129	90	15	105	46,354 56	3,206 54	49,561 10	1 16 18	0 08 04	1 24 22		
..	36,448	114	4	118	105	3	108	55,955 37	4,825 93	60,781 30	1 53 52	0 13 24	1 67 16		
..	31,861	101	3	104	98	5	103	46,299 12	2,590 88	48,890 00	1 43 32	0 08 13	1 53 45		
..	44,160	142	1	143	130	..	130	44,719 18	2,205 00	46,924 18	1 01 27	0 04 99	1 06 26		
..	22,702	68	5	73	74	5	79	46,552 15	3,399 10	49,951 25	2 05 06	0 14 97	2 20 03		
..	11,743	38	..	38	50	..	50	15,942 99	1,130 55	17,073 54	1 35 76	0 09 63	1 45 39		
..	61,881	186	14	200	238	2	240	73,036 79	2,990 40	76,027 19	1 18 03	0 04 83	1 22 86		
..	4,594	10	5	15	13	5	18	5,263 46	622 00	5,885 46	1 14 57	0 13 54	1 28 11		
..	20,599	66	..	66	67	..	67	21,834 93	833 09	22,688 02	1 06 00	0 04 14	1 10 14		
..	13,432	44	..	44	34	..	34	15,816 78	1,308 45	17,125 23	1 17 25	0 09 74	1 27 49		
..	51,915	168	..	168	163	..	163	99,706 73	2,263 85	101,970 53	1 92 06	0 04 36	1 96 42		
..	2,451,316	7,502	431	7,933	7,136	371	7,507	2,733,527 85	133,589 59	2,867,117 54	1 11 51	0 05 45	1 16 96		
..	Totaux ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

FRANCE. — PÉNITENCIERS AGRICOLES DE LA CORSE.

Nomenclature des Industries exploitées.	1.	Journées de Travail.	Nombre moyen des Travailleurs pendant l'Année.			Nombre des Travailleurs au 31 Décembre, 1891.			Produit net.	Gratifications.	Total des Colonnes 9 et 10.	Moyenne par Journée de Travail.		
			Ouvriers.	Apprentis.	Total.	Ouvriers.	Apprentis.	Total.				Du Produit net.	Des Gratifications.	Total.
		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
									Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
Service—	..	6,550	21	..	21	18	..	18	3,799 00	202 50	4,001 50	0 55 00	0 03 09	0 61 09
Agricole ..	..	57,746	187	..	187	150	..	150	31,869 45	1,344 80	33,214 25	0 53 19	0 02 33	0 57 52
Economique ..	..													
Travaux extérieurs —	..													
Dessèchements ..	..	168,138	545	..	545	584	..	584	86,434 45	3,279 25	89,713 70	0 51 41	0 01 95	0 53 36
Exploitation agricole ..	..	580	2	..	2	..	..	..	290 00	11 75	301 75	0 50 00	0 02 02	0 52 02
Routes ..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taille de pierres ..	..		25	..	25	34	..	34	4,813 05	322 00	5,135 05	0 61 79	0 04 13	0 65 92
Travaux aux bâtiments ..	..	7,789		..			..							
Totaux ..	..	240,803	780	..	780	786	..	786	127,205 95	5,160 30	132,366 25	0 52 83	0 02 14	0 54 97

ALGÉRIE. — MAISONS CENTRALES.

Nomenclature des Industries exploitées.	Journées de Travail.	Nombre moyen des Travailleurs pendant l'Année.			Nombre des Travailleurs au 31 Décembre, 1891.			Produit net.	Gratifications.	Total des Colonnes 9 et 10.	Moyenne par Journée de Travail.		
		Ouvriers.	Apprentis.	Total.	Ouvriers.	Apprentis.	Total.				Du Produit net.	Des Gratifications.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14
								Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
Service intérieur—													
Agricole ..	..	1,445	..	5	3	..	3	867 00	..	867 00	0 60 00	..	0 60 00
Economique ..	..	26,345	85	85	69	..	69	19,281 85	1,059 69	20,341 54	0 73 19	0 04 02	0 77 21
Alfa. (ouvrages en) ..	..	41,696	135	135	56	..	56	8,184 63	1,039 65	9,224 28	0 19 63	0 02 49	0 22 12
Chaisiers ..	..	3,049	9	10	7	3	10	2,419 51	160 55	2,580 06	0 79 35	0 05 27	0 84 62
Charruage ..	..	482	2	2	1	..	1	620 80	109 55	730 35	1 28 79	0 22 72	1 51 51
Cordonnerie ..	..	3,878	11	12	12	2	14	3,921 20	280 08	4,201 28	1 01 11	0 17 22	1 08 33
Ferblanterie ..	..	428	1	1	1	..	1	454 40	35 60	518 00	1 12 71	0 08 31	1 21 02
Forgerons ..	..	660	2	2	4	..	4	811 20	99 45	910 65	0 15 07	0 13 97	0 28 04
Ménisierie ..	..	1,150	3	4	3	1	4	898 84	125 40	1,024 24	0 78 16	0 10 90	0 89 06
Peintres ..	..	302	1	1	1	..	1	332 20	2 20	334 40	1 10 00	0 00 07	1 10 07
Reliure ..	..	308	1	1	1	..	1	338 80	33 15	371 95	1 10 00	0 10 76	1 20 76
Tailleurs ..	..	8,506	28	28	24	..	24	6,326 35	131 83	6,458 18	0 74 37	0 01 55	0 75 92
Tonnellerie ..	..	274	1	1	1	..	1	301 40	3 85	305 25	1 10 00	0 01 40	1 11 40
Tourneurs (sur bois) ..	..	906	3	3	3	..	3	697 10	14 00	711 10	0 76 94	0 01 54	0 78 48
Travaux extérieurs—													
Carrières ..	..	19,899	64	64	170	..	170	23,891 00	5,288 93	29,179 93	1 20 07	0 26 57	1 46 64
Exploitation agricole ..	..	16,384	53	53	22	..	22	19,660 80	196 25	19,857 05	1 20 00	0 01 19	1 21 19
Exploitation forestière ..	..	3,844	12	12	30	..	30	4,925 21	60 85	4,986 06	1 28 12	0 01 58	1 29 70
Routes ..	..	9,439	31	31	10	..	10	11,326 80	50 45	11,377 25	1 20 00	0 00 53	1 20 53
Scierie ..	..	5,495	18	18	19	..	19	7,063 11	81 35	7,144 46	1 28 54	0 01 48	1 30 02
Travaux aux bâtiments des établissements ..	..	811	2	2	2	..	2	616 40	59 30	675 70	0 76 00	0 07 31	0 83 31
Totaux ..	..	145,301	467	3	470	6	445	112,966 60	8,832 13	121,798 73	0 77 74	0 06 08	0 83 82

ALGÉRIE.—PÉNITENCIER AGRICOLE.

Nomenclature des Industries exploitées.	1.	Journées de Travail.		Nombre moyen des Travailleurs pendant l'Année.			Nombre des Travailleurs au 31 Décembre, 1891.			Produit net.	Gratifications.	Total des Colonos 9 et 10.	Moyenne par Journée de Travail.		
		Ouvriers.	Apprentis.	Total.	Ouvriers.	Apprentis.	Total.	Du Produit net.	Des Gratifications.				Total.		
		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	12.	13.	14.
										Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.			
Service intérieur—															
Agricole ..	..	15,040	48	..	32	..	32	10,528 00	779 05	11,307 05	0 70 00	0 05 18	0 70 00	0 05 18	0 75 18
Économique ..	..	30,847	100	..	115	..	115	34,398 58	1,143 13	35,541 71	1 11 51	0 03 71	1 11 51	0 03 71	1 15 22
Alfa ..	..	7,725	25	..	20	..	20	5,497 75	86 52	5,584 27	0 71 17	0 01 12	0 71 17	0 01 12	0 72 29
Bourelle ..	..	356	1	..	1	..	1	498 40	25 05	523 45	1 40 00	0 07 03	1 40 00	0 07 03	1 47 03
Cordonniers ..	..	7,725	25	..	15	..	15	9,656 25	348 40	10,004 65	1 25 00	0 04 51	1 25 00	0 04 51	1 29 51
Ferblantiers ..	..	629	2	..	2	..	2	812 35	54 05	866 40	1 29 15	0 08 59	1 29 15	0 08 59	1 37 74
Forgerons ..	..	2,781	9	..	5	..	5	3,896 73	257 52	4,154 25	1 40 12	0 09 26	1 40 12	0 09 26	1 49 38
Menuisiers ..	..	621	2	..	2	..	2	869 40	61 10	930 50	1 40 00	0 09 84	1 40 00	0 09 84	1 49 84
Relieurs ..	..	340	1	..	1	..	1	476 00	23 05	499 05	1 40 00	0 06 78	1 40 00	0 06 78	1 46 78
Tailleurs ..	..	8,645	28	..	23	..	23	10,806 25	364 85	11,171 10	1 25 00	0 04 22	1 25 00	0 04 22	1 29 22
Travaux divers intérieurs	..	2,181	7	..	..	..	..	2,319 46	..	2,319 46	1 06 42	..	1 06 42	..	1 06 42
Travaux extérieurs—															
Carrières ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82,029 08	1,184 40	83,163 48	0 76 20	0 01 04	0 76 20	0 01 04	0 76 24
Exploitation agricole ..	..	109,077	353	..	104	..	104	438 40	28 25	456 65	0 78 00	0 04 75	0 78 00	0 04 75	0 82 75
Fabrication de claux, ciments, &c.	..	595	2	..	1	..	1	266 81	3 85	270 66	0 76 45	0 01 10	0 76 45	0 01 10	0 77 55
Routes ..	..	349	1	..	1	..	1	742 00	22 32	764 32	1 40 00	0 04 21	1 40 00	0 04 21	1 44 21
Taille de pierres ..	..	530	2	..	2	..	2	5,771 40	510 25	6,221 65	0 84 17	0 07 52	0 84 17	0 07 52	0 91 69
Travaux aux bâtiments de l'établissement	..	6,785	22	..	23	..	23	2,560 15	597 43	3,157 58	0 82 32	0 19 21	0 82 32	0 19 21	1 01 53
Travaux divers ..	..	3,110	10	..	..	..	..	18,222 66	..	18,222 66	0 75 85	..	0 75 85	..	0 75 85
Chantiers pour particuliers	..	24,024	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totaux ..	..	221,360	716	..	346	..	346	189,719 67	5,439 22	195,158 89	0 85 71	0 02 45	0 85 71	0 02 45	0 88 16

ÉTABLISSEMENTS AFFECTÉS AUX FEMMES.

FRANCE.

Nomenclature des Industries exploitées.	1.	Journées de Travail.	Nombre moyen des Travailleuses pendant l'Année.			Nombre des Travailleuses au 31 Décembre, 1891.			Produit net.	Gratifications.	Total des Colonnes 9 et 10.	Moyenne par Journée de Travail.					
			Ouvrières.		Total.	Ouvrières.	Apprenties.	Total.				Du Produit net.	Des Gratifications.	Total.			
			3.	4.											5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
		2.															
</																	

ALGÉRIE.

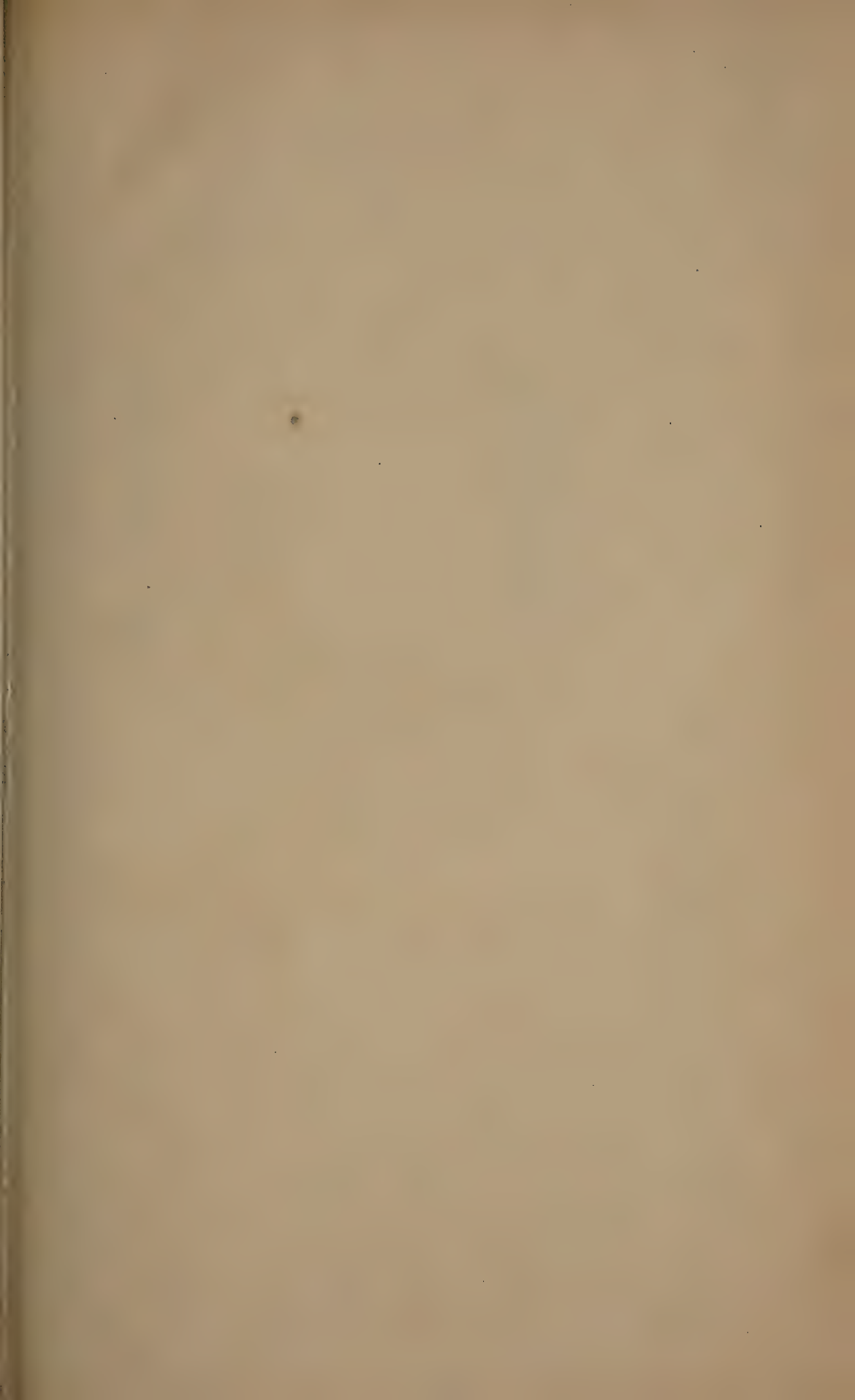
Service intérieur économique	..	4,115	13	..	13	10	..	10	2,211 05	88 00	2,299 05	0 53-73	0 02-14	0 55-87
Boîtes d'allumettes	..	9,606	31	..	31	32	..	32	6,921 70	33 00	6,954 70	0 72-06	0 00-34	0 72-40
Total	..	13,721	44	..	44	42	..	42	9,132 75	121 00	9,253 75	0 66-56	0 00-88	0 67-44

TABLEAU VII.—Maisons d'Arrêt, de Justice, et de Correction.
INDUSTRIES exercées.—Produit du Travail par Industrie et par Département pendant l'Année 1892.

Industries.	Ain.	Aisac.	Allier.	Alpes (Basses-).	Alpes (Hautes-).	Alpes Maritimes.	Ardèche.	Ardennes.	Ariège.	Anbe.	Aude.	Areyron.	Bouches-du-Rhône.	Calvados.	Cantal.	Charente-Inférieure.	Cher.	Corrèze.
Service intérieur	Fr. c. 2,183 20	Fr. c. 8,806 36	Fr. c. 3,036 10	Fr. c. 613 52	Fr. c. 390 60	Fr. c. 5,125 22	Fr. c. 1,314 84	Fr. c. 2,009 80	Fr. c. 535 45	Fr. c. 3,618 84	Fr. c. 2,366 10	Fr. c. 2,089 76	Fr. c. 11,845 41	Fr. c. 7,333 18	Fr. c. 712 93	Fr. c. 9,687 49	Fr. c. 1,583 05	Fr. c. 810 32
Agates, aiguilles, épingles, épinglettes, chaînes, châtinettes, chapelets, perles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allumettes, veilleuses, bougies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banquettes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broderie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broderie dentelles, fleurs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boiserie, passementerie	163 16	...	12 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boiserie, plumeaux, balais	436 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cardage, dévidage, bobinage, mouillage, éoupes, épluchage, triage de laine, soie, et coton, défilage de chiffons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cartonnage, boîtes à cigarettes	160 24	431 54	236 24	14 32	...	...	352 21	13 73	2 00	256 99	1,400 46	4 45	113 00	615 75	180 89	3,230 21	95 32	123 36
Cartonnage, boîtes à cigarettes, sacs en papier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chapellerie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198 41	...	...	411 94	...	...	1,461 05	...	...
Chaussonnier	1,275 52	8,699 96	1,099 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,631 63	...	...	6,329 37	6,230 64	...	...	103 50	...
Copies, découpage de papier, papeterie, imagerie	...	6,824 85	86 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,348 85	...	...	319 85	...
Cordierie, filets de pêche, émonchettes	...	1,849 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cordonnerie et piquage	311 93	231 55	953 90	...	150 00	...	64 37	...	...	...	8 50	2,001 97	754 88	643 70	303 64	...	285 00	...
Couture, scierie, cuirs artistiques	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 75	...	...	37 85	...	52 15	...
Couture (fabrication de)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Couture	12 54	2,774 11	68 75	...	...	419 57	...	...	...	...	...	3 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ebenisterie, menuiserie, tourneurs, tonneliers, sabotiers	29 26	1,196 21	181 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	213 39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Échelles	78 59	...	...	...	...	96 50	80 00	...	13 00	344 00	...	...	9,158 59	1,276 27	389 91	560 38	183 05	...
Enveloppes de bouteilles	...	...	8,914 76	...	...	6,959 64	481 36	3,082 48	...	233 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 18	...
Esquadrilles et sandales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fabrication de laine, chanvre, filature de laine, chanvre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machine, sculpture, ouvrages en plâtre, mosaïque, gravure	...	...	...	...	...	61 40	...	...	...	9 30	...	11 06	...	...	...	...	71 60	...
Panoplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peignures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surmètre, quincaillerie, coutellerie, horlogerie, bijouterie, ferblanterie, chaudronnerie, ébénisterie, blanchisserie de linge, couvertures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tissage de fil, coton, laine, et soie	10 00	24 75	3 00	...	...	12 45	65 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tissage de fil, coton, laine, et soie	17 90	83 08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toiles métalliques	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tresses de paille, cabas, paillassons, sparterie, rempaillage de chaises, nattes en cheveux et en paille	543 80	789 97	128 10	...	99 57	2,717 09	1 80	...	1 60	7 20	...	...	235 92	452 38	231 50	961 32	1,818 45	2,003 64
Triage de légumes, noix, moultures, café, caillage de noix	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vannerie	174 35	805 70	1,065 99	115 16	0 50	708 22	38 74	216 52	...	1,157 20	1,350 57	...	2,235 34	3,044 63	...	618 92	445 90	...
Vannerie divers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totaux	6,117 43	27,120 38	16,132 65	648 00	791 95	16,930 68	2,636 26	8,814 52	1,055 08	25,988 77	5,121 83	4,350 83	89,421 17	30,224 40	2,669 68	9,963 47	5,576 62	3,241 19

Industries.	Crise.	Colc-d'Or.	Côtes-du-Nord.	Creuse.	Dordogne.	Doubs.	Drôme.	Eure.	Eure-et-Loir.	Finiathre.	Gard.	Garonne (Haute-).	Gers.	Gironde.	Hérault.	Ille-et-Vilaine.	Indre.	Indre-et-Loire.
Service intérieur ...	Fr. c. 1,933 80	Fr. c. 4,301 83	Fr. c. 1,590 23	Fr. c. 527 00	Fr. c. 9,220 82	Fr. c. 8,537 93	Fr. c. 2,492 30	Fr. c. 6,196 15	Fr. c. 3,948 89	Fr. c. 4,783 01	Fr. c. 2,732 25	Fr. c. 3,633 30	Fr. c. 1,580 60	Fr. c. 10,040 50	Fr. c. 4,666 81	Fr. c. 4,408 10	Fr. c. 939 70	Fr. c. 2,510 38
Armes, aiguilles, épingles, épinglettes, chaînes, chapelets, chapelets, perles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allumettes, veloutes, boutons ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonneterie ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonnets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broderie, passementerie ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broderie, plumeaux, bois ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cardage, dévidage, bobinage, moulinage, étoques, épilage, trage de laine, soie, et coton, défilage de fil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cartonnage, boîtes à bougies, balonnage, jouets d'enfants, collage de sacs et sacs à papier ...	189 60	...	1,705 63	136 73	98 18	190 79	90 29	178 73	35 04	12,352 03	481 10	...	...	122 50	325 26	2,711 31	92 99	237 2
Chapellerie ...	...	...	169 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151 35	...	...	7,591
Chaussonnerie ...	...	2,702 98	...	...	...	8,558 67	747 75	39,443 13	7,712 70	...	...	...	...	...	190 59	379 16	...	593 0
Copie, découpage de papier, papeterie, imprimerie, enroulement de papier, enroulement de papier, enroulement de papier, enroulement de papier ...	...	35 30	...	68 30	60 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54 40	50 88	537 70	2,516 54	189
Conditionnement et pliage ...	...	446 10	125 57	14 75	65 40	1,064 50	667 16	1,170 58	13 76	...	9 40	...	...	...	67 50	961 09	...	...
Corrècteur, sellerie, cuirs artificiels ...	754 85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101 48	80 85	...	...	201 00	...	6 00	...
Corsage (fabrication de) ...	43 90	236 76	199 90	49 80	...	...	40	143 83	394 04	244 79	...	...	...	2,917 89	55 84	1,445 24	403 69	723 43
Couture ...	71 40	...	102 95	...	...	1,871 50	8,517 53	...	...	...	81 00	...	...	874 80	272 72	30 95	13 60	302
Éclairage, menuiserie, tournerie, menuiserie, menuiserie, menuiserie ...	...	4,254 11	...	...	488 67	...	...	...	...	...	4,318 25	7,431 51	652 00	14,117 34	1,504 92	...	...	...
Enveloppes de bouteilles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Esadrilles et sandales ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fabrique de laine, chaux, coton, et soie ...	704 95	...	...	13 75	...	...	...	59 64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marbrerie, sculpture, ouvrages en plâtre, moules, gravure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,978 83	...	84 59	...	...	...	...
Menuiserie, menuiserie, menuiserie, menuiserie ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peignage de soies de porcs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peignage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plaque de pierres ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serrurerie, quincaillerie, confectionnerie, horlogerie, bijouterie, feblanterie, chaudronnerie, chaudronnerie, chaudronnerie ...	...	...	...	...	6 90	91 80	24 10	...	4 80	117 80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tailleur ...	10 00	...	...	...	...	40 25	34 00	32 75	81 20	...	...	...	...	380 60	199 74	29 30	...	148 65
Tissage de fil, coton, laine, et soie ...	...	144 50	234 88	833 71	3,953 23	71 85	133 20	147 17	1,633 30	...	55 00	...	...	1,512 05	2,007 08	...	147 48	...
Toiles métalliques ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travaux de paille, cabas, paillassons, sparterie, rembourrage, tapisserie, tapisserie, tapisserie, tapisserie ...	...	632 73	117 31	...	130 49	...	432 83	253 14	13 70	...	73 51	125 51	...	2,670 39	641 18	...	577 46	976 67
Travaux de laine, noix, monture, cassage de noix et d'annanada ...	...	...	351 40	69 65	151 04	1,240 62	982 10	81 90	...	...	89 55	...	...	...	322 50	59 40	45 60	17 15
Travaux de bas ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,772 17	217 62	752 69	1,206 71	976 28	...	208 93	875 16	...	349 19	469 51	16 20	80 00
Travaux divers ...	213 15	417 07	2,638 43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,507 76	36,971 03	11,186 56	14,057 76	4,759 26	14,463 60
Totaux ...	2,589 75	13,613 84	7,975 42	1,706 69	7,174 87	18,740 08	9,314 18	45,482 40	14,983 13	13,373 40	7,838 60	13,443 98	2,507 76	36,971 03	11,186 56	14,057 76	4,759 26	14,463 60

Industries.	Morbihan.	Nievre.	Nord.	Oise.	Orne.	Pas-de-Calais.	Puy-de-Dôme.	Pyrénées (Basses-).	Pyrénées (Hautes-).	Pyrénées-Orientales.	Rhin (Territoire de Belfort.)	Rhône.	Saône (Haute-).	Saône-et-Loire.	Sartile.	Savoie.	Savoie (Haute-).	Saïne.
Service intérieur	Fr. c. 2,300 17	Fr. c. 3,001 64	Fr. c. 22,614 61	Fr. c. 7,180 22	Fr. c. 2,474 30	Fr. c. 6,205 95	Fr. c. 3,691 26	Fr. c. 2,049 00	Fr. c. 698 05	Fr. c. 2,352 20	Fr. c. 1,142 21	Fr. c. 6,174 79	Fr. c. 2,352 88	Fr. c. 3,218 09	Fr. c. 4,619 30	Fr. c. 2,358 10	Fr. c. 1,580 30	Fr. c. 68,457 69
Agraires, aiguilles, épingles, épinglées, chaînes, chahnettes, chapelets, perles	...	...	13,918 65	...	...	1,343 54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,638 47	...	...	29,321 61
Alumettes, vellescases, boutons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,908 47
Bonneterie	...	...	...	153 33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boutons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broderie, dentelles, fleurs, gauterie, placenterie	...	...	...	...	...	1,081 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 00	405 63	...	...	6,438 54
Broserie, plumeaux, balais	...	...	...	3,889 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,898 53
Cardage, dévissage, bobinage, moulinage, écorces, épaves, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cartonnage, dévissage de chiffons	5,684 74	91 88	20,519 12	6,985 77	987 39	430 07	85 99	320 11	...	335 45	1,405 79	9,926 03	...	2,321 47	811 83	16 87	...	26,856 33
Cartonnages, boîtes à bougies, ballons, jouets d'enfants, abat-jour, pédales, sacs en papier	...	...	688 50	...	...	4,163 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 05	1,757 41	...	22 40	40,809 33
Chapellerie	...	1,918 60	51,624 87	8,445 16	211 60	18,941 53	7,756 63	...	...	...	...	288 72	...	165 00	286 10	...	...	18,893 91
Chapellerie	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,952 80	14 00	...	...	...	45 41	18 03	...	...	...	...	7,051 55
Coupe-découpage de papier, papeterie, imprimerie	...	...	13,460 97	...	...	1,915 05	...	...	...	30 00	12 80	715 06	449 15	...	...	...	...	50,193 18
Corderie, filets de pêche, émoncelles	...	...	2,680 40	434 49	28 95	1,385 29	13 10	...	...	314 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,401 40
Cordonnerie et piquage	168 60	...	6,135 24	...	2,252 49	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,421 34	...	...	...	...	...	3,617 93
Corroierie, sclerité, cuir, articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326 45	3,954 28	...	...	...	...	...	1,390 72
Coutures (fabriation de)	12 45	23 95	...	208 89	336 34	251 40	...	11 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,517 65
Coton (fabriation de)	5 00	...	291 64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,648 51
Echauss	...	2,445 35	8,794 62	...	...	...	...	4,407 30	887 12	5,861 49	...	2,931 67	...	...	...	...	...	1,763 04
Enveloppes de bouteilles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Esparilles et sautées	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Filature de laine, chanvre, coton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Filature de coton, sculpture, ouvrages en plâtre, mosaïque, gravure	...	...	1,308 35	...	...	...	...	82 80	...	...	...	1,457 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parapluies et cannes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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Peignage de soies de porcs	...	...	...															



REPORTS from Her Majesty's Representatives in
certain Foreign Countries on Prison Labour.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command
of Her Majesty. August 1894.*
